### Instructure in the second is the second s THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1863. ate radically different from European once, and what is called the Monroe Dostrine is simply an assertion and an implication. We say to them: "You shall not meddle with the solution of our questions on this continent, and in return we will not meddle with the solution of your questions, on your conti-nent. You shall have Europe, and we want Ame-rica. [Applause.] We will have America, and you shall not meddle." [Lond applause.] It is not to be supposed that we deny to any people, asting in tuelr own right, the privilege of any such government ze they shoes to decide upon. If Mexico, iuspired by Mexicans, obcoses a monarchy, a monarchy she shall have. [Applause.] But if Mexico is the branch which Europe gratis, to drop apples of So-dom over into our borders we say it shall not be! [Loud applause.] It is simply the assertion of our right to "try on" American principles on this con-tinent; and, unmolested, unimpedde by foreign in-terference, to settle the experiment, once and for-ever, whether a people can govern theraelver-whether the government of the people is wiset, is best. While, then, we maintain this great dostrine that than republicanism. I want you to ber witness that a republican government is better than a monarchy. It is said that despotime or monarchy is more ready to use, and is more sudden and active in cases of emergency. It has more ready now to concentrate the national forces, while a reputite is feeble and divided. If that is not a necessity of republican government. This nation is an example for all time. Our power of consolidating the resources of the Government has been such that it has excited the admiration of Europe. They have been filled with wonder at the case with which, the Government or ganized itself for the war; how it maintained auch and by and a series a newly, and cathed the series of the government. The been shown to be quite as efficient as the monarchical, and more no, easy somebody. I hay 'more so '' too. L'enughter and applause.] It is not the monarch, but the monarch that makes despotime strong, whereas a republic is inheronity strong. Abraham Lincoln may be a greet deal less testy and wilful than Andrew Jackson was, but, in a long race, i do not know but that he will be equal to him. Long-continued applause.] I do not know how he will interpret this testimony — whether he will consider it as a testimony of your approbation of the past, or four purpose for the future. I Laughter and applause [] Adother question proposed by Europe is the'. And if it with you a selianness, instead of a moral sentiment, you may as well aduit the correctness of the criticiams of European philaustic ther is the strong where we are no place. How it has have a subody that did not love his own liberty [. Aud if it with you a selianness, instead of a moral sentiment, you may as well aduit the correctness of the criticiams of European philaustic the liber with a large and Christian beneroleane, and that, for 61 the service against us a broad. And it to be the service again at us a broad. And it to be the service again at us a broad. And it to be the the with you a selianness, instead of a moral sentiment, you hay servic of notice that W. S. LINDBAY, a member of LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." ame month, was 2,002, making a total of 4,097. The DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. umber of invalid cases admitted exceeds the num Parliament, solemnly declared in the House her of new cases filed for the month, by 1,062. WASHINGTON, December 3, 1863. Progress of the Fleet and Army of Commons that he never had any thing to Diplomatic Salaries. The most decided anti-slavery men now in in Texas. do with the business of the Confederates ! The statement that the State Department has pro Washington are to be found among the Late in October, 1863, the rebel Congress cosed in its estimates an increase in the salaries o IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4. 1863. newly-elected Representatives from the Borninisters and consuls is erroneous. Those salaries passed a joint secret resolution, the sub-CINCINNATI, Dec. 3.-A despatch to the Bulletin says: The Memphis Argus has just received from are fixed by law, and the estimates of the Departder States-from Maryland, West Virginia, stance of which, as communicated by letter Kentucky, and Missouri. Several of them are, or have been, slaveholders; but, conment are made on the basis of the existing laws. Mr. Toombs' Late Speech. Its special correspondent with the Brazos Santiago expedition the following news: The fleet left Brazos Santiago Pass on the evefrom MALLORY to one MEMMINGER, Secre-It is not needed that loyal men should tary of the rebel Treasury, is that "under **DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI** vinced that the rebellion which is now asemploy argument to show the desperate conning of November 17th. The following afternoon several regiments were landed on Mustang Island, this authority contracts have been made sailing their Government was commenced dition of the rebellion, pointing to the triwith Mr. GEORGE N. SANDERS by this deumphant position of our armies, and, in conwithout cause and is waged without mercy. and marched nearly all night, reaching the vicinity Bragg Said to be Reinforced by partment for six ships, to be paid for in cotof the rebel works about daylight. Slight skirmishing in utter defiance of the obligations imposed, trast, referring to the prosperity and inton." Now, it has long been notorious that Johnston. took place between our advance, which was throw as well by the Constitution as resulting from ever, whether a people can govern theraselves-whether the government of the people is wiscat, is beat. While, then, we maintain this great doctrine that we shall be free, in the time of our experiment, from political interference, not in an unfriendly appirit, but for the very sake of pesse, and of the maintenance of kindly relations with foreign na-tions, we do not undertake to say that this is to ex-tend beyond politics. Morally we will accept in-fluence, and morally we will exert influence; for it is impossible, when you look upon so large a sphere as that of Europe, and witness the spectacle of na-tions governed by aristocracies and governed by monarchies, with very various degrees of justice and injustice-it is impossible that we, looking upon in at spectacle, should not reflect; and that reflections should not lead to judgments and chalutations. On the other hand, it is impossible that America should read what is written on the globe can read the goiden letters that spell out prosperity to the common people. [Applause.] All the common people of all the nations of the globe can read the goiden letters that spell out prosperity to the common people. [Applause.] All therore knows the meaning of a hundred years of continued, and unremitting, and in-cleasing prosperity under democratic institutions. You cannot help the moral influence of your example. creasing power of the loyal States. The across the island, so that no one might escape, while Messrs. LAIRD had contracted to supply the the fact that the slaveholding sections have the gunboat Monongahela threw a number of 11-inch shells among the rebels, which immediately confession of prominent Southern men makes Confederates with six war-rams, "of a pe-REPORTS OF A REBEL RAID. been the spoiled children of the nation, they such an argument superfluous; not only the culiar construction," although, from a doubt caused a panic. confession of loyal refugees, and men who have ranged themselves on the side of the as to getting payment, they completed only A half hour later, when General Ransom came up Despatch from Gen. progressive element, and now insist that have become disgusted with the tyranny the two that have been seized, and remain in with two regiments in line of battle, the rebels Foster. threw a white shirt on the point of a bayonet, and the strongest and most persevering meathe Mersey now, with the Qucen's "broad and injustice of the Richmond authorities. made an unconditional surrender of their fort, troops sures should be adopted against all but that of leading rebels-men who still arrow" upon them. and munitions of war. GEN. SHERMAN NEAR rebels who continue in arms, and parcling to the cause of treason, while In reply to this letter from MALLORY. This capture of a company of artillery and KNOXVILLE. ticularly against the institution of slavery equadron of cavalry was effected without the loss of a man. We now possess, and will continue to hold, Brazos Santiago Island, Point Isabel, Brownsville, they admit facts which prove it to be there was a communication from MEMitself. It is most interesting to hear one of hopeless. The speech which ROBERT MINGER, approving of the shipbuilding con-A Rebel Attack Totally Defeated by these gentlemen speak, and to see the indig-TOOMES delivered before the Legislature tracts, and an immediate response from Fort Brown, and Mustang Island. Ere the month Burnside. nation he exhibits against those who have of Georgia, on the 9th of November, is a MALLORY, dated October 30, 1862, comis ended the flag of the Union will float over several plunged our happy country into this terother points on the coast of Texas. singular recital of misfortune and misery. mencing thus: "Mr. SANDERS has, as you rible civil war. Not William Lloyd Gar-BURNSIDE OFFERS A TRUCE TO are aware, contracted with this Depart-Though he spoke before GRANT had achieved CALIFORNIA. rison, who spoke to your people on Wedhis grand victory at Chattanooga, he ad-LONGSTREET. ment for the construction, in England, of The Vigilance Committee-Interesting Denesday evening, could be more thorough mitted the ruinous condition of the military cision. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—The money in the mar-ket is adequate to the demand, but there is no sursix iron-clad steamers, combining the caand extreme. In one of the great speeches power of the rebellion. "Tennessee is overpacities of the freighting and the fighting DEATH OF BRECKINRIDGE. Siensing prospecity under democratic institutions. You cannot help the moral influence of your example. There is not a people in Europe that doesnot know American listory, and there is not a people in Europe that does not divide by it—one part siding with the Government and the rulers, and the other part siding with the governed, with the domment people; and it is just there that the history of America for the last fifty years; it is just there that the Ameri-can struggle at this time strikes our European friends. The part that are in sympathy with atrong government are against us, and the part that are in sympathy with the common people are for us, because our example and all our na-tional experience are a perpetual declaration that the common people do not need despotism to govern them! [Loud applause.] There are very plain reasons why kings and princes, and nobles, abould side against us, for if we come victoriously out of this struggle—perhaps now in course of solu-tion—if it can be shown in addition to our wisdom of legialation and obedience to law, that we have power in foreign wars, power in civil and home wars, and in the midst of these, power also to actile the most intricate and difficult question ever aub-mitted to a people, the effect on example will be irresistible upon Europe. [Applause.] For the sake of our friends, let us beforbearing. In regard to our ememies, let us reflect that human nature is the same in Europe as here; and as you scarely ever expect ment inse above their class and circumstances, so you ought not expect that those men who have been educated in the faith of the governing classes should rise above their influence. They are acting badly, but it is very natural for men to act just so in the same circumstances. Bad acting in this case is natural, in the word in the faith of the governing disks to in the same disk of the regard in the same in the site of and in the same regret of the opinion of use so the should not help if you could. We are a Govern-ment dependent upon pu run," he said, "and the Mississippi, from of Secretary Chase, before the election in ships, in a manner which will enable them plus. Capital is well employed. The Atlantic currency exchange is 38@41 premium Ohio, referring to such men as McClung example. There is not a people in Europe that does not know the Falls of St. Anthony to the Belize, is in to force the blockade of our ports. The in-IMPOBTANT NEWS FROM KNOXVILLE. and Hood of Missouri, Anderson and Clay for gold in New York. the hands of the enemy, and thus cutting in terests of the country will be much bene-Sterling Exchange, at 60 days, 143@148%. Smith of Kentucky, Winter Davis and twain the great valley of the Mississippi. fited by the prompt construction of these · GEORGIA AND TENNESSEE. The jobbing trade is good, with a slightly increased demand from importers. Cresswell of Maryland, and, speaking of OINOINNATI, Dec. 3.