THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

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SEE FOURTH PAGE.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ETNA.

The Speech of Minister Adams at the Lord Mayor's Banquet Well Received.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The steamer Etna, from Liverpool on the 13th inst., has arrived here.

The U. S. steamer James Adger left Southampton on the 12th inst., destination unknown.

Three British men-of-war were ready to sail for Mexico, but had been detained, owing to stormy weather.

The French ships composing the expedition have been ordered to sail immediately.

It is reported that it was at the instigation of England that America is to be invited to join the expedition against Mexico.

The Spanish journals talk of the probability of a Spanish protectorate as the result of the expedition.

The King of Portugal died of typhoid fever on the 12th inst, and the Duke of Oporto has succeeded to the throne.

The speech of Mr. Adams, the American Minister, at the Lord Mayor's banquet, has attracted considerable attention. He was silent as to the war, but very pacific towards England.

The *Daily News* says it was frank, manly, sensible and reasonable and must be cordially welcomed by England at large, especially as a small but active faction is doing its utmost to misrepresent American diplomacy and create ill feeling.

The *Morning Post* says the speech was marked by the most friendly statements respecting the good feelings of the American Government and people towards England, and hopes that no occurrence will happen to belie these statements.

The *Times* is characteristically sarcastic, but, at the same time, complimentary to Mr. Adams.

Dudley Adams and Mr. Yancey were, as before stated, guests at the grand banquet of the Fishmongers' Company, at London. The latter responded to a toast for the restoration of peace in America. He spoke strongly in defence of the Confederate cause. He eulogized England for the recognition of the belligerent rights, and said the Confederates did not desire intervention, being able to maintain their independence; but they did desire recognition by the powers of Europe. He asserted that there can be no basis for negotiations so long as the Confederates are treated as rebels. When they are treated as a belligerent power, the morning of peace will dawn. The Confederates will be inflexible only on the points of independence and honor.

The *Times* seeks to calm the dismay at the short supplies of cotton, and says there is no ground for national alarm.

The funeral obsequies of McManus took place at Dublin on the 10th, with imposing demonstrations.

It is almost certain that M. Fould, has accepted the French Ministry of Finance, and his programme being retrenchment in every branch, Europe will be assured of the pacific intentions of France.

THE LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The British ships-of-war Dongal, Conqueror and Sanspareil left yesterday with the expeditionary battalions of marines for Mexico.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* argues that American ingratitude enables France to witness the disruption of the Union with the utmost indifference.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, November 14.—Cotton closed firm with an upward tendency. Sales of four days 57,000 bales, including 30,000 bales to speculators and exporters. Prices have advanced ¼ to ⅜.

Breadstuffs closed quiet and steady. Corn has declined.

Provisions are dull.

LONDON, Thursday.—Consols closed at 93¾@94 for money. American securities were quiet.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Twine for the Post Office Department.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The Post Office Department will probably have occasion to use twine of material other than cotton, and in view of this necessity manufacturers are invited to send samples in balls of one pound each, measuring from thirty to thirty-five yards per ounce, to the Blank Agency at Washington, D. C. The name of the maker and the number of yards per ounce to be attached to each sample, as well as the price per pound. The twine must be very flexible, of four strands well twisted and strong. The quantity required during each quarter of a year will be about 5,000 pounds.

Warm Clothing for the U. S. Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—A few weeks ago the Secretary of War authorized General Wool to ascertain whether clothing and other articles necessary to the comfort of the United States citizens now held as prisoners of war, could be sent to them. The following letter shows that consent for that purpose has been given:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF NORFOLK, November 9th, 1861.

Sir: I consider myself fully authorized to reply at once to the inquiry made in your letter of the 8th instant. My Government will allow blankets and articles of clothing necessary for the comfort of the prisoners of war to be sent to them. Any such articles as you may send me will be promptly forwarded by the Southern Express Company, and money may be sent to pay the freight here, or it may be paid on delivery.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. HUGER,
Major-General Commanding.

Major-General JOHN E. WOOL, Commanding Department of Virginia.

The Quartermaster-General of the United States will provide blankets and clothing for the prisoners of war and forward them through General Wool in accordance with the terms of the letter Wom General Huger.

It is further ascertained that this arrangement has been accomplished without compromising the Government in any respect whatever.

Officers Retired.

Major Thomas S. English and Captain Abraham N. Brevort, of the Marine Corps have been retired by their own request. They have been in the service more than forty years, the former having entered it in 1817 and the latter in 1820.

Southern News via Richmond Papers.

