The Press.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1864.

☞ We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

☞ Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

The Border States.

It has been boastfully and shamefully said, but by only few Northern papers, that another raid, and another burning like that of Chambersburg, would settle the peace sentiment in Pennsylvania. We also think it would, in a sense or our own; and have no wish to dispute the case of Pennsylvania, but merely appeal to the example of the States nearer to the border, as shown in the verdict of the past election. Delaware, hardly to be called a border State, always safe and insular in its ancient opinions and property, and heretofore a small asylum for the retired and recluse ideas of other localities, has, nevertheless, given a progressive and redeeming vote. Maryland, with its old penchant for chivalry, once the refuge of rebels, the home of pining Secessionists, has adopted a free Constitution, and unmanacled its slaves. None can truly say that so grand a result is unsatisfactory to the wishes and interests of the people, or doubt that the party which carried the election was a thoroughly earnest one. Maryland, raided and reraided, grew more and more anti-rebel and anti-slavery, and in her last vote sealed her final conviction of rebel treason. Kentucky, a large border-land, with more room for opposition and disloyalty, and with a wider spread and more ingrained depth of the evil of slavery, has been slower in the movement of reform; but she, too, has been taught a lesson from rebellion and invasion. BUCKNER, BRECKINRIDGE, and MORGAN took away with them in their treason a considerable part of the spoiling "chivalry" of the State, but left meaner confederates behind. Kentucky was a nearer and greater neighbor to treason than Maryland, and less exposed to and less tolerant of the advancing intelligence of the free sentiment. Her case has shown all the worthlessness of neutrality; but at the late election, which disclosed so large a competition for the Union and the North, Kentucky heard the reveille, and is now on the march to freedom, an older and wiser BRECKINRIDGE taking the lead into the future, in place of the younger BRECKINRIDGE who leads the retrograde movement into the past. Tennessee has had all the wasting experience of war, but the crucible has only made its patriotism more bright. The devoted loyalty of East Tennessee was almost phenomenal, so long and nobly did this people endure the most intense affliction of rebel hate for the sake of a cause dear to them as religion. No wonder, then, that the Unionism of Tennessee is of the most radical and earnest character, and that a people who have suffered so much apply the strongest tests to their citizenship. It is of the highest significance that measures of this character have been chiefly self-imposed, as personal safeguards, by the people. Missouri is another instance of resurrection from secession and slavery; and here, as in Tennessee, the free element is sincere and irresistible. Union majorities are counted in nearly all of these States; vast anti-slavery gains in every one. Louisiana and Arkansas show an organized native sentiment of freedom which cannot be diminished or driven back. Nearly every one of these States has suffered deeply from the rebellion—their surface crossed, scarred, and wounded by the invading march of robbery and murder. But they do not clamor for peace, and let go their hold of slavery, while the great criminal is down and dying. The war has, in fact, created free States.

West Virginia is one of the most striking instances of all. In this region Gen. McCLELLAN gained his first victories; here, too, he suffered extreme defeat in the election. No section of the country has been more frequently overrun by the rebels—no State shows a more positive antipathy to the rebellion, and to all measures of peace in its behalf. Upshur, an outpost county and victim of all the raids, gave 818 votes for LINCOLN to 60 for McCLELLAN. Parkersburg, almost constantly threatened with destruction, gave 682 votes for the President against 182 for McCLELLAN. In the oldest slaveholding counties the result bore similar proportion, and every county, except Wetzel, returned a majority for the Union party. Allowing that many must have voted for General McCLELLAN from reasons of favoritism and as War Democrats, the determined loyalty of the border States is still stronger in resources and more remarkable in numbers. Not invasion, but submission, is the true Southern road to peace—this is the meaning written upon our border. The Union must succeed, because its conquest is moral.

The Future of the War Democracy.