-A Chattanooga despatch, dated yesterday, says that reports of army move-The fall of Vicksburg inflicted this terrible vessels; and I beg leave to invoke your inthe manner in which they resisted the agblow upon us, and it fell with scarce a blow terest, not only in behalf of our enterprises The weather here is rainy. ments are at present contraband. The hospitals are full of wounded from both gressions and denounced the ingratitude of An unsuccessful attempt was made to pump out in its defence. A portion of Virginia has already in progress, but in behalf of this the ship Aquilla yesterday. Fears are entertained that it will be impossible for the divers to make her the authors of this war, he asks whether also been lost to us, our islands are lost, also." The authenticity of these interthere could be any settlement of this im-Refugees and deserters report that Bragg has been our coasts are ravaged, and our seacepted letters has never been denied by tight enough to allow the pumps to free her. In case of failure on the next trial the underwriters einforced near Dalton, by Joe Johnston, There is nothing later from Knoxville, portant question that would leave these men ports captured or threatened. The enemy MALLORY, MEMMINGER, or any one else. at the mercy of their former oppressors and will advertise for proposals to raise her on some besiege Charleston, and recently have set This correspondence supplies proof that. A despatch from General Foster's chief of staff the betrayers of the Republic? I believe plan to be proposed their yandal feet upon the soil of our own dated Cumberland Gap, on the 1st, says nothing of Legal-tender notes are 671/2. on the authority of the rebel Congress, a that when the adjustment of our difficulties the reported capture of 5,000 prisoners at Knoxville. CHATTANOGA, Dec. 2.—A despatch to the Bulletin SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—The steamer Orizaba sailed from this port to day, carrying fifty passen-gers, \$819,000 in treasure for England, and \$250,000 "Our finances," he continued, special mission was established, and a is consummated, it will be consummated " have fallen into disorder: public credit has special fund provided for the express and says : The movements of this army now going on upon such a basis as the ultra antisunk so low that the Government avows itself cannot be reported. There are questionable reports of a rebel raid sole purpose of "fitting out, equipping, or New York. slavery men of the South shall suggest; proven patriotic. Now the American people can harmonize their policy with their principics. They have done it once, and can do it again. They mean to do it; and as soon as a just conception of what is due at, their hands is laid before our people they will give to the black population all the rights to which they are entitled, and they will say that every slave on this continent shall be emanoipated. It is not meant, however, that in being emanoi-pated cur black population may be lawless and vagabond, but they shall be subject like all other classes to the laws of the land, and such other special laws for their government as their peculiar condi-tion may require for their protection and the pro-tection of society about them. We do not propose to open the doors to slavery; to let the blacks rush forth promiscuously. We propose to make them sub-ject to the power of the law; they shall stand just where their merits will allow them to stand, we need not receive the black man into our fami-lies any more than we receive the Irishman. I will take either of them if they behave themselves. I propose going on the broad, common-sense Ameri-can doctrine, that a man has proven himself to be worth something, you are bound to acknow-ledge he is worth just that. [Applause.] If the black man, after having had the chance, does not educate himself, he is lazy, he must take the penalty. If, after having had a chance to es-tablish himself among us with the natural force to do it, he fails in the effort, he must take the penalty of that also. We do not propose to bolster him up. All we say is: "God made him; we will respect him." We will shower the blacks ings of education be contraband." [Applause.] Is zot that fair and right? I do not believe that among the sober and just-minded people of this country there can be any practical diffi-culty about it whatever. I do not believe you are going to build many ships to carry this people of the sub to unduration he courty him people of the new men France is breaking her treaties f practically unable to support it, with our and arming vessels," in England, without In the courts, yesterday, a decision was rendered military establishment, without a resort to and I believe, also, that they never will saross the Chicksmauga river at Red House ford by Judge Hoffman finding \$4,000 damages against Captain R. H. Pearson, in favor of Charles P. Du-Queen VICTORIA's license, "for warlike and that the families took refuge in the town. recommend or agree to any plan which operations against the dominions, ships and methods of collecting supplies inconsistent Rumors continue to thicken of rebel doings in the ane. The latter was exiled by the Vigilance Com-mittee in 1656, and Captain Pearson subsequently does not make it a condition precedent border counties of Tennessee. Reports say that with the fundamental law of the land, the goods of a foreign State." Two agentsthat the beginners of this "foul rout" inalienable rights of a free people, and, in Lieutenant SINCLAIR and the notorious Faulkner and his men are not only conscripting al forced him to leave the steamer after he came on shall be forever banished or disfranchised, the men, but taking all the horses, mules, cattle, and my judgment, inconsistent with the public board at Acapulco, with the intention to return him GEORGE N. SANDERS-found their way to hogs, without regard to the political sentiments o and that slavery in the rebel States shall to this gity-in which event he would undoubtedly safety and dangerous to our cause. Dis-England to carry out this scheme. If the heir owners. have been hung, Duane having been banished under either be declared to be dead, or shall be content is taking the place of enthusiasm, GEN. FOSTER REINFØRCED-THE RETREAT object which the rebel-Government thus atthe benalty of death. An appeal has been made and distrust is supplanting confidence." OF LONGSTREET. WASHINGTON, DEC. 3.—The military authorities abolished by the votes and voices of the tempted to accomplish was not precisely from the decision of the court, on the ground of its He pictures the monstrous injustice of the "loyal" people of all colors and conditions mposing excessive damages. that which the Foreign Enlistment Act of received a despatch this morning from General Fos-ter, who was joined at Cumberland Gap by the in those States. What a fate would be that, rebel system of taxation, calling it robbery, England was expressly passed to prohibit, The Penobscot River closed by Ice. for instance, of Col. J. A. Hamilton, and orces previously sent thither from Burnside's army BANGOR, Dec. 3 .- The Penobscot is closed by ice and declaring that the armies of the South then the evidence of fact must cease to be his fellow-patriots in Texas, if Texas was to guard that important point. The few troops under the former may be able to inflict some damage are dependent for support on impressment, This nation is against alavery to day, as much against it as it was at the time the Declaration of Independence was read. The people have been wronged. Yet, when all abatement is made for social motives, the considerations of political con-nection with the South, and political and commer-cial selfishness, it cannot be denied that the North, by an immense majority, has refrained from med-ding with the slavery question from patriotic mo-tives, and I take the liberty to say that they were acting with a view to the public good. They had evinced more than justice for the South. They had shown extreme desire not to wrong the South; a desire so extreme, that and duty, rather than intrude upon the rights of the Southern States. Now, all these restraints and barriers have been taken away, and the great mass of the people stand fair and square, throughout the North and Weet, on unquestionably anti-slavery ground; I do not say that we might not, if the quee-tions were narrowed down, and questions of policy be propounded, be divided among ourselves; but I do say that the mass of the people in the North stand on anti-slavery ground. [Applause.] We have been to school, and not a common school either. It was a very uncommon one. [Laughter.] We have learned a great many lessons. Let me tell you something we have learned. This Northern more than it corrupts black men. [Applause.] They have learned that one slaver is enough to con-taminate and corrupt state. How many rats does it take to make a cistern stink1 But one rat, and one slave is enough to conregarded. restored to the Union with all its former and have often been on half-rations. In-HENRY WARD BEECHER There is but one question on this matter : on the rear of Longstreet, who is retreating in deed, no Northern man could more forcibly rights, and the murderers of our country's Virginia. General Sherman was expected to reach Were the vessels built at Liverpool, by At the Academy of Music. describe the tyranny of the rebel Governliberties were permitted to wreak their special contract, destined for the Confedethe neighborhood of Knoxville to day. vengeance upon the bold and self-sacrificing ment, and the miseries of the Southern peo-NEW YORK, Dec. 3.-A special despatch to th SPEECH OF GOVERNOR CURTIN. rate Government? If they were, which Fribune contains the following highly impo spirits, who, in the midst of war, o ple, than he has done in this remarkable no one can doubt, it is certain that they are telligence : The Academy of Music was crowded last evening blood, and of threats, refuse to yield 'equipped, furnished, and armed," in de-KNOXVILLE, NOV. 30 .- During Saturday nigh