The Richmond papers of Wednesday last contains despatches from the Confederate army, the substance of which is as follows:—"The small pox and a violent type of typhoid fever, and the black measles were prevailing with frightful mortality among the Confederate troops near Bowling Green, Ky., and large numbers were dying daily.

The Richmond *Whig* announces the death of John A. Hughes, a delegate to the State Convention from Randolph county, who was killed in the battle of Rich Mountain.

The Richmond *Examiner* of Wednesday confirms the report that the Confederate Colonel Croghan was killed in the recent engagement between Gens. Floyd and Rosecrans.

From the South Side of the Potomac.

On Friday, a portion of the New Jersey Brigade, under Gen. Franklin, went to Springfield Station, and one regiment from Gen. Heintzelman's command proceeded to Burke's Station on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, the latter fourteen miles from Alexandria. No evidence of the enemy was observed near either place. The 3d New Jersey regiment remained at Springfield during the night and returned to their quarters yesterday morning.

The pickets from Gen. Heintzelman's division daily visit Occoquan Creek, about sixteen miles below Alexandria.

Consular Appointment.

Mr. Irwin, of Pennsylvania, having yesterday received his instructions from the State Department as Consul to Bahia, Brazil, will proceed thither in the course of a few days.

Secretary Chase.

It was stated in some of the papers that Secretary Chase was present at the late grand review, but this is an error, as neither he nor his assistants have left their duties a single day to attend reviews since the outbreak of the war.

FROM MISSOURI.

A Prisoner of War Assassinated.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—Judge Thomas L. Richards, who has been confined as a prisoner of war, in the hands of Col. Moore, of the Home Guards, was shot dead while standing at the window of the court-house, in Memphis, Scotland county, on Monday last. Col. Moore has offered a reward of one thousand dollars for the apprehension of the assassin.

Burning of Warsaw by the Confederates.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., Nov. 22.—Passengers by the train from the West, report that the Confederates burned the town of Warsaw, night before last, to prevent it from being used as winter quarters by our troops. The intelligence reached Syracuse just before the train arrived, and is considered reliable.

A quantity of Government stores were destroyed.

A train of 200 men left Sedalia a few days ago for Leavenworth. A messenger from the train reached Sedalia at 12 o'clock last night, announcing that they had been attacked near Knob Noster by a force of from 500 to 600 Confederates, and the train captured.

Refugees continue to arrive here in crowds—many being in a most destitute condition.

The Latest from Missouri—The Confederates Again Advancing.

ROLLA, Nov. 24.—Ben McCulloch, with a large Confederate force, is now encamped between Springfield and Lebanon. His pickets extended last night over a space of fifteen miles this side of Lebanon. This is considered reliable.

It is also rumored, but not credited, that the advance of the Confederates, 800 strong, is at Gascoade, 13 miles west of here.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

DARNESTOWN, Nov. 21.—Everything was quiet on the Upper Potomac at midnight, nor are there signs of any change in this posture of affairs at an early day, unless an advance by our forces should be ordered.

The Van Allen Cavalry, under Major Lewis, are making rapid advances in the exercise and tactics of that particular arm, and promise fair to rival even some of the regular corps.

It may have been heretofore published that Hon. John C. Underwood, of Clarke county, Va., and Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, has been authorized to form and bring into service a brigade of Virginia refugees, of whom at least 600 to 700 are now believed to be in Maryland.

Thanksgiving was observed yesterday by the Massachusetts regiments in the usual way. Divine services were held, and other observances regarded. A grand ball was given by those in the vicinity of Poolesville last night, which was attended by many of the officers of the 2d and 12th. A large number of New England ladies were present.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Engagement Between the Gunboat Cambridge and a Confederate Battery.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 23.—About midnight last night the gunboat Cambridge proceeded up the James River opposite Warwick and engaged a Confederate battery. No particulars have transpired further than that the Confederate battery replied with spirit, but was finally silenced. The Cambridge is said to have received one shot, but which did no particular damage.

Arrival of Prizes.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The prize barque Providencia has arrived from off Charleston. Also prize brig Delta, of Liverpool, formerly Wm. M. Rice, of Boston, has arrived from Charleston, but captured by the Santee off Matamoras. She has aboard the crew of the schooner Annie Taylor, taken off Galveston by the steamer South Carolina, and now acting as a tender to the Vandalia

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN.—On Saturday morning, about four o'clock, Mr. John Rodgers, of the firm of John Rodgers & Son, died at his residence on North High street, in the 80th year of his age. Mr. Rodgers was one of the oldest and most respected citizens of the city, and perhaps few were better known throughout the country. He was favorably known far and wide as a fire engine builder, and there is scarcely a city of note in the South or West where one of his fire apparatus cannot be found. Shortly after the organization of the Independent Fire Company of this city he became a member of it, and always manifested the greatest interest in its prosperity. His funeral will take place this morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence in High street.