There is one result of the late election which is not yet fully apparent, but which, in the unfolding of time, will be found to be among the chief goods of our triumph. We predict the exodus of the entire War Democracy from the ranks of the Opposition. The War Democracy has been the strength of that party. It elected SEYMOUR in 1862, because he professed to represent its principles. It defeated him this year because he had proved unfaithful to them. In 1863 it defeated VALLANDIGHAM, in Ohio, by an immense vote; had a War Democrat, or one who pretended to be such, opposed BROUGH, the Union majority would not have reached 100,000. In Maine, BRADBURY, a man of the VALLANDIGHAM stripe, was overwhelmingly defeated. *Wherever an unconditional peace man has been nominated by the Opposition, the War Democrats in its ranks have defeated him.* The late election conveys in another way, but with equal force, the same moral. Gen. McCLELLAN knew from the first that the character of the Chicago Convention, and the nomination of PENDLETON, would lose him almost every electoral vote, if he permitted it to be inferred that he was in thorough sympathy with the unconditional peace policy PENDLETON represented and the Convention announced. To counteract this natural inference, he shaped his letter of acceptance so as to please the War Democracy, without repudiating the creed of his party. This measure was politic, and to a great degree successful. Many thousands of War Democrats voted for McCLELLAN in defiance of PENDLETON and the Chicago Platform. They believed that, if elected, he would not be governed by the policy of his party, that his own record as a soldier, and the force of public opinion would compel him to refuse to make the proposal of an immediate armistice ordered by his party. A prominent citizen of Ohio, when congratulated upon the great majority for BROUGH, replied that he felt no pride, but rather shame that one man in a free State could be found to vote for VALLANDIGHAM. We have heard similar expressions of feeling in regard to the large minority vote for the Chicago candidates in Pennsylvania, and if we believed that the vote for McCLELLAN throughout the North could be construed into an approval of the miserable policy of the Convention which nominated him, we, too, should be ashamed of the North. But it was not such an approval. McCLELLAN was accepted as a War Democrat, advocated as such by many of his party organs, and voted for as such by two-thirds of the Opposition. By this fact we are encouraged.

But what are the War Democrats to do now? Many of them who understood that no man could be truly in earnest, and free to decide his own course, who had accepted a nomination at the hands of VALLANDIGHAM, and in company with PENDLETON, voted against McCLELLAN, and are, of course, to be classed among the steadfast friends of the Administration. But those who opposed it, not upon a question of prosecuting the war, but upon the method of doing so, can no longer expect any good from the continuance of their efforts. The Opposition candidate was hopelessly defeated. Its cause is ruined. The Administration has been recommissioned by the nation, and for more than four years to come its policy must rule. Honest men must see that opposition to the Administration *now*, is opposition to the North, and aid to the South. Nothing can reverse the decision of the people; but much may be done by an energetic faction to embarrass the Government. The following from the New York *Daily News* ought to suggest a course its writer could not have intended:

"The Black Republicans have achieved their political triumph. The honors and spoils are theirs for four years to come, but among the fruits of victory are the duties and responsibilities of victors. They have won the right to sit in the high places, but, as above the throne of Damocles, the peril that threatens greatness is suspended above them by a single thread. *It is no eminence of ease and safety that they have reached. It is their mission to redeem their country from civil war*, and failing, the keen edge of popular opinion will descend upon them in retribution."

There is truth in these words. The Administration has not an easy task before it, but one which should gain it the support of every loyal man, even of its opponents in the late canvass. The *News* admits that it is "its *mission* to redeem the country from civil war." What then? Can the true American citizen oppose an Administration entrusted by the people with a work so colossal? Precisely, because the Administration will have to grapple with great difficulties; because its mission is the redemption of the country; because it is too late to hope to substitute for its policy that of the Opposition, is every patriot in the Opposition bound to acquiesce in the national judgment, and do his best to insure the success of plans which have for their object peace and the preservation of the Union.

More than this, those War Democrats who do not withdraw from a useless, and, now, a criminal Opposition, will be forced out of it by self-respect. That party is being reorganized on a strictly peace basis, and the War Democrats will be driven from its councils. The *News* thus concludes the article from which we have quoted, and we commend its words to those War Democrats who did their best to elect McCLELLAN, and are not willing to be insulted for their failure:

"The work of Abolition is going on rapidly toward completion. The memories that rise like the ghosts of murdered men upon the battle field bid North and South avaunt; but they are now being joined in their protests by the memories that rise like furies from a thousand scenes of desolation, rape, famine, burning, looking across the chasm between the sections, in the deadly glare of a Medusa. The 'War Democrat,' forsooth, insists that the breach shall be widened still further, that the work of blood and savage outrage shall continue; but while his Black Republican coworker is true to his own traitorous designs, *his bastard brother is not only false to every principle he professes, but is treacherous to even his pretended love for the Constitution and the Union.* Peace is the only means of defeating, even now, the traitorous designs that, having originated, seek to continue, the struggle. All men opposed to an immediate peace, with a view to concession and conciliation, are not only false to every principle of the Democracy, false to every suggestion of true statesmanship, but, *War "Democrats" and Black Republicans alike, are traitors to all that is left of hope for a reconstruction of the Union.*"

We know that the independent, generous, and just course the Administration has announced, that the President himself was the first to proclaim, has already had profound effect. We know that many intelligent men in the Democratic party are convinced that nothing is now to be gained for the Union by opposing its Administration, and will, as far as they conscientiously can, support it. But we know, from the course taken by the *News* and many of the leaders of the so-called Democracy, that even if this nobler feeling did not exist among the War Democrats, they would be driven from the Opposition by the hatred and insult of its managers. The party is to be reorganized without their help.