Yet Mr. Toomes has the audacity to urge patience, to advise continued resistance to the Union, to counsel stubborn perseverance in treason, and prefers that the South shall be irretrievably ruined by rebellion rather than permanently saved by allegiance. What motive has he that the people share? What advantage does he offer them as a reward for obstinacy? None. His reasons for counselling useless resist. ance are those of the few men who began the war, who know that with the triumph of the Union their own fortunes are ruined. The advantages of the war are limited entirely to a small number of able, unscrupulous men who are in power; the people gain nothing and lose everything by its continuance. Mr. TOOMBS wants to see the whole South turned into a cemeterv before the rebellion shall be abandoned. What selfishness is this, which asks a people which has already proved its bravery in a bad cause, to give up everything that a few men may reap a doubtful benefit from the sacrifice! To counsel such as this the Southern people make no enthusiastic response. They are beginning to feel that the actual tyranny of the rebellion is far worse than the alleged tyranny of their Government. Day after day, battle after battle, outrage upon outrage, convince them that the authority of the Republic cannot be withstood, and the confession of Mr. TOOMES can only add to their discontent. and make them more willing to welcome national victory as their own rescue and

State."

speech.

to the tyrants that carried that great fiance to the British statute. The very na-State out of the Union-a State sealed ture of these vessels "of a peculiar conto that Union by the blood of the whole struction" carries with it evidence of their people, and purchased by the money of the destined purpose. The prows of the ships Federal Government? And so, too, of themselves are more than equivalent for Tennessee. What would become of Anbelligerent purposes to a tier of guns. They drew Johnson, William G. Brownlow, and want nothing but the steam up, without a the rest, in the event of a patched-up comsingle cannon or a pound of gunpowder on promise, such as is now spoken of in cer board, to convert them instantly into the tain quarters ? It is said that "God's mills most perfect and formidable instruments of grind slowly," but in this great war there war. If they were not intended for the has been a providential rapidity in the march Confederate Government, for whom were of events as marvellous as it is unparalleled. they intended? The entering them on When we look back from our present stand-LAIRD's books as ordered by "the Emperor point we can see how much we have of China" is a silly attempt at evasion, and so are the latter pretexts that the Pacha of gained in two short years. There are Egypt and the Sultan of Turkey were to Abolitionists to day who, in 1861, were denouncing the Abolitionists as even worse buy them. They were built for the Confethan Secessionists. In fact, the anti-slavery derates, and for none else. pioneers may well retire and fold their arms, That the British Government, by any and, at least for a time, allow this great action, should seem to indicate a doubt of cause to be managed by the new convertsthe full legality of the seizure of these warnot to speak it disrespectfully-who, having rams is much to be lamented-especially as discovered the truth, and having found the here must now be no suspicion on the Amekey that is to solve this mystery, rush to the rican mind that British policy is inclined to forefront and demand that they shall bear become relaxed in the legal position it has at last taken, in the Civil War which rages a portion of the great responsibilities of the here. The law of England, as bearing re- crisis. While, therefore, those who have seen ference to this particular case, is explicit slavery face to face, and who have enjoyed and decisive, and the British Government its peculiar advantages, now realize that it must enforce that law, or forever lose caste is the great enemy of the Republic, who take among the nations. up arms against it, and insist that it shall The Opinion of Mr. Justice Read. die. what man in the free States will raise The opinion of Mr. Justice READ, as it his voice against them? Who will insist that comes to us from the record of the courts, slavery shall be saved, when to save it is only to save the rebels in arms? Maryland. at and which we hasten to lay before our readers, is one of the finest papers that ever came | this writing, is practically a free State. The from a jurist and a scholar. We print this bitterest enemies of Mr. Lincoln's emancidocument in the interest of the great profes- pation proclamation are now discussing among themselves how they shall get rid of sion to which Mr. Justice READ belongs, and of which he is now such a distinguished slavery, and the opposition of the traitors is member. It is a vindication of the laws of hushed in the presence of a unanimity as rebels would be too notorious a violation of the great State of Pennsylvania. The signal as it is significant. In another year the anti-slavery party of the South will be reader will find in no word any sentiment but that of a law-expounder expounding the the controlling party of the South, and men who have distressed themselves in regard law. It is calm, temperate, and just. Judge to this vexatious controversy, will be sur-READ reasons from the laws of the State of prised to find that those most earnest in op-Pennsylvania to show that it was never inposition to slavery, and most resolute in detended to make them antagonistic to the laws of the country. He shows by close manding its extinction, are men who are, or have been, slaveholders. reasoning that there is nothing in the con-

(Nov. 28th), the enemy made a general attack in orce on a large portion of our skirmishing line, and at about midnight, succeeded in driving in our pick-

ets. This was intended as's feint to conceal the real point contemplated for assault, and confuse our Cannonading and skirmishing continued during the entire night. Early in the morning the enemy charged in strong

upon Gen. Ferrior's position, at Fort Saun ders. They were met midway by a murderous discharge of grape and canister, and a steady fire from the rifle-pits, under which they faltered, and finally fell back in broken fragments, leaving two colonels, several captains, and, in all, over a hundred dead on the field.