DEAD BODY FOUND.—About six o'clock on Friday evening the dead body of a white man, apparently fifty years of age, was found in the brick-yard of Messrs. Wilson & Pitcher, at the foot of Ridgeley street, Spring Gardens. The body was taken to the Southern district station house, where Justice Showacre held an inquest. The jury rendered a verdict that death resulted from causes unknown to them. There was nothing found on his person to indicate his name. The articles in his pocket were a Catholic prayer-book, a penknife, a five-cent piece, two coppers and a pipe.

A CASE FOR COURT.—At an early hour on Saturday morning, whilst Mr. W. M. Rush was delivering some marketing at Barnum's Hotel, his horse and wagon, which he had left standing in Bank lane, were taken possession of and driven off by two soldiers. The circumstance was made known at the office of the Provost Marshal, and about noon the horse and wagon, with one of the party, were captured by the police, at the corner of Columbia and Scott streets. The captured soldier gave his name as George W. Frisby, and is supposed to belong to a Maryland regiment. Justice Wilson, before whom he was arraigned, committed him to answer at court.

BURGLARY.—The Olive Hotel, situated on Charles street, near Pratt, was burglariously entered on Friday night and robbed of a quantity of liquors and cigars, a number of decanters, a valuable breastpin and about twenty-eight dollars in money. Admission to the house was obtained by forcing open the shutter of a window fronting on Charles street. The perpetrator is supposed to be known, and the police are on the watch for him.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mrs. Mary McCormick, aged about seventy-one years, died quite suddenly on Friday night at her rooms in the third story of house No. 61 Richmond street, occupied by Mrs. May. She had just moved into the house on the morning previous to her decease. Dr. Greentree, coroner, was notified and held an inquest, the jury rendering a verdict of death from natural causes.

CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after to-day the trains on the Northern Central Railroad will leave Calvert station as follows:—Mail train at 8 20 A. M.; Accommodation do., 4 P. M.; Buffalo at 3 P. M.; Pittsburg Express, 8 30 P. M. Under the management of Mr. James C. Clarke, this road has become one of the safest and most reliable in the country.

CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY.—The two horse cars on the South Baltimore route of the City Passenger Railway will hereafter only run to the corner of Light and Montgomery streets. From thence passengers will be taken to the end of the route in one-horse cars, which have been provided for the purpose.

ASSAULTS.—John H. Bangs was yesterday arrested upon the charge of assaulting Mary Reynolds. He was taken before Justice Showacre, who committed him for court.

Edward Albaugh was arrested for assaulting a policeman Justice Showacre committed him to jail to answer at court.

DEATH OF AN OFFICER.—Capt. Thomas Conlon of New York city, attached to the 1st Harris cavalry regiment, which has been in this city for several days, died on Saturday last, at a boarding house on Eutaw street. His remains were last evening escorted to the railroad depot, *en route* for New York. He was about thirty-four years of age.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A woman named Julia Fagle was run over by a train of cars on the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on last Saturday week, and died in a short time afterwards. An inquest was held by Justice Ritter. Further particulars of the affair could not be learned.

CHARGE OF THEFT.—Maria Cross, colored, was arrested on Saturday upon the charge of stealing a number of articles, valued at about one dollar, from the house of Elizabeth Butler, colored, living in Abey's alley. Justice Showacre committed her to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

SURGEONS IN THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.—We learn from the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 19th inst, that the army medical board in session at Manassas, have passed Drs. J. K. N. Manmonier and E. L. Howard, of this city, and they have been appointed Assistant-Surgeons in the Confederate army.

RESISTING A POLICEMAN.—Horace Owings was taken into custody on Saturday, upon the charge of resisting a policeman in the discharge of his duty. Justice Logan committed him to jail to answer the charge at court.

RELEASED FROM FORT WARREN.—Joseph K. Maddox, Esq., of St. Mary's county, who has been confined in Fort Warren for some weeks, has been released on his parole. He reached this city on Saturday, *en route* for his home.

THE WEATHER.—Last evening about six o'clock we had another evidence of the approach of winter, in the shape of snow. This was the second of the season, but both were slight.