State Sovereignty.

The New York *News* prints this specimen of its ignorance of the Constitution, and loyalty to the South, as an argument for secession:

"THE 'NAVY OF THE STATE.'—Henry A. Wise, when conducting his canvass as a candidate for the Gubernatorial chair of Virginia, at the period when the Know-Nothing influence was at its height, was one day walking with a gentleman of this city along the water-front of Richmond. An armed schooner was lying at anchor in the stream. 'There,' said the Governor, pointing to the vessel, 'is one of the ships of the navy of the State of Virginia. She is of but little service to the Commonwealth, but Virginia has always maintained two or three such vessels upon principle. The Constitution of Virginia declares that the Governor shall be the commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the State. That clause attests the sovereignty of the State, and it is safe to keep the evidence before the people.

"It would have been well if the States of the North had been equally jealous of their sovereignty."

This ingenious vagary of sentimental State sovereignty is at once quieted by paragraph second of Section X. of the Constitution of the United States:

"No State shall, without the consent of Congress, levy any duty on tonnage, *keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State*, or with a foreign Power, or *engage in war*, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay."

Pretended State sovereignty, and all "rights" to secede, rebel, and confederate, are thus killed at one blow. Even "the army and navy of Virginia" prove nothing whatever for State sovereignty, since they are checked of all right to sovereign use by the limitations of the Constitution, both in the paragraph we have quoted, and in the defined special powers of Congress; "to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, *provide and maintain a navy*, and make rules for the government of the land- and naval forces." Because it owns a tug-boat in the Delaware river, the municipality of Philadelphia cannot set itself up for a sovereignty. No more could Gov. WISE claim an armed oyster-sloop in dock at Richmond as the symbol of Virginia sovereignty. We class this puerile theory with the general insanity of treason. Mischief has great uses. Mischief has been hood-winked; WHEELER is blamed for the deception put upon him by SHERMAN, whom he reports moving to Macon; SHERMAN is menaced with troublesome resistance at this point, and Pensacola is supposed to be the ultimate point of aim. Augusta, Charleston, Montgomery and Mobile also enter into the speculation, and the bewilderment created by SHERMAN's latest march bears every comparison to the excitement occasioned by his famous movement from Vicksburg to Meridian. The Richmond *Whig* throws down a cataract of injunction:

"No sacrifice of property, no activity of opposition, must be counted now or considered excessive. Tear down bridges, block roads, remove or destroy supplies, cut off foragers, fight at every pass. If Sherman should be able to accomplish such a journey as that he proposes, foraging as he goes, it will be proof that he was not becomingly resisted."

SHERMAN will be justified if, scizing this advice, he applies the principles of the enemy to his own advantage by making everything contribute to sustain his army. In his last message JEFFERSON DAVIS sneered at the march of SHERMAN from Vicksburg to Meridian. It will not surprise us if the knowledge gained in that memorable reconnoissance will enter deeply into the grander campaign from Atlanta, and give more extensive development to SHERMAN's idea of self-supporting war.

IF ANY ONE DOUBTS that the submission of the rebels is likely to be offered ere long, that the Confederacy is on its last legs, that its leaders will soon lie down in the last ditch, that the last blow will soon be struck, and that we shall soon be rewarded with enduring victory and solid peace, he fails to read unerringly the signs of the times.—*Baltimore American.*

Yet there are people who profess to believe that GRANT has exhausted his army and his plans, that the rebel forces in Louisiana are so large that New Orleans is in danger, that PRICE threatens to regain Missouri, that SHERMAN is "retreating on Mobile or Charleston," and that HOOD is the master of the Southwest. These are the opinions seriously advanced in Northern journals, with what purpose it is impossible to say, for the elections are over.

THE Louisville *Journal* has resolved upon a new course, consistent with its more progressive antecedents, abandoning the ultra pro-slavery party of Kentucky, and in turn being abandoned by Mr. PAUL SHIPMAN, its sometime pro-slavery editor. This change is fortunate for the *Journal*, and it is also important to Kentucky, where it has been so long a leader of opinion under PRENTICE. Its new covenant is sealed by the grateful admission that slavery in Kentucky and everywhere else is doomed.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 22.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of the Treasury has sent to the heads of the several bureaus of his Department a circular, requiring the office hours, from nine o'clock in the morning to four o'clock in the afternoon, to be strictly observed, the intervening time to be devoted diligently to labor. This action on the part of the Secretary is to correct the irregularities which he has noticed with regret.