A considerable force reached the port of the para-

by a large and brilliant audience, to hear Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's address in behalf of the United States Sanitary Commission. Mr. Beecher made his appearance upon the stage about eight o'clock, accompanied by his Excellency Gover-nor Curtin, Bishop Potter, Judge Read, Horace Binney, Jr., Charles J. Stillé, and numerous other Binley, 51, Onates 5: Standy and anticode and gentlemen of note. His appearance was, of course; hailed with the loudest applause, which continued for several minutes. When it lulled, Gov. Curtin, upon whom the ceremony of introducing Mr. Beecher to his audience devolved, stepped to the front of the stage to make the following speech. Immediately the applause was renewed, but the Governor succeeded in making himself heard:

Governor succeeded in making himself headd: LADDES AND GENTLEMEN: The inspiration which the distinguished orator who is so koon to address you will gather, not only from the associations of the past and the present, but also from this bright, intelligent, and crowded assemblage, would seem to

on at a time when France is breaking her treaties for the sake of importing laborers into the West Indics; when England is doing very little better, and when you yourselves need everything except principle to carry you through this contest. I do not believe that, at such a time, you are going to

## The Confederate War-Rams,

The latest news about the Confederate. steam-rams, detained at Liverpool by order of the British Government, on the ground that to allow them to pass over to the international law and Queen VICTORIA's neutrality proclamation, was that an Admiralty officer had valued them at a certain amount, that the Government had offered to purchase them from the builders at this amount, and that Messrs. LAIRD had contemptuously declined parting with them," except to the parties for whom they were built, no matter how high the price that might be offered. We stitutional polity of our State to array it should be sorry to learn that this on dit is against the nation in a time of national true. That the British Government, inemergency. This argument he strengthens stead of meeting the question, boldly and by a historical summary that cannot fail to broadly, upon the law, should endeavor to shift it off, by purchasing the seized warrams, indicates combined feebleness and fear, and seems to imply that there existed a doubt, at headquarters, of the legality of the seizure of these vessels of war. Such tention of the reader. apprehension and doubt are wholly unfounded, as we here shall show.

The main provision of the Foreign Enlistment Act is contained in the following clause :

clause : "Whereas the fitting out and equipping and arm-ing of vessels by His Majesty's subjects, without His Nisjesty's license, for warlike operations in or against the dominions, or against the ship's goods or merchandise of any foreign State or their sub-jeots, may be prejudicial to or tend to endanger the peace and welfare of this Kingdom : be it enacted that if any person within any part of His Majesty's dominions shall attempt, endeavor, or procure to be equipped, furnished, fitted out, or armed, or shall knowingly aid, assist, or be concerned in the equip-ging, furnished, fitting out, or arming of any ship or vessel, with the intent, or in order that such ship or ves-sel shall be employed in the service of any foreign State, or of any persons exercising, or assuming to exercise, any powers of government in or over any foreign State or people, as a transport or store-ship, or with intent to cruise and commit hostilities against and the be at war, any such person so offending shall be deemed builty of a misdemeanor." Under this Clause, the Alabama, Florida,

of slavery itself.

Under this clause, the Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and other piratical vessels built and equipped in England for the Confederates might have been seized, as the Alexandra finally was, and as the war-rams were. LAIRD himself, the parliamentary aw-maker who exults in violating the law. must confess that he has built, equipped fitted out and armed vessels of war to be employed in the service of "persons exercising or assuming to exercise powers of government in or over" the revolted Southern States, "with intent to cruise and commit hostilities" against the United States.

The case of the war-rams is clearly stated in a Blue Book, issued from the British Foreign office last session, containing an intercepted correspondence which was com. municated by Mr. ADAMS to the English of his Excellency the Governor shows Government, and by command of the the esteem in which Pennsylvania holds Queen presented to Parliament. We shall the eloquence and loyalty of the orator. select a few passages from the intercepted

letters. In October, 1862, in a letter dated from "Navy Department, Richmond," signed peace party, and by that peculiar class of "S. R. MALLORY, Secretary of the Navy," | war Democrats who grant that the war is

### OCCASIONAL. WASHINGTON.

# Special Despatches to The Fress.

impress the judgment of those who will not read the opinion of Mr. Justice READ for its WASHINGTON. D. C., Dec 3. General Meade's Retrograde Movement. legal interest, but as an argument in behalf The despatches from the Army of the Potomac of the loyalty of our people to the General yesterday to the Associated Press failed, owing to Government. We ask for it the earnest atuncontrollable circumstances on the way, to reach Washington until to-day, and a similar misfortune attended the telegram from Rappahannock Station.

The Anti-Slavery Society. It appears from these despatches that it was evi-dently intended to attack the enemy's extended The anti-slavery meeting yesterday looked works. On Monday morning, between eight and nine o'clock, a cannonade was opened from our batto the past, rather than the future, and considered not so much the work which reteries, and the right wing of skirmishers were ad-vanced to Mine Run. It was found by them that mained to do, but that which has already been done. And truly, the Abolitionists the enemy had built a succession of dams, which raised the strcam to the depth of from four to five may fight their long battle of thirty years

feet, with swampy margins on our extreme right. The enemy had also formed an abattis, several hunover again with pride; they may rejoice in their victory, remembering, too, with modred yards in width, in front of their works, and didesty, that it was not won by their efforts rectly under their guns. of the left General WARREN moved forward his alone, but with the very valuable assistance line, and discovered the enemy in such numbers, and so strongly entrenched, as to make it more than hszardous to attack them in front. He, however, Yet, though it is true that because of the drove them back from their advanced post behin their works, and awaited further instructions. persistent efforts of the Abolitionists, and the slaveholder's rebellion, the North is now These and, perhaps, other considerations induced a so thoroughly abolitionized that the propostponement of the premeditated attack. It is unslavery party is in a contemptible minority, derstood that General MEADE visited the entire line. carefully noting the enemy's strong positions, for the victory is not complete, even in the midable batteries and earthworks, and, after conloyal States. Justice has been done to sulting with his officers, deemed it advisable to withdraw to the north side of the Rapidan. Orders slavery, but not to the class which slavery were accordingly issued to that effect. General MEADE abandoned the campaign when it became oppresses. The colored man of the North has still rights which are to be recognized, evident that the enemy had anticipated his advance, and the men who in 1833 declared the and rendered our approach to Gordonsville and wrongs of slavery, must now, in 1863, be-Orange Court House an impossibility.

gin a new crusade for the rights of Freedom. The President's Message and Department Reports.

MR. BEECHÉR'S noble address at the As the report of the Secretary of the Treasury is much longer than heretofore, arrangements will be made to send copies to some of the principal cities Academy of Music last night was a masterly exposition of the justice of our cause, in advance of its transmission to Congress, and so with the other reports of the heads of Departments, and an eloquent illustration of its progress. The reception of Mr. BEECHER by but it is not certain with regard to that of the Secre the citizens of Philadelphia was a grand tary of War. The manuscript of all the documents is, for the most part, in the hands of the public compliment to his services to Freedom printer. and Union, during his triumphal tour in

The estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury, England. It is rarely that such a man will, as usual, be laid before Congress on the day of meets such an audience, and the presence meeting, but the financial report will not be presented till several days thereafter.

The President's message has not yet been com-pleted, owing to his sickness. It may almost certainly he stated that this document will first find its way to the country over the telegraph wires, as on previous occasions.

MR. GUNTHER, the Mayor elect of New previous occasions. For several days past the Secretary of the Trea-sury has been devoting himself exclusively to the preparation of his financial report, which is not yet finished. In the meantime the Assistant Secretary York, is at once claimed by the extreme and addressed to Mr. MASON, mock-ambas-sador in London, reference is made to an prosecution. Mr. GUNTHEN'S actions will, enterprise which a certain Lieutenant SIN- no doubt in time, demonstrate his prin- business of the onice. Mere visits of deremony have, therefore, to be considered at present as mat-CLAIR had been selected to conduct and it ciples; in the meanwhile, we trust that he ters comparatively trivial, and give place to those

indistinguishable mass. We captured 234 prison ers, and the loss of the enemy in the assault was not far from 700, while that on our side was less than twenty-five.