Amusements.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—Another novelty is presented to-night by the enterprising manager of this popular establishment. Bourcicault's great drama of the *Octoroon*, altered and revised expressly for production in this city, will be performed, with new and novel scenery by Mr. Parker. This is the most successful play ever produced in this country, and from the excellent manner the pieces are placed upon the stage at "Old Drury," we can promise our readers a rich treat in the *Octoroon*. The entire force of the excellent company will be brought into requisition in its production. The highly talented and accomplished actress, Mrs. I. B. Phillips, will appear as the gentle Zoe, and that full justice will be done to this beautiful character, no one who has witnessed her chaste performances can for a moment doubt. That the theatre will be crowded from parquette to dome is certain; so an early application for seats is necessary.

BALTIMORE MUSEUM.—A costly set of lady's furs will be given away to-night at the *Museum* by Kunkel's Ethiopian Troupe. The programme will be an entirely new one and pregnant with originality, fun and genuine wit. Those who desire to have a hearty laugh can be gratified at the *Museum* to-night. The gentlemen will also take part in the excitement as a gift is to be allotted to them.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE BOND.

Archibald Stirling, Jr., Esq., State's Attorney, prosecuting:

The following business occupied this Court on Saturday:

Catherine Carter and Albert Jones, charged with an assault upon Margaret Jones. They were adjudged guilty. Jones was fined $5 and costs, and Carter was sent to jail for six months.

Robert Hopkins, colored, convicted of assaulting his wife with intent to kill her, was sentenced to be sold within the State for two years.

Thomas Smith, colored, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to be sold within the State for four years.

Patrick Carey, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to the penitentiary for two years.

Mary Carey, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to the penitentiary for five years.

John Warrick, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to the penitentiary for two years.

Catherine Welsn, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to the penitentiary for six months.

Richard Brown, colored, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to be sold without the State for three years.

Andrew Thomas, colored, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to be sold without the State for three years.

Richard Dixon, colored, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to be sold without the State for three years.

Wesley Day, colored, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to be sold within the State for eighteen months.

Joseph Garrison, colored, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to be sold within the State for eighteen months.

Alfred C. Howell, colored, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to be sold without the State for five years.

John Gitter, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to the penitentiary for two years and five months.

The Court then adjourned till this morning.

EX-SENATOR GREEN AGAIN ARRESTED.—James S. Green, late United States Senator from this State, was arrested on Thursday last at his residence, near Canton. In charge of an officer he arrived at Hannibal Thursday evening, and proceeded next day to the headquarters of General Todd, at Macon city. It is denied that there is any truthful foundation for the report recently circulated, that Mr. Green has written a letter, directed to some one in Washington, expressing fealty to the Union.—*St. Louis Republican, Nov. 19.*

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT DAVIS TO THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

We have received a pamphlet copy of the message of President Jefferson Davis to the Southern Congress, now in session at Richmond. The message was delivered on Tuesday last. We give it entire.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Congress of the Confederate States:

The few weeks which have elapsed since our adjournment have brought us so near the close of the year, that we are now able to sum up its general results. The retrospect is such as should fill the hearts of our people with gratitude to Providence for His kind interposition in their behalf. Abundant yields have rewarded the labor of the agriculturist, whilst the manufacturing industry of the Confederate States was never so prosperous as now. The necessities of the times have called into existence new branches of manufacturers, and given a fresh impulse to the activity of those heretofore in operation. The means of the Confederate States for manufacturing the necessaries and comforts of life within themselves increase as the conflict continues, and we are gradually becoming independent of the rest of the world for the supply of such military stores and munitions as are indispensable for war. The operations of the army, soon to be partially interrupted by the approaching winter, have afforded a protection to the country, and shed a lustre upon its arms through the varying vicissitudes of more than one arduous campaign, which entitle our brave volunteers to our praise and our gratitude.

From its commencement up to the present period the war has been constantly enlarging its proportions and expanding its boundaries, so as to include new fields. The conflict now extends from the shores of the Chesapeake to the confines of Missouri and Arizona; yet sudden calls from the remotest points for military aid have been met with promptness enough not only to avert disaster in the face of superior numbers, but also to roll back the tide of invasion from the border.

When the war commenced the enemy were possessed of certain strategic points and strong places within the Confederate States. They greatly exceeded us in numbers, in available resources, and in the supplies necessary for war. Military establishments had long been organized, and were complete; the navy, and, for the most part, the army, once common to both, were in their possession. To meet all this, we had to create not only an army in the face of war itself, but also military establishments necessary to equip and place it in the field. It ought, indeed, to be a subject of gratulation that the spirit of the volunteer and the patriotism of the people have sufficed to meet, under Providence, to grapple successfully with these difficulties.