The Secretary says he has been much annoyed by applications for appointments founded on statements made by clerks and others that there were vacancies to be filled, and designating such vacancies. He therefore gives notice that it is no part of the duty of clerks or others in the Department to give either information or advice on such a point. All vacancies are reported to the Assistant Secretary, and will be filled as the Secretary may determine. He will regard any further interference of this character as a sufficient cause for dismissal. While stating these grounds of complaint, the Secretary cheerfully bears testimony to the promptness and faithfulness with which, as a general rule, the business of the Department has been conducted.

THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

The U.S. Court of Claims was opened yesterday, but adjourned over to December. Only one Judge was present, Judge LORING. Judge PROK is sick, and Judges CASEY, HUGHES, and WILMOT are absent from the city. Judge CATRON, of the U. S. Supreme Court, writes hither, from Nashville, stating that he will not be able to be in this city at the opening of the Court in December.

GENERAL EGAN'S CONDITION.

General EGAN's wound has proved to be more serious than was at first supposed. The ball passed between the bones of his arm, and soon after he reached Washington erysipelas set in, but this has now subsided, and his surgeons are hopeful that the danger is over. He will be taken to New York as soon as he can bear travel.

THE HILTON HEAD PLANTATIONS.

The South Carolina tax commissioners will commence leasing cotton plantations at Hilton Head, on the 4th of December.

NEW YORK CITY.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, NOV. 22, 1864.

THE BREWERY FRAUDS.

The fact that two extensive breweries have been closed in this city, owing to the discovery of extensive frauds upon the internal revenue, which frauds have been perpetrated for some time by their proprietors, has stimulated public curiosity to no small degree. The knowledge that they are situated in the Ninth Congressional district is a great aid to their identification, although the authorities having the matter in charge are endeavoring to keep the names of the suspected parties as secret as possible. As usual, however, in such cases, there are certain Knowing Ones, who have a species of prevision in matters of this nature, and who solemnly assure their interrogators upon all dubious points. It is now pretty well understood who the unremitting brewers are. The statement is ventured in a semi-official way that the frauds were not as extensive as was first suspected; which possibly means that the guilty parties are about to expiate their delinquency roundly, with the tacit understanding that their names will not be made public; in short, that having compensated the Government for its losses by them, the matter will be hushed up and past delinquencies overlooked.

THE BANK SWINDLERS

now repose quiescently in the Tombs, awaiting the action of the Grand Jury. The Justice has refused a motion to admit them to bail. In the meantime, gossip is hard at work enumerating the ways and fancies of one of the accused, who has been living in high style, dressing in the most elaborate manner, driving the fastest of horses, and, by the splendor of his "turn out" on the Avenue and at the Central Park, quite turning the dear silly little head of poor Miss Shoddy. In fact, the eminent rascal has been prevalent in social circles which should have shunned him—barred him out as a social pariah. His history, brief as is the version which has thus far reached the general ear, is indicative of the pitiable snobbery which is affected in "recent formations" of the higher strata of society. Generalizing from his particular case, we learn how a human arabesque, hot pressed, and inflamed with diamond pins; swindlers and adventurers, from whom the awful seals of threadbare clothes and shocking-bad-hats have been removed, can always, by the assumption of *nerve* and an affected weakness for horseflesh, pass triumphantly beneath the detective nose of Cerberus John Thomas, and gain admission to the "charmed circles" of Shoddyocracy.

PERSONAL.

Governor Fenton was serenaded by the Veteran Union Club on Saturday evening, and a very pleasant time ensued. The Governor received his guests in the great Astor House dining-room, and speeches and congratulations became the order of the evening. Lieut. Cushing, the destroyer of the rebel ram Albemarle, who was present, received a very enthusiastic ovation, and responded in a concise speech, or rather in "a few words." The same young gentleman likewise paid a visit to the Union League Rooms on the same evening, and submitted to addresses from several prominent gentlemen.

[By Telegraph.]

THE EVENING STOCK BOARD.

10 P. M.—Stocks not very firm. Gold, 223¼; after call, 222¾. U. S. 7.30s, 113; N. Y. Central, 120; Erie, 94½; Hudson River, 118¾; Reading, 137; Michigan Southern, 70¾; Illinois Central, 124¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105¼; Rock Island and Chicago, 103; Northwestern, 43¾; do. preferred, 80½; Fort Wayne and Chicago, 102¼; Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 36¼; Canton Co., 32¼; Cumberland Coal, 46¾; Quicksilver, 84½; Mariposa, 32½.

THE CATTLE MARKET.

Beef heavy at 8@9c. Receipts, 7,000 head.
Sheep lower, at 4@7½c. Receipts, 25,000 head.
Swine steady; 11½@12½c. Receipts, 24,000 head.

THE MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Bark Zingarella, recently ashore in the lower bay, has arrived at Jersey City.

Arrived, steamer Borussia, Southampton Nov. 7th; steamer Commander, New Orleans Nov. 8th, and Havana Nov. 16th; ship Liberty, Vera Cruz.