Gen. Burnside humanely offered a truce to Gen Longstreet until 5 o'clock this afternoon, to afford him an opportunity for the removal of his wounded and the burial of the dead. The truce was accepted, and the time subsequently extended for two hours. The rebel wounded are being brought into our hospitals, or conveyed in our ambulances to the enemy's line. Three stand of colors were captured from the

rebels. On this (Monday) morning the weather is clear with frost. All is quiet around our lines. CHATTANOGA, Dec. 8.—It is reported by de-

serters, as well as by citizens arriving here, that Gen. John C. Breckinridge has died of the wounds he received at the fight at Ringgold. A son of Breckinridge and one of his cousins are among the prisoners captured in the recent engagement.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 3-Midnight.-A special de-spatch to the Journal of this city says that Gen. Wilcox has telegraphed from Gen. Burnside's headquar-ters at Knoxville, on the 30th ult.; "that at 11 o'clock on the evening of the 28th the rebels at-tempted to surprise his force and succeeded in driving our skirmishing line to the right wing, which was posted on the Kingston road, and forced

it back to Fort Saunders. "We afterwards regained our position, and had

sharp skirmishing with the enemy all night. "On Monday morning, at 7 o'clock, the rebels moved a force of three brigades against Fort Saunders, a portion of which, notwithstanding our heavy fire, gained the ditch, but could not ascend the parapet. "We took three hundred prisoners and three

stand of colors. The rebel loss in killed and wounded was over three hundred, while our loss was about

twenty. "Longstreet then accepted General Burnside's offer for a cessation of hostilities to enable the ebels to attend to their wounded.

"The wounded soldiers were exchanged for loval oldiers wounded in previous engagements, and the rebel dead sent through our lines. "Col. Russ, commanding the assaulting party, Col. McElroy, and Lieut. Col. Thomas, of the enc-

my, were killed. "An assault was simultaneously made on the right

of our line, but the rebels were driven back. Our loss on that side was about forty, while the enemy's oss was much greater. "Our supplies are ample for the present.

"The rebels have been reinforced by one or two regiments of Bushrod Johnson's division." GUERILLA ATTACK ON A STEAMER.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 3.-A. Memphis despatch of the Both ult. says that the steamer Black Hawk was fired into by guerillas near the mouth of the Red iver, and reveral persons wounded. The bost put back to New Orleans.

General Sturgis has been ordered to Knoxville. to take command of the cavalry of the Army of

ARKANSAS.

Threatened Rebel Advance on Fort Smith. FORT SMITH, Dec. 2.-General McNeil has reliable information that the enemy are stretched along the Little Missouri river. The right, under Price, is near Washington ; the centre, under Marmaduke, in the vioinity of Murfreesboro, and the left, under Dabell, at Caddo Gap. It is thought that they are

the Creek Nation. Their total force is estimated at 22,000, but this is no doubt exaggerated. General

says: The Kentucky Legislature will meet on Tues-lay next. It is believed that Rev. Dr. Breckinridge vill be elected to succeed Tues-

tucky regiments have been sentenced to be shot by court mattial. Gen. Burnside has approved the

Several hundred East Tennessee refugees have eached Covington. They are in a terribly destitute ondition.

Coal has again advanced in Cincinnati to 40 and 5 cents per bushel. REBEL ATTACK ON MOUNT STERLING. LOUISVILLE, Dec. 3.—Col. Truce, of the soth Kentucky Regiment, reports that his pickets were

he number of the enemy is greatly exaggerated. FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROB. Dec. 1.-Ex-Governor Pratt. of Maryland, and Colonel Nieholson, arrived here this morning, on steamer Adelaide, from Baltimore, as political prisoners, in charge of Lieut. James, of the 10th Maryland Regiment.

officer.

Eleven thousand dollars' worth of provisions and clothing arrived to-day from J. P. Pancoast, of the Ibristian Commission : also, provisions from the

the past and the present, but also from this bright, intelligent, and crowded assemblage, would seem to render any introductory remarks on my part entirely unnecessary; but I know I will be pardoned for saying that we meet for a holv purpose. We meet amid the comforts of home and the enjoyments of or vilized and peaceful life to aid a great association for the beneficent object of following the sol-dier of the Republic, sick or dying—of being with him after every battle, to bind his wounds, slake his fevered thirst, and pour into his ears, as life ebbs, the consolations of religion; and, if no other good can be done, to bear his lifeless remains back to those to whom in life he had been nearest and dear-est. And it is a just subject of congratulation to this audience that they have assembled at such an hour in our country's history, in such a cause; and whilst I am fully gensible to the generosity of this true and loyal community. I know that they will, to night, inaugurate in Pennsylvania a system of widespread benevolence and charity on behalf of the soldiers of the Republic which will be in keeping with the im-mensity of their means and their never-failing libe-rality. T jear that we have not done what we ought for

benevilence and charity on hebait of the soldiers of the Republic which will be in keeping with the im-mensity of their means and their never-failing libe-rality. I fear that we have not done what we ought for the comparatively uncared-for, who have been left at home by the gallant fellows who have gone for-ward. I assured thousands of them, as I committed to their care the sacred charge of guarding our country's fing and honor, and placed in their hands the national ensign, that those of us who remained at home would guard, protect, and cherish the house-holds they left behind them. I fear that we have not done our whole duty in this particular; that out of our abundance we have failed to render a just share to the surviving relatives of the slain, and to the families of those who, maimed and wounded, have become helpless. Indeed, I am certain that the orphan and widow have not been cared for as these claiments upon our patriotism and benevo-lence usually do, from the humbler walks of life, their modes; and unpretending wants are hardly recognized amid the elamor and excitement of the times, and the soldier's widow turns with a natural pride from what might be considered the position of a mendicant or the recipient of a charity. My friends, let us no longer fail in the performance of our solemn duty, but let us make the position of these an honora-ble one, and not one of degradation. Let the widow and her dependent offspring become, in fact and in truth, the children of the State, and let the mighty people of this great Commonwealth nurture and maintain them. Let this note be a mere spasmodic effort, but let us now to not a suggestions. The advancing column of the charity, of the country has provided for the helpless survivors. The light which dawns upon our troubled Repub-licrenders this a proper time for such suggestions. The advancing column of the historic Army of the Potomac, as it moves towards the fated city of Rieb-mond, and, as I pray to heaven, to the ageedy libera-tion of the prisoners in L

ally but certainly around the tebel horde—the time, I say, which is marked by these anspicious events is eminently a proper one. I have alluded to the advance of our army to the relief of the prisoners at Richmond. If its provess should be delayed, then I trust that the President will call upon the people to rise in their might, and by one great effort, go there to liberate these men, our fellow-citizens, and bring them back out of their aufferings, to the enjoyment of those privileges to which they have been acoustomed, and of which they are so inhumanly deprived. At this instant an admiring world gazes with wonder and delight upon the brillisht achievements of our armies, and eannot fail to be moved by the moral aublimity which, attaches to the display of that courage which has been exhibited by the Ame-rican citizen who will address you to night, and who would have at any time attracted, by his known powers of oratory and great learning, an addince in this eity. If he had come unheralded and unsu-nounced thousands would have a thronged to hear him; butlong and compleuously known before the world as a loyal and devoted friend to the country, and coming as he now does, after having in a foreign land, and before a prejudiced people, borne aloft the banner of that country, and there battled as a barze man abould for the Right, destroying in England the faise impressions so counningly and diligently made in that country, awakening the masses to the truth, and uttering sentiments which were cohoed back from our shores by the plaudits of a grateful people : it is for this that you tender him this great ovation, and it country was beecher. The Governor having thus consided, Mr. Beecher arose, amid loud and long-continued cheering, and spoke as follows :