A succession of glorious victories, at Bethel, Bull Run, Manassas, Springfield, Lexington, Leesburg, and Belmont, has checked the wicked invasion which greed of gain and the unhallowed lust of power brought upon our soil, and has proved that numbers cease to avail when directed against a people fighting for the sacred right of self government and the privileges of freemen. After more than seven months of war, the enemy have not only failed to extend their occupancy of our soil, but new States and Territories have been added to our Confederacy, while, instead of their threatened march of unchecked conquest, they have been driven, at more than one point, to assume the defensive; and, upon a fair comparison between the two belligerents as to men, military means, and financial condition, the Confederate States are relatively much stronger now than when the struggle commenced.

Since your adjournment, the people of Missouri have conducted the war in the face of almost unparalleled difficulties, with a spirit and success alike worthy of themselves and of the great cause in which they are struggling. Since that time Kentucky, too, has become the theatre of active hostilities. The Federal forces have not only refused to acknowledge her right to be neutral, and have insisted upon making her a party to the war, but have invaded her for the purpose of attacking the Confederate States. Outrages of the most despotic character have been perpetrated upon her people; some of her most eminent citizens have been seized and borne away to languish in foreign prisons without knowing who were their accusers, or the specific charges made against them, while others have been forced to abandon their homes, families and property, and seek a refuge in distant lands.

Finding that the Confederate States were about to be invaded through Kentucky, and that her people, after being deceived into a mistaken security, were unarmed, and in danger of being subjugated by the Federal forces, our armies were marched into that State to repel the enemy and prevent their occupation of certain strategic points which would have given them great advantages in the contest—a step which was justified, not only by the necessities of self-defence on the part of the Confederate States, but also by a desire to aid the people of Kentucky. It was never intended by the Confederate Government, but, on the contrary, it was declared by our Generals that they would withdraw their troops if the Federal Government would do likewise. Proclamation was also made of the desire to respect the neutrality of Kentucky, and the intention to abide by the wishes of her people as soon as they were free to express their opinions.

These declarations were approved by me, and I should regard it as one of the best effects of the march of our troops into Kentucky if it should end in giving to her people liberty of choice and a free opportunity to decide their own destiny according to their own will.

The army has been chiefly instrumental in prosecuting the great contest in which we are engaged; but the navy has also been effective in full proportion to its means. The naval officers, deprived for great extent of an opportunity to make their professional skill available at sea, have served with commendable zeal and gallantry on shore and upon inland waters, further detail of which will be found in the reports of the Secretaries of the Navy and War.

In the transportation of the mails many difficulties have arisen which will be found fully developed in the report of the Postmaster General. The absorption of the ordinary means of transportation for the movement of troops and military supplies, the insufficiency of the rolling stock of railroads for the accumulation of business resulting both from military operations and the obstruction of water communication by the presence of the enemy's fleet; the failure and even refusal of contractors to comply with the terms of their agreements, the difficulties inherent in inaugurating so vast and complicated a system as that which requires postal facilities for every town and village in a territory so extended as ours, have all combined to impede the best directed efforts of the Postmaster General, whose zeal, industry, and ability have been taxed to the utmost extent. Some of these difficulties can only be overcome by time and an improved condition of the country by the restoration of peace, but others may be remedied by legislation, and your attention is invited in the recommendations contained in the report of the head of that Department.

The condition of the Treasury will, doubtless, be a subject of anxious inquiry on your part. I am happy to say that the financial system already adopted has worked well so far, and promises good results for the future. To the extent that Treasury notes may be issued, the Government is enabled to borrow money without interest, and thus facilitate the conduct of the war. This extent is measured by the portion of the field of circulation which these notes can be made to occupy. The proportion of the field thus occupied depends again upon the amount of the debts for which they are receivable; and when dues, not only to the Confederate and State Government, but also to corporations and individuals, are payable in this medium, a large amount of it may be circulated at par.

There is every reason to believe that the Confederate Treasury note is fast becoming such a medium. The provision that these notes shall be convertible into Confederate stock, bearing 8 per cent. interest, at the pleasure of the holder, insures them against a depreciation below the value of that stock, and no considerable fall in that value need be feared so long as the interest shall be punctually paid. The punctual payment of this interest has been secured by the act passed by you at the last session, imposing such a rate of taxation as must provide sufficient means for that purpose.