Below—Ship Yorktown, from London.

Explosion of Powder Mills at Newburgh, New York.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Nearly all the buildings in this city were violently shaken to-day by an explosion.

A despatch from Fishkill states that the powder mills five or six miles back of Newburgh have been blown up. No particulars have yet been received.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Nov. 22.—At 7 o'clock this morning the packing-house connected with Smith & Rand's powder mills, three and a half miles west of Newburgh, was blown up. Mr. Smith, a workman who had entered the building five minutes before the explosion, was the only person killed. The building contained about three tons of powder. The cause of the explosion is not known.

Capt. Bell, the Alleged Pirate, in Custody at Toronto.

TORONTO, C. W., Nov. 22.—Captain Bell, the reputed Lake Erie pirate, was brought before the court to-day. There was found to be some defect in the warrants, but he is still in custody, and the case will proceed to-morrow.

Return of a Massachusetts Regiment.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—The 60th Massachusetts Regiment (one hundred days' men) arrived here to-night from Washington, having served out their time.

Municipal Election at Dover, N. H.

DOVER, N. H., Nov. 22.—At the municipal election to-day the Hon. William Estes, the Union candidate, was re-elected Mayor by 300 majority.

Storm at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Nov. 22.—A furious southwest gale commenced last night and continues to-day, with a heavy rain.

Marine Disaster.

TORONTO, C. W., Nov. 22.—The schooner Jenny Lind was wrecked at Long Point on Saturday, and became a total loss.

THE Concord (N. H.) *Monitor* learns that in some of the towns in that county snow drifted in piles of six and eight feet deep on Sunday last, and that persons in getting up their young cattle from outlying pastures last Wednesday had to break paths in some places to get through. The snow is now two feet deep on a level on the White Mountains. Some of the drifts are twenty feet deep.

THE WAR.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S MOVEMENT.

HIS SUCCESS INDICATED BY THE RICHMOND JOURNALS.

THE REPORTED DEATH OF GEN. CANBY FALSE.

HIS RECOVERY EXPECTED.

A RAID INTO NEW YORK.

REPULSE AND FLIGHT OF THE INVADERS.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S ADVANCE.

NO OFFICIAL NEWS FOR TWO WEEKS—HIS SUCCESS APPARENT FROM THE REBEL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Nearly two weeks have elapsed since direct information was received from General Sherman himself. The Government has no intelligence of his recent movements of later date than that contained in Friday's Richmond papers.

General Sherman at least a month since fully informed the proper authorities at Washington of his plans, which, judging by the rebel accounts, have thus far been carried into effect with a bright promise of success throughout the present campaign.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

GEN. CANBY RECOVERING—THE REPORT OF HIS DEATH UNTRUE.

CAIRO, Nov. 22.—New Orleans papers of the 15th say that General Canby is recovering. The announcement of his death, which was telegraphed from here on the authority of the clerk of the steamer Stickney, thus proves to be false.

GENERAL GRANT'S ARMY.

THE REPORTED EVACUATION OF PETERSBURG.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The report of the evacuation of Petersburg originated with refugees and deserters, who, on coming into our lines, merely expressed their belief that such was the fact.

THE NORTHERN BORDER.

A REBEL RAID INTO NEW YORK—ATTACK AT ROUSE'S POINT—THE RAIDERS REPULSED.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—A gang of rebel raiders, who were all mounted, are reported to have appeared at Rouse's Point, on Lake Champlain, on Sunday night. On being challenged, they fired on the picket guard, and the fire was promptly returned. One of the gang was dropped from his saddle, and the rest immediately fled, taking the wounded man with them.

NAVAL NEWS.

CAPTURE OF A REBEL SCHOONER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The Navy Department is advised that the rebel schooner Badger, from St. Marks, bound to Havana, was taken possession of by the United States steamer Adele, on the 6th inst., off the middle entrance of St. George's Sound, Florida. Twenty-five packages of cotton were captured with the vessel. Her captain threw all his papers overboard.

THE EAST GULF SQUADRON.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The United States steamer Union, from the East Gulf Squadron, reports the health of the fleet as good. The Adele was about to leave for Philadelphia, and the Proteus, Isonomia, and Magnolia for a cruise.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—The Central America Transit Company's steamer, Moses Taylor, arrived yesterday afternoon, from San Juan del Sud.

The ships Minnehaha, of London, Matapan, and ARIO, were lost in a gale off Howland and Baker's Islands, on October 6th. The ship White Swallow is missing, and it is feared she is also lost.

EUROPE.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE FLORIDA AFFAIR.

Lord Palmerston on the American War.

The Moravian at Portland.