arose, amid loud and long continued cheering, and

The Governor having thus concluded, Mr. Beecher arose, amid loud and long continued cheering, and spoke as follows: I am hot altogether a stranger in this city. I have received at "limes," on familiar occasions, your cor-dial greeting before, but never before with more pleasure. [Applause.] No manstanding in the face of hostile audiences can speak upon the great con-troverted themesof national home policy without a natural and reasonable anxiety, that his words should be corroborated, and that his statements should be corroborated, and that his statements should be corroborated, and that his statements and approbation reached me. There was not time enough. And it was only on my arrival in Boston that I learned, for the first time, that my country-men approved of my endeavors to serve their inte-rests in England. (Applause] It is a great plea-sure to me that your favor has mounted to such a degree of kindness, that I may avail myself of it to contribute to the funds and the influence of one of the most humane of all our national institutions— that of the Sanitary Commission. [Applause] Through that channel, I pay but a part of the debt that I was their arms and gone for me and for you, and for us all, into the field. And if they suffer hardships, if they suffer wounds, I demand as a privilege-I will not wait that it should be urged upon me as a duty—to follow the steps of their auf-fering, and to alleviate it just so far, as the circum-stances of war will permit any alleviation of their suffering. [Applause] I have been asked by the committee of invitation, a whose instance I am here to-night, to speak to you with some reference to my observations and ex-perience of American affairs sbroad. And I purpose to open before you some thoughts to-night not dis-connected from their relations to our home affairs; but, if I may say so, to present them to you pri-marily in the light of English opinion, as looked at

but, if I may say so, to present them to you pri-

Haminate and corrupt a State. How many rats does it take to make a cistern stink! But one rat, and one slave is enough to corrupt a State. You can mark the lines of this rebellion in either of two ways. Take a spelling book, go round the country and find in how many localities the people have learned to read and write, and you will obtain some idea of the strength of rebellion or loyalty; or take your charcoal and chalk, and where you mark black there will be rebellion, and where you mark black there will be netionality. Now, we have found that out. We have found out more than that. We have found out that they have found it out. We now know that Andy Johnson, of Tennessee, and all who are with him, have come to a conclusion muck more intense than ours, as the dangers under which they found it were more imminent and threat-ening, that there is no such thing as Union and nationality where there is slavery. They have come to Washington and laid at the Pre-sident's feet their petitions that there shall be no State brought back again except on the basis of a free Constitution. Everywhere throughout the States of Louislana, Kentucky, and Tennessee, it is coming to be understood that alsvery and rebel-lion go together, for the nature of slave institutions is to educate men to believe that they cannot belong to the whole nation and stick to their own institu-tions. There are many noble exceentions, but the great it take to make a cistern stin larver, you house to be the order of the standard for newspapers: the extent of our real bundled pour level part of a state churches; the extent of our poursition from state churches; the extent of our poursition and its inside inside the standard out of a state many you may whisper these things, but to not mestion them to Englishman, or you will be called a boaster. They measure things there by the saling repet. They are an admirable stock. You may tell that by the siling a the state of the part of the state of the state and in the stock. You may tell that by the siling a the state of the base of the state of the part of the state of the part of the state of the state of the state of the state which come state of the part of the state the state of the state of the state of the state of the state state of the state state of the state

ilon go together, for the nature of slave institutions is to educate men to believe that they cannot belong to the whole nation and stick to their own institu-tions. There are many noble exceptions, but the great middle class are so controlled by slavery that it is impossible to make patriots out of them. That we have learned. We have learned it by fire and sword. Oh, what a terrible schoolmaster is war! You have learned through blood that slavery is inconsistent with nationality and patriotism. It has been told in New York, ever since I can remember, and ever since you can remember (I do not know how it is in Phila-delphia), that the prosperity of the North depended upon the South. Every plough has been made to be-lieve that it could not work in the furrow unless the South said "run." Every sanyi has been told to ring out "cotton, cotton, "though the oxen and the anvil did not understand it, they embraced the doctrine. Every ship has been told that its mission to trade and make money defined and son cotton. Every manufacturer has heard his loom saying to him "cotton mill," "cotton mill." Every banker in the North has been made to dollar as it cheled over his counter, cry out "cotton," "cot-ton," "cotton," until at last the North has come to believe that it depended entirely for its prosperity upon the South, and would go to ruin if the South ever attempted to carry into execution these terri-ble threats, which every once in the while, it made to our fears. And the is not all. The South become so con-

Due torrears. While of very one in the value, it inklud and that is not all. The South become so con-vinced of this hereaft that she declared that cotton was king, and the table had all was rapidly by all the parsital table. And it was rapidly it is possible to those things that cotton said should live. And we were pripared for a new as-thoomy, and expected ere long to see the sun-moon, and stars wheeling their circuits around the universal bale of cotton. [Laughter.] Now, with this upparalled war on our handls, rais-ing and supporting a million men in the field and on the see, building more than six hun-dreamed of maintaing, with an expenditure of money and an exhibition of national power greater than was ever exhibited in any European way, under the or unstained, with a finance to be entirely crea-ted in its departmental relations, the North has done what! We have conquered secession. [Applause.] We are prosperous in almost every direction. ask, do you sell as max sha you onside don't go, but ex-pensive books do." I sak the merchast, and he says that goods are not made fast enough. I sak the mechanic, "do you live as well as formerly '!" "Never so well." Wages are ligh, and work is people, that they torment me so!" Ever yilp says what is the matter with industry, that it pres-cutys me with such pertinactif. The war has diffectually cured us of one mistaken idea, that we were dependent for our prosperity upon the South. [Applause] We have learned still more; that slavery destroys the market for the money-making manufacture?. It is against the interest of every mershat and they don buy the save may well be compared to what is called on steamboor-ing manufacture?. The sagainst the interest of the simple reason that they don the iven high enough to buy anything that you manufacture. [Laughter and he want of the world is not cotton, but cur-tromers. The speaker then referred to a conversa-ing manufacture?. He was steased on the save the retainstree rowe divis th

Indice ; when England is doing very little better, and when you yourselves need everything except principle to earry you through this contest. I do not believe that, at such a time, you are going to appropriate millions to carry your laborers out of the country. [Applause.] I have unbounded faith in the great American doctrines and ideas. I know not what God has in reserve for us in the future, but I believe that the essen-tial principles of our Government are based on the truthes of Christianity. Coming home from Eag-land, I did not fear, when upon the mighty deep the ship was tossed about, with no land in sight, and nothing to steer by but the little hand the ship was tecred through the huge waves by which it seemed to be submerged. At last it reached the land, with its living freight, in safety. And so with our Con-sitution, [Applause.] Let the waves break around it; I am not afraid, so long as the man at the helm looks at the compass and steers by that. It may be exery rough voyage, and though we may be ges-sick, we will be very healthy afterwards. [Laughter and applause.] Now liberate the slaves, then treat the men you have emancipated just as you treat everyhody elee. [Cheera]. Give them, privileges, and let them be-put upon their good conduct. [Applause.] But it is sead we cannot give emancipation without vio-lating State rights. I beg your pavdon, it is just thay other way. The war power has given you authority to emancipate all you have doneit. [Loudchers] The edict is pronounced, and the flat has gone forth. [Renewed cheers] Now, I say, having called that war power into requisition for the purpose of sub-duing rebellion, you have no right to undetermine it. If you have used the war power to determine this question un-tion you have no fight to undetermine. I. If you have used the war power to determine the slave the hand writing still upon the wall. [Applause.] If the safety of the nation required you to take up that war power, then the safety of the mator requires that you should not lay it do I would like to bring before you every family that has lost some cherished one in this strife, and have them say to you: "Let us not have given our fa-thers, and brothers, and sons for nothing. Console us in our bereavement by assuring us that our rela-tives have not died usele.sly." I plead for the sake of your own selves-for the sake of generations yet to come-and, turning to the nations of Europe, I plead for every poor and oppressed people that may be seeking to be free. I plead that you do this na-tional work-that you follow if up, and harmonize American principles with American policy. And let this nation, at last enfranchised, disen-thralled, exorcised, I may say, stand up and say to the 'nations that the earth shall be governed by liberty and popular equality-that we shall be free in the liberty which Christ gives, and be powerful over men and devils. [Oheers.] This is our work. My friends, let the cry of ire begin to sound along the street, and there are a thousand men in Philadelphia who, at that cry, will rush to the burning house, and while the fames are sweeping up, they set to work their mighty engines to subdue the fire. But suppose they suddue it on the roof and leave it still smouldering in the partitions, and walls, and rafters? And sup-pore some moderate man should say. "Wo have done enough, let it be," and thus succeed in drawing them away? But, my friends, the flame is just put out-the fire is amouldering still. It is in the chim-ney, under the floor, creeping between theseiling and the roof. It will not be another hour before ano-ther fire will break out, and the next house will be devued, and the next house to that will be consumed. Cursed be that company who have the fire before they put it ut. We have put out the flame, we must put out shavery. Cursed be hoose who, at the fire, would stop in their work as long as there is a spark let. When you put out the flame, extinguish the brand. When you extinguish the broid, such the receil. The old serpent musts be ruised at bothe dot, th