For the successful prosecution of this war, it is indispensable that the means of transporting troops and military supplies be furnished, as far as possible, in such manner as not to interrupt the commercial intercourse between our people, nor place a check on their productive energies. To this end the means of transportation from one section of our country to the other, must be carefully guarded and improved. And this should be the object of anxious care on the part of State and Confederate governments, so far as they may have power over the subject.

We have already two main systems of through transportation from the North to South—one from Richmond, along the seaboard; the other through Western Virginia to New Orleans. A third might be secured by completing a link of about forty miles between Danville, in Virginia, and Greensborough, in North Carolina. The construction of this comparatively short line would give us a through route from North to South in the centre of the Confederate States, and give us access to a population and to military resources from which we are now, in a great measure, debarred. We should increase greatly the safety and capacity of our means for transporting men and military supplies.

If the construction of the road should, in the judgment of Congress, as it is in mine, be indispensable for the most successful prosecution of the war, the action of the Government will not be restrained by the constitutional objection which would attach to a work for commercial purposes, and attention is invited to the practicability of securing its early completion by giving the needful aid to the company organized for its construction and administration.

If we husband our means and make a judicious use of our resources, it would be difficult to fix a limit to the period during which we could conduct a war against the adversary whom we now encounter. The very efforts which he makes to isolate and invade us must exhaust his means, whilst they serve to complete the circle and diversify the productions of our industrial system. The reconstruction which he seeks to effect by arms becomes daily more and more palpably impossible. Not only do the causes which induced us to separate still exist in full force, but they have been strengthened, and whatever doubt may have lingered in the minds of any must have been completely dispelled by subsequent events.

If, instead of being a dissolution of a league, it were indeed a rebellion in which we are engaged, we might find ample vindication for the course we have adopted in the scenes which are now being enacted in the United States. Our people have looked with contemptuous astonishment on those with whom they have been so recently associated.

They shrink with aversion from the bare idea of renewing such a connection. When they see a president making war without the assent of Congress; when they behold judges threatened because they maintain the writ of *habeas corpus* so sacred to freemen; when they see justice and law trampled under the armed heel of military authority, and upright men and innocent women dragged to distant dungeons upon the mere edict of a despot; when they find all this tolerated and applauded by a people who had been in the full enjoyment of freedom but a few months ago—they believe that there must be some radical incompatibility between such a people and themselves. With such a people we may be content to live at peace, but the separation is final, and for the independence we have asserted we will accept no alternative.

The nature of the hostilities which they have waged against us, must be characterized as barbarous wherever it is understood. They have bombarded undefended villages without giving notice to women and children to enable them to escape, and in one instance, selected the night as the period when they might surprise them most effectually, whilst asleep and unsuspicious of danger. Arson and rapine, the destruction of private houses and property, and injuries of the most wanton character, even upon non-combatants, have marked their forays along our borders and upon our territory. Although we ought to have been admonished by these things, that they were disposed to make war upon us in the most cruel and relentless spirit, yet we were not prepared to see them fit out a large naval expedition, with the confessed purpose not only of plunder, but to incite a servile insurrection in our midst.

If they convert their soldiers into criminal incendiaries, and involve us in a species of war which claims non-combatants, women and children as its victims, they must expect to be treated as outlaws and enemies of mankind. There are certain rights of humanity which are entitled to respect, even in war, and he who refuses to regard them upon all occasions, forfeits his claims, if captured, to be considered as a military prisoner, but must expect to be dealt with as an offender against all law, human and divine.

But not content with violating our rights, under the law of nations, at home, they have extended these injuries to us within other jurisdictions. One distinguished gentlemen whom, with your approval at the last session, I commissioned to represent the Confederacy at certain foreign courts, have been recently seized by the captain of a United States ship-of-war, on board a British steamer, on their voyage from the neutral Spanish port of Havana to England. They have thus claimed a general jurisdiction over the high seas, and entering a British ship, sailing under its country's flag, violated the rights of embassy, for the most part, the only held sacred even amongst barbarians, by seizing our Ministers whilst under the protection and dominion of a neutral nation.

These gentlemen were as much under the jurisdiction of the British Government, upon that ship, and beneath its flag, as if they had been on its soil; and a claim on the part of the United States to have seized them in the streets of London was as good as their right to apprehend them where they were taken. Had they been malefactors and citizens even of the United States, they could not have been arrested on a British ship, or on British soil, unless under the express provisions of a treaty, and according to the forms therein provided for the extradition of criminals.