PORTLAND, ME., Nov. 22.—The steamship Moravian, from Liverpool at half past two o'clock on the afternoon of the 10th, via Londonderry on the evening of the 11th inst., arrived at this port at half past three o'clock this morning. Her dates are five days later than those already received.

The steamship Damascus, from Quebec, reached Liverpool on the evening of the 9th instant.

The steamship City of Washington, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the afternoon of the 10th instant.

The steamship Saxonia, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 10th instant.

The forward part of the steamship Jura has keeled over, and the after part remains fast and upright on the sands where she grounded.

THE FLORIDA AFFAIR.

The London *Times'* city article says:

"Advices from New York with regard to the mode in which the Washington Government has received the news of the capture of the Confederate steamer Florida are awaited with the greatest interest by the commercial as well as the political world. One reason for the importance attributed to these advices consists in the inference that if the affair be palliated or condemned by Lincoln's Government, it will henceforth entirely extinguish any power on the part of the United States to assail by Privateers the commerce of any nation with which they may be at war, since the precedent will establish a claim to the right to pursue and destroy every such vessel, whatever may be the port in which she may seek shelter or supplies."

SPEECH OF LORD PALMERSTON ON THE AMERICAN WAR.

The new Lord Mayor of London was inaugurated on the 9th inst., with the usual ceremonies, terminating with a grand banquet at Guildhall.

The leading members of the British Cabinet and other high dignitaries were present.

Lord Palmerston, in an eloquent speech, spoke cheeringly of European politics.

As regards America, he said: "There is one dark spot on the picture which the affairs of the world present. That dark spot lies on the other side of the Atlantic. We grieve, and every man of right mind must grieve, that that bloody and disastrous war, which broke out more than three years ago among the kindred nations of northern America still rages—still lays waste the fertile plains of that continent—still bedews with the blood of its people those forests and tracts of territory which ought to be cultivated, and become sources of wealth, pleasure, and happiness to mankind.

"We may earnestly trust that human nature will not long permit that deadly and disastrous strife to continue—that the contending parties, within some period not remote, will find it much better to be reconciled than to fight—and that these disputes which have bedewed that continent with fraternal blood will be settled by an amicable arrangement between themselves. (Loud cheers.)

"The beginning of the strife was expected to be attended in this country with most disastrous results to manufactures. These alarms have been found groundless. At all events, out of evil may come some good, and I trust in future our sources of supply will be spread over a great portion of the globe, and that we shall no longer be dependent on any one country for material so essential to the industry and prosperity of our own country."

FRANCE.

The Paris Bourse, on the 9th inst., was lower. The rentes closed at 64f. 85c.

Rougemont, De Lowenberg, & Co., bankers, in Paris, have suspended payment, with liabilities amounting to from five to six hundred thousand pounds sterling.

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.

The final vote in the Danish Lower House, on the treaty of peace, was taken on the 9th instant. The treaty was ratified by 78 to 15 votes. One member abstained from voting. Four were absent. All the deputies present from Schleswig and the Enclaves ceded by the treaty to Germany voted against the treaty.

The bill was afterwards sent to the Upper House.

ITALY.

The debate on the Convention and removal of the capital to Rome is still progressing in the Chamber of Deputies.

Some of the speakers denounce the Convention as a virtual renunciation of Rome, while others regard it as leading to Rome at no distant period.

There have been great floods in Tuscany, and considerable damage done to property, particularly to the railways.

At Florence there was also a great inundation. The streets were flooded, the fields laid waste, and the roads damaged. The damage done is enormous. But few lives were lost.

The Czarwitch of Russia was on a visit to Turin.

SPAIN.

A new and more liberal law in favor of the press, has been spoken of by the Spanish Government.

AUSTRIA.

A new loan of twenty-five millions of florins at five per cent., to be issued at 87, is announced.

JAPAN.

The details of the naval operations against Japan by the combined Powers are published. The expedition was entirely successful. Henceforward there is to be a free passage to the Inland Sea, and all ships passing through the Straits of Simonosaki are to be treated in the most friendly manner.

The forts, which were to a great extent destroyed or rendered useless, are not to be repaired, nor are any guns to be mounted on them, and no new forts are to be built.

The Prince of Nagato is to defray the expenses of the expedition, and to pay a ransom on account of the town of Simonosaki having been spared.

The total loss of the expedition was about ninety killed and wounded, of which sixty-five fell to the English.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Bank of England on the 10th instant reduced its rate of discount from nine to eight per cent., an event fully anticipated and discounted in advance.

In the open market money was abundant and the funds continued upward.

Consols were buoyant, and further advanced a quarter per cent. on the 9th instant.