Opening of the Through Railroad between New York and Washington—The Ex-cursionists at the Capital.

cursionists at the Capital. [Special Despatch to The Press.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 3. The excursion party, from New York to Washing-ton, arrived here this evening at twenty minutes past six o'clock. The most princely arrangement had been made by the gentlemen having the arrival of the train, were taken in carriages to Willard's Hotel, where a splendid banquet was prepared for them. The happy company sat down to a well-filled and handsomely decorated table after seven. The ban-queting room was brilliantly illuminated from the five large chandeliers pending from the ceiling. Candelabra, with red, white, and blue

preparing to attack either Fort Smith or Little Rock. Cooper is in the Red-river valley, and Stewart in

Blunt has arrived here. KENTUCKY.

United States Senate. Six deserters from New Hampshire and Ken-

indings and sentences.

driven in at Mount Sterling, Kentucky, by a force of 700 rebels, but it is supposed at headquarters that

## The Richmond Prisoners.

The steamer New York arrived from City Point, with one political prisoner from Richmond-Andy Johnson, Jr.--in charge of Major Mulford, truce

	enterprise which a certain Lieutenant SIN-	no doubt in time, demonstrate his prin-	have, therefore, to be considered at present as mat-	clothing arrived to day from J. P. Pancoast, of the	connected from their relations to our home affairs;		There was not, however, south of Mason and	queting room was brilliantly illuminated from
	CLAIR had been selected to conduct, and it	ciples; in the meanwhile, we trust that he	ters comparatively trivial, and give place to those	Christian Commission ; also, provisions from the	but if T may say so, to present them to you pri-	do for an intelligent people. Think of the lives of	Dixon's line, a single slave who did not know that the tendency of Northern success was to-	the five large chandeliers pending from the
		will study the temper of the people. He is	of pressing public impertance.	Baltimore Relief Fund for Union prisoners in	marily in the light of English opinion, as looked at	the heroic young men slain in this war! I think there might be volumes written of the only sons	wards their liberation; there was not a slave who	ceiling, Candelabra, with red, white, and blue
	is there said: "The completion of the con-	Will study the temper of the people. The is	Important Decision on the Bounties Due	1 7월 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		that have given up their lives upon theimsountry's	did not know that the proclamation had been issued,	lights, interspersed with ornamental bouquets
	tract of this gentleman will place a peculiar	a young man, unentangled by a past record,	This I do not Man	"Dixie."	man stands disconnected from parties, from local in- stitutions, from old excitements, in a foreign land,	alten Voung men who have gone out from culture	and not even a good old plantation saint, Who,	of natural flowers, were arranged along the table.
		and can make his future honorable or in-		From Cairo.	it changes a great many things. Minor differences	and refinement, who have taken up hardship and	when he went to bed, but did devoutly pray for old )	Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, presided. W. Prescott Smith, master of transportation of the
				- GAIRO, Dec. 3 The steamer Perry arrived here	that have counted much are here quite lost out of		massa Lincoln. [Cheers.] The speaker referred	Raltimore and Ohio Railroad, had a position of the
	the sea in our service." LAIRD's war-rams	glorious, as he pleases.	E. B. FRENCH, second auditor of the Treasury of		sight : things that we were disposed to insist upon	endurance. The memorials of their heroism should	to the comparatively temperate and merciful manner in which this war had been carried	other end of the table. Among the distinguished
,	are the "peculiar" vessels never before		the United States, in cases recently submitted by	to-day from Memphis, en route to St. Louis, with	at home we drop entirely there; and when another	be preserved in every household for the education	on an one indication of the humanity of the	gentlemen present were H. C. Kennedy, Superin-
		General Forey and General Scott.	Messra. JOSEPH E. DEVITT & Co., of Philadelphia :	one hundred and forty bales of cotton, and twenty	nation, or any considerable part of it, are op-	of another generation of brave and patriotic youth. While they have done their duty, it cannot be said	black man; for, had he had the disposition, he	tendent of Census; Hon. Mr. Hubbard, of Con-
	constructed.	The statement that General FOREY, or the French	"That the nine-months volunteers of the several	more bales were added to her cargo at this point.	posed to your nation, you are tempted to stretch your conscience a little, and defend things even	that the men at home have been neglectful. On the	could have magnified the horrors of the present	necticut: Colonel D. C. McCallum, superintendent
	Another letter, addressed to MALLORY,	Minister, was furnished by the State Department	States, were called out under the first section of the	Seventy-seven rebel prisoners, from Columbus,	not defensible, because they are of your country.	other hand, the cause of the national struggle has	wer beyond snything of which the world had ever	of United States military railroads, and quite a
	eulogizes the "smartness" of Commodore	with General Scorr's military maps of Mexico, or	act of July 17, 1862, and that no troops were called	Kentucky, passed through this city to-day for In-	[Laughter and applause.] But there was less temp-	been huoved up by the spirit of the common people.	heard. It had also been asserted that we could not	number of members of Congress. The press was largely represented from most of the principal cities of
	Calogines the sinal mood of commodore	other information, preparatory to the French inva-	for or accepted under the third section of the act	dianapelis.	ration to me on the occasion of my late visit, De-	We have carried the Government as the ocean car-	make soldiers of black men, but the number of them and the character of their services in the army and	the North Boston New York, FILLSDURG, Linging
	FORREST as well as of Lieut. SINCLAIR, and	sion of that country, is erroneous. Neither General	referred to ; therefore, these troops are not entitled	Reports prevail that a rebel force threatens Co-	cause the field was so large, and the topics were so	ries the ship of war. It lies upon our bosom, and is rocked by our wayss. [Applause:] The people	navy had vindicated him from this unjust asper-	nati Tranton Baltimore, Wilmington, and other
		FOREY por the French Minister, nor any other per-	to the sum of \$25 bounty and the \$2 premium."	lumbus, Mo.	many, about which there was almost undivided	is rocked by our waves. [Applause.] The people have discarded old issues and old politicians. They	sion It was declared that emancipation would	manne The cloth having Deen removed, Mavor
		son, was ever furnished, or, as far as is known, ever	The amount involved in this question is several	Sixty tons of goods were shipped, by the Sanitary	sentiment among the loyal population in the North. If the representations I made were acceptable to	perfectly understand nationality and liberty. They	make the land flow with blood; we have learned	Wallach delivered a short address, in which he con-
. · · ·	Contraction Contraction Designed and the second sec	asked for any such information.	millions of dollars, and, as the various paymesters	Compussion of Illinois to-day, for the army at Chat-	vour conscience, if the views presented of American	hear for themselves without waiting for any leader:	not to believe this. But it was also said that the	gratulated the company on the establishment of a through line from New York to the capital city of
	cannot fail to subserve our interests and	Acheu loi aby such mitrimation,	throughout the country have paid many of the re-	tanoega.	nrinciples and American policies were acceptable to	and during this long period of three years, when	slaves were the most arrant cowards, good for no- thing but to be whipped, and that you could not	the netion He concluded his remarks by intro-
	render high and important service to our	THE ADDRESS of Mr. D. McConsughy, of Gettys-		The Memphis papers of the 1st report the entton:	you as I trust they were, it will give them great	fundamental policies were to be adopted, and new	make soldiers of them. Now, there are more than	durating W Prescott Smith, who delivered an off-