But rights the most sacred seem to have lost all respect in their eyes. When Mr. Faulkner, a former Minister of the United States, commissioned before the secession of Virginia, his native State, returned in good faith to Washington to settle his accounts and fulfil all the obligations into which he had entered, he was perfidiously arrested and imprisoned in New York, where he now is. The unsuspecting confidence with which he returned to New York was abused, and his desire to fulfil his trust to them was used to his injury.

In conducting this war, we have sought no aid and proposed no alliances, offensive and defensive, abroad. We have asked for a recognized place in the great family of nations, but in doing so we have demanded nothing for which we did not offer a fair equivalent. The advantages of intercourse are mutual amongst nations, and in seeking to establish diplomatic relations, we were only endeavoring to place that intercourse under the regulation of public law. Perhaps we had the right, if we had chosen to exercise it, to ask to know whether the principle that "blockades, to be binding, must be effectual," so solemnly announced by the great powers of Europe at Paris, is to be generally enforced or applied only to particular parties.

When the Confederate States, at your last session, became a party to the declaration re-affirming this principle of international law, which has been recognized so long by publicists and governments, we certainly supposed that it was to be universally enforced: The customary law of nations is made up of their practice rather than of declarations: particular instances, at the pleasure of those who make them, than the commerce of the world, so far from being placed under the regulation of a general law, will become subject to the caprice of those who execute or suspend it at will. If such is to be the course of nations in regard to this law, it is plain that it will thus become a rule for the weak and not for the strong.

Feeling that such views must be taken by the neutral nations of the earth, I have caused the evidence to be collected which proves completely the utter inefficiency of this pretended blockade of our coast, and shall direct it to be laid before such Governments as shall afford us the means of being heard. But although we should be benefited by the enforcement of this law so solemnly declared by the great powers of Europe, we are not dependent on that enforcement for the successful prosecution of the war. As long as hostilities continue, the Confederate States will exhibit a steadily increasing capacity to furnish their troops with food, clothing and arms.

If they should be forced to forego many of the luxuries and some of the comforts of life, they will, at least, have the consolation of knowing that they are thus daily becoming more and more independent of the rest of the world. If, in this process, labor in the Confederate States should be gradually diverted from those great southern staples which have given life to so much of the commerce of mankind into other channels, so as to make them rival producers instead of profitable customers, they will not be the only or even the chief losers by this change in the direction of their industry.

Although it is true that the supply of the Southern States could only be totally cut off by the subversion of our social system, yet it is plain that a long continuance of the blockade might, by a diversion of labor and an investment of capital in other employments, so diminish the supply as to bring ruin upon all those interests of foreign countries which are dependent on that staple. For every laborer who is diverted from the culture of cotton in the South, perhaps four times as many elsewhere, who have found subsistence in the various employments growing out of its use, will be forced, also, to change their occupation.

While the war which is waged to take from us the right of self-government can never attain that end, it remains to be seen how far it may work a revolution in the industrial system of the world, which may carry suffering to other lands contemporaneously with our own. In the meantime, we shall continue this struggle in humble dependence upon Providence, from whose searching scrutiny we cannot conceal the secrets of our hearts, and to whose rule we confidently submit our destinies. For the rest, we shall depend upon ourselves—Liberty is always won where there exists the unconquerable will to be free, and we have reason to know the strength that is given by a conscious aim, not only of the magnitude, but of the righteousness of our cause.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

RICHMOND, November 18, 1861.

The President's Message.

The Richmond *Whig* of Wednesday, in commenting on the message of President Davis, says:

"We are two people from this time forth—we are aware the Yankees are determined, happen what may. If they cannot conquer us their calculation is they will be conquered by us, and they have made up their minds to submit tamely to their fate. Well, if we must, we must, though we shall have great aversion to the task. Our choice is that of drubbing them soundly and making them pay the expenses of war, and turn them loose upon themselves a prey to their own wild passions."

The Capture of Messrs. Mason and Slidell.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Wednesday last, in an article on the arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, says:

This extraordinary act of the Lincoln Government must be followed by important consequences. It is impossible for the English Government without disgrace, to fail to exact the fullest reparation. If Commodore Wilkes acted under orders, we do not see how Lincoln can possibly escape the most serious complications with the English Government. If it be said that England, in 1812, claimed the right of visitation of our national vessels, and seizure of her subjects on board, it will be replied that our Government denied the right, and resisted it with war; and that England in consequence abandoned the practice. Nay, so sensitive have we, and so deferential has England, since been on this point, that even suspected slavers sailing under our flag have been protected by it from English visitation, although we agreed with England in denouncing the slave trade as piracy!