Satterthwaite's circular says, that up to the 6th instant there was a very firm market for American securities, and much activity in the "five-twenties" and Illinois shares at improved prices, but, on the 9th, upon the receipt of advices from New York to November 1st, reporting an advance in gold, free purchases were suspended, and a decline was established. The market, however, closed firm at 41¾ for five-twenties, and 52½ for Illinois.

The Confederate loan rallied two per cent. under the new version of Washington.

SUMMARY OF THE ETNA'S NEWS.

The following is a summary of the steamship Etna's news, which left Liverpool on the 9th and Queenstown on the 15th inst. for New York.

The steamship Saxonia passed Falmouth on the 8th inst., under way, going at the rate of six knots an hour. Her machinery was disabled. Before to being reported the premiums on her advanced to 20 per cent.

The ship Ocean Pearl, from New York for Tarragona, was totally wrecked on the 28th of October off the latter port. The crew and a large portion of the cargo were saved.

The *Shipping Gazette* believes the steamer to which Captain Semmes and his men were transferred by the Laurel off Madeira was the Sea King, which recently cleared from London for Bombay.

It is stated that the last vessel destroyed by the Florida before her capture at Bahia was the Mandarin, from Rio de Janeiro for Baltimore.

Under the influence of the details of the capture of the Confederate steamer Florida, the English journals indignantly denounce the affair.

The London *Times* says that the act was most flagrantly lawless, and presumes that the American Government and its citizens will hasten to repudiate it, and that the New York Chamber of Commerce will scruple to forfeit its character by rewarding or justifying the crime committed.

The London *Morning Post* thinks that the Federal Government will disown the act, but has some misgivings about it. It thinks that the outrage cannot be permitted to pass unnoticed by foreign powers, and that all the maritime Powers should enter a protest against it.

The *Daily Telegraph* thinks that the unlawful seizure of the Florida will cause unmitigated satisfaction in New York, although at the expense of the loss of national honor.

The London *Morning Herald* believes that events, such as these, will speedily force European nations to interfere in the American difficulty for their aid and security.

The London *Daily News* has nothing to say about the matter, and the London *Star* is silent in regard to it.

The investigation into the loss of the steamer Ontario is concluded, and clears Capt. Brookin of all blame.

Lord Wodehouse has been formally inaugurated as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

M. Berrier, the distinguished French advocate, is receiving great attention in London. A legal banquet given in his honor was a most brilliant affair.

Bombay letters of the 14th, and Calcutta of the 6th of October, fully confirm the disastrous effects of the great cyclone. Fuller accounts from Calcutta are expected in a few days.

VERY LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The English journals publish the official Brazilian correspondence relative to the capture of the Florida.

The *Morning Star* denounces the seizure, and hopes the American Government will repudiate it.

The announcement of the arrival of the steamship Teutonia at Southampton was premature. She has not yet been signalled.

Political news to-day is generally unimportant.

Commercial Intelligence.

(Per Moravian.)

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Nov. 10.—Sales for four days, 50,000 bales, including 22,000 to speculators and exporters. The market was buoyant at an advance of ⅛@1d ℔ lb.

TRADE REPORT.—The Manchester market was firmer, but quiet.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET, Nov. 10.—The market is generally quiet, but steady. Richardson, Spence, & Co., and others, report: Flour quiet and steady. Wheat steady. Corn quiet and easier.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET, Nov. 10.—The Provision market is dull. Messrs. Bigland, Aytha, & Co., and Wakefield, Nash, & Co., and others, report Beef heavy and declining. Pork has a downward tendency. Bacon steady. Lard firm at 49s@50s. Tallow firmer.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, Nov. 10.—Ashes quiet and steady. Sugar upward. Cotton quiet and steady. Rice steady. Linseed Oil steady. Rosin dull. Spirits of Turpentine inactive at 68s@69s. Petroleum steady at 1s 10½d@1s 11d ℔ gallon.

LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs firm. Corn easier: Sugar advancing; Coffee firm; Tea steady; Rice firm; Tallow firmer.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Consols closed at 90¾@90⅞ for money. The Bank of England to-day reduced its minimum rate of discount to 8 per cent.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Illinois Central Railroad 52@52½ discount; Erie 40@42; United States five-twenties 41¾@41¾.

LATEST VIA GREENCASTLE.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11.—The steamship Scotia, from New York, arrived to-day.

COTTON.—The sales of the week reach 72,000 bales, including 19,500 to speculators, and 15,000 to exporters. The market has been buoyant, with an advance on the week of 1d ℔ lb on American, and 1@¾d on other descriptions. The sales to-day (Friday) were 15,000 bales, the market closing with an advancing tendency at the following authorized quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	26¼d	24¾d
Mobile	26d	24½d
Uplands	25¾d	23d

The stock in port amounts to 357,000 bales, including 11,000 bales of American.