	cause, both in superintending and construct-	burg, upon the incidents of the great battle of July,	giments from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Rhode	as languishing. A handred and eighty bales had	weight abroad to have them authenticated by the	modifications made of existing customs and laws, our people have been patient and not fault finding.	1,000 men in the navy who came there willingly; and.	hand and appropriate speech, in which he alluded
		will be repeated to-night at the Musical Fund Hall,	Island, and other States, they are peculiarly inte-	been sold on the 30th ult., at prices ranging from 40	audiences of the principal cities which I have ad-	Naw when factions began to undermine, and treas	at a rope or gun, it makes no difference which, they	to the great national route, in the establishment of
	ing the vessels built up to cut the enemy's	before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Mr.	rested. The several State military departments are	うないさ ない からい たまの ショー・ション うかい うみわい ちょうしき しあんがい やけや	dressed, or shall address, at home. For you to say here, "we hold these views, and what he said with-	son to burrow in our midst, there has been found	are unsurpassed by many of our oldest sailors. [Ap-	which an amount of money has been expended that ought to command respect. He felt a patriotic
	commerce." A further communication, by		also involved, as well as some thirty thousand troops	to 10 cents.	out authentication for us, he so spoke the truth that	nower enough to carry on the war on the one	plause.] In the army the negro proved his bravery	pride in the progress of this great work, and here
	the same writer, adds, "GABREATH & Co.,	McConaughy's narrative is charmingly written and		MEXICO.	we ratify his words spoken"-that will give to it		at Port Hudson and Fort Wagner, and many other	would say, that had it not been for this cruel v
		very interesting. Free admission will be given to	The Second Auditor has also decided that "The	<b>HEALUU</b>	in England almost national authority. [Applause.]	other to scotch the serpents that remain at	bloody fields. [Applause.] When the day comes for you to decide whether the black man shall be	which caused a scarcity in laborers, a double tra
	of Scotland, and W. S. LINDSAY & Co., of	those applying to Mr. John A. McAllister, 728 Ohest-	twenty-five dollars advance bounty should be paid	Reported Recapture of Puebla.	Nothing is wiser in the past of our American po-	home. [Loud applause.] And while we have been doing that gigantic work, we have not been	free or remanded into slavery, there will come kneel-	would have been laid before this. And even thous
	London, are the houses with whom I had	nut street.	by the mustering officer to a recruit when mustered,		licy than that deliberate and anxious separation of	unmindful of foreign fees We have held them back	ing before you one hundred thousand men who will	we have had a war, there would have been a doubl
	.ie.muon, alo no notice inter interior i muu		as we take the premium. Satisfactory proch there-	NEW YORK, Dec. 3The steamer Parkensburg	ourselves from the political entanglements of Eu- rope. It was the anxiety of Washington, and a part	tco and to England and France have said, in em-	say, " We have noured out our blood for our liber-	track road between Baltimore and Washington eighteen months since, but for the raids of Stone-
1997 - S	the negotiations about the steamers. I re-	SALE OF CARPETINGS, STAIR RoDS, &C The	foure, must be furnished that the soldier was not	arrived at this port this mozning, having left New	of his last sounsels, that we should sorupulously	phatic tones, "You shall not meddle with our	ty and your liberty." You have got to answer that	wall Jackson. Yet the good work progresses, and
*	quest Captain SINCLAIR, of the Confederate	attention of purchasers is requested to the assort-		Orleans on the 93d ult.	avoid all entangling alliances of a political charac-	affairs," [Applause.]	prayer before God and the nations. [Applause.] In	in a very short time there will be no occasion to
	mayy, to make all preliminary arrangement	ment of ingrain, Venetian, list, rag, and hemp	the confirmation of the Second Controller." It is	The New Orleans Era publishes a report from	ter. And it was a part also of that famous Monroe	Peace is our desire, and we will sacrifice every-	the meanwhile it does me good to stand up in this place and bear my testimony as to the false witness	change a car or seat between Washington and New
1.1	mayy, to make an prenumary arrangement	carpets, stair rods, &c., to be peremptorily sold, by		Vera Cruz, received by the arrival of a schooner	Doctrine. It is the end and object of that doctrine	thing but national honor to maintain a good under- standing, and to preserve peace with foreign Powers.	of the South against the North. It was declared	York. This he considered a source for national
	for the contract by my return. See him	catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this		from that place, of the recapture of Puebla by the	by the avoidance of all political entanglements to	we will go to war with them if necessary. [Applause.]	that the nerroes would not work without a master.	congratulation. Washington will remain the capi-
	first ; he will meet you in London. GEORGE	mouning, at 10% o'clock precisely, by John B. Myers	seesion, Congress will take action on tits whole acto	Mexicans.	maintain not only peace between nations, but to maintain in this land an opportunity of developing	Von do not fear war as milch as they do in London	T. aughtor 1. T bnew before that they would not	tal of this country, still to be greater yet. War or war, Washington will always be the capital.
	TROMPSON & Co., Glasgow, will make pro-	& Co., Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.	Ject of bounfies.	There is no other news.	our peculiar destiny, the realisation of our princi-	and Manahester, and I told them this. [Laughter.]	work without a motive, and without a manuel 1.	[Great applause.] It is destined to become a far
	THOMPSON & CO., Glasgow, will make pro-		Invalid Pensions.	This report is most probably untrue, as New Or-	nies and of our ideas without let or hindrance. It	mba Vestish neonle have pluck themselves, and they	knew they would work better than with one,	greater city than ever. Mr. Smith concluded his
. •,	Dosals for the construction of at least one	Markets by Telegraph.	The number of Invalid pensions granted by the	leans reports from Mexico generally are. Advices	has sometimes been supposed when we so anxiously	admiss it in their children. You dave always deard	[Cheers, and cries of "That's so."] We have seen by this war that the colored man is not only indus-	Temaiks by offering a centiment on the prospective
	steamer. They have the drawing and esti-	PATERIARE Dec.3 Flour steady, Wheat quiet.	Pension office during the month of November, just	from Vera Cruz to Nov. 3d have been received at	Aigining onreaves from the nations of Europe, that	that monarchy had advantages in some respects over republican governments; that in times of	trious, but, under the influence of proper motives,	growth of Washington city. This brought Mayor
	Figuration late Transfer fr (la will no	Corn generally closed with an advancing tendency:	그는 비행 구경 구경 것 같아? 아파는 것은 것 같아요. 그렇게 가지 않는 것은 것 같아요. 가지 않는 것 같아요. 가지 않는 것 같아.	Washington, which say nothing of the capture of	we were lacking in a proper moral sympathy; that		be een not only earn money but saye it juuluuusiy.	Wallach to his feet, and he delivered a reaponative
	mates complete. LINDSAY & Co. will ne-	new white and vellow sold at \$1.06@1.05, Whisky			we, in some sense, took ourselves out from the des-		We have brought before the Committee for the Re-	speech that was frequently applauded.
	gotiate the naval store bonds." It is worthy	closed firm and buoyant, at 830 for city.	I widows, mothers, and orphans, allowed during the	Puebla,-Eds, Bullclin.]	tiny of nations. Not at all. Our American ideas	India as the data that a second second	그는 한 것이야지. 그는 것은 것이 가락했는 것이 없었다.	
	것 이 여행에 가지 않는 것 같아. 것 같아. 영화 가지 않는 것 같아.	승규는 승규에 있는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없다.	전 성과 영국의 방법을 확실할 수 있는 것 같아요. 전 이 가격 방법	철학 가지는 것이 많이 것 같은 것을 하는 것 같은 것을 했다.	NG 2017 - 이번 및 2017 - 2017 - 2017 - 2017 - 2017 - 2017 - 2017 - 2017 - 2017 - 2017 - 2017 - 2017 - 2017 - 2017	이 가장은 집 관계에 있는 것은 것은 것이라. 것은 것을 많이		
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