TRADE REPORT.—The Manchester market is firm, with an advancing tendency, but the advance checks business.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is steady and firmer. Corn is dull.

PROVISIONS.—The market is quiet and steady. Lard is advancing.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Consols close at 90⅞@91¼ for money. Bullion in the Bank of England increased £334,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Illinois Central 51¼@52¼ discount. Erie 39@41.

Turkeys for the Soldiers.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: It rejoices my heart to hear that our brave boys in camp and on battle-field have the sympathy of those at home. But, sir, is it not possible, in our zeal for the soldiers, to forget the soldiers' widows and orphan children at home? Are our soldiers suffering from hunger or nakedness? To the honor of our Government be it said, they have generally enough, and to spare. But how is it with the widows and children of those who have fallen on the battle-field, and who are suffering at our very door? These are the real objects of our sympathy, and while it is not wrong to "deal out our bread" to the soldier who is not hungry, it certainly is wrong to leave the widows and children of dead soldiers to starve with hunger. What God requires is this: "To deal thy bread to the *hungry*, and that thou bring the poor that are cast out to thy house; when thou scest the *naked* that thou *cover* him." While, we are generous to our soldiers—while we send them Thanksgiving and Christmas turkeys, let us not forget the hundreds and thousands of starving poor, made so by "war's desolations," crowded together in the "by-ways," the garrets and cellars of our own city.

Take a walk with me down Broad street. See that girl in rags, not sufficient to cover the delicate nakedness of her sex. She is about twelve or fourteen years old. She has a little basket, and is picking coal along the fence of a coal yard. Let us not pass; let us go up and talk to her. See how she blushes at being noticed and approached. She looks as though she would run away and hide. Our look tells her that we are her friends, and she looks up in our face with child-like confidence. "What's your name?" "L. S." "Where do you live?" "Up there in J street." "Is your father living?" "No; he was *killed* at the battle of Gettysburg." "Your mother's living, isn't she?" "Yes, sir, mother's living." "What does mother do?" "She goes out washing, sir." "Have you any brothers?" "Yes, sir; I have *five* brothers and *two* sisters; one brother has been in the war; has got home, but has not got discharged yet, and has got no work." "Do you go to Sabbath school?" "I used to go." (Here, with a child's blush and a tone and look, the recollection of which brings tears, she looked down at her rags and then up in mine with an expression which said: "I don't go now, and you may know why." Yes, dear little Lucy, I know why you do not go *now* to Sabbath school. Now, Mr. Editor, who most needs our sympathy and aid? Let humanity answer this question. Last Saturday I received $15 from a stranger, to relieve the wants of such individuals as referred to in this communication.

Should the hearts of some who read this be opened toward the poor, let them send their contributions to "City Pastor," care of editor of *The Press* (money or clothing), and it will do much good. It will be wisely and faithfully distributed. Should any require an interview with "City Pastor," his address can be obtained at the office of *The Press.*

CITY PASTOR.

The New Assessment—Personal and Real Estate.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: The most astonishing figures, by long odds, which have lately been seen, are those given by the assessors in their report of the real and personal property of this city, taxable for 1865. The old saying that "figures cannot lie" is clearly disproved by this report. Certainly some persons (not a few) must have lied most tremendously if the assessors (worthy, wise men!) did their duty, and yet could only find in our rich city $110,500 of personal property to tax. Why, only think of the *millions* in the form of stocks, loans, and mortgages, and of the number of persons you know each of whom owns more than is credited to the whole city. Only think of the rich Eighth ward being credited with only $3,857 of personal property, *while the same ward returns $755,200 in furniture!*

It is a little too rough. If we can't have smarter assessors (and I fear we can't), we ought, at least, to have a new system of assessment. Uncle Sam, I imagine, finds a different result when he collects his five per cent. from the interest and dividends of our rich men.

This is why the unfortunate owners of real estate find their taxes increased every few years.

There are *millions* of personal property which *pay no taxes* to the city treasury. Will not our new Councils do something which will reach these millions, and lighten the burden on REAL ESTATE?

Public Entertainments.

CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE.—The sensational play of "Pauvrette," now being produced in fine style at this theatre, is, we think, destined to achieve a decided success. The plot is interesting, but, like many other of Boucicault's productions, is constructed with a rather striking disregard of probability. The daughter of an old soldier is carried away by a Duchess, under the supposition that it is her own. Her real child becomes a wanderer upon the face of the earth, and is made a tender of sheep for some Alpine villagers. Every winter the hut in the mountains where the child *Pauvrette* resides is covered by an avalanche of snow, which imprisons her for three months. The *Count Maurice*, a connexion of the *Duchess*, wandering in the mountains, loses his hold as he traverses the pass of Saint Bernard, and