Can England, after conceding all this to our claim, and after having so long abandoned the exercise, if she has not disavowed the right of visitation and seizure, now submit to the hardships of a theory, the benefit of which was denied her; and, that too, at the hands of the government which denied it? Will she allow what still claims to be the government of the United States to have the benefit, and herself the disadvantage, of both sides of the question? It is not possible.

England has acknowledged us to be a belligerent power, and declared that she would maintain a neutrality. To allow her mail steamer to be stopped on the ocean, and persons taken from under the protection of her flag, by a jurisdiction as to whose quarrel she is neutral, is as much at war with all her practice and traditions, as it is opposed to her honor. England, like America, has ever been a house of refuge among the nations; and the stranger under her flag has always found the protection due to her own subjects, extended with all the generous sensitiveness of an honorable host. Lincoln will have to apologize and restore the *status*, or fight. We see no other alternative.

Confederate Account of the Battle of Piketon.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 19.

Northern papers publish a telegraphic despatch giving a statement of the result of a battle at Piketon, Ky., in which the Federalists achieved a great victory, so great that they report that they killed 500 Confederate troops and took 1,000 of them prisoners. A letter received yesterday at the War Department, from General Humphrey Marshall, gives quite a different result. He states that the Confederate force was 300, and the Federal 1,500. We had one killed, four wounded and seven reported as missing. The Federals have 207 killed, (they were counted on the field,) 140 wounded and 200 prisoners This unequal loss resulted from the fact that our men were successfully ambushed, and that the enemy fell into the trap.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 19.

Exchange of Prisoners.

It will be seen by our news columns, that the Lincoln government is retreating from its position in regard to prisoners, and is now seeking an exchange. Not, indeed, in that frank, honorable manner in which it should be sought, but covertly and indirectly. It is strange that Lincoln and his Cabinet do not see how they thus expose themselves to ridicule, and increase the shame which they seek to hide. They virtually tell the world that "their poverty and not their will consents"—that it is an exceedingly bitter pill they have to take, but that necessity compels them to it. Among the prisoners whom they thus propose to exchange, are five resigned U. S. Naval officers, whom they arrested in Boston, at the moment of resigning. Prisoners thus captured, they ask us, in the deaf and dumb dialect, to exchange for men taken on such fields as Manassas and Belmont and Leesburg! The proposition disgraces them.

From Port Royal.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says:

Our Southern exchanges say that the enemy have landed at Fort Walker, where they are entrenching, but nowhere else at present. They have not, as yet, occupied Port Royal. Vigorous preparations for defence are going on.

Fast-Day at Manassas.

The following is General Johnston's order to the army of the Potomac, in furtherance of President Davis' proclamation setting apart a day to be observed as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, November 14, 1861.

General Orders, No. 63.

In accordance with the proclamation of the President of the Confederate State, Friday, the 15th day of November, 1861, is set apart as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, and the chaplains of this army are invited to implore the blessings of Almighty God upon our arms, that he may give us victory over our enemies, preserve our homes and altars from pollution, and secure to us the restoration of peace and prosperity.

By command of Gen. Johnston,

THOS. J. RHETT, A. A. Gen'l.

Arrival of Prisoners.

The Richmond *Examiner* states that forty-five prisoners taken by a portion of Gen. Floyd's command in Northwestern Virginia, reached that city by the Danville road on Thursday afternoon. A portion of the captives, including several who had voluntarily taken the oath of fealty to the Southern Confederacy, were taken while in the act of holding an election under the authority of the traitor Pierpont. The poll books, registry of votes, &c., falling into the hands of their captors at the same time, thus placing the government in conclusive documentary evidence of their treason against Virginia and the Confederation.

Several of the prisoners were recognized at the time of their capture as deserters from our army, and these were summarily made, it is said, to pay with their lives, the penalty of their double treason. There was another prisoner in the party, a suspected spy, found near this city, a coarse stolid rascal, who sturdily refuses to divulge any information relative to himself or any one else, but whose name is thought to be John D. Johnson, alias John Delaney. These prisoners are all confined in the tobacco warehouses assigned to prisoners of war.

More Prisoners Arrived.

The *Enquirer* also states that thirty-two Yankee prisoners were brought in that city on Tuesday evening, by the Central train from Manassas, under escort of a captain and six men. They were captured on Saturday last, while on a foraging expedition in the vicinity of Falls Church. Six wagons loaded with corn, and a number of fine horses, were taken with them. The following is a list of the party:

Captain W. L. Lanning, 30th New York Volunteers.

Lieutenant James Andrews, 30th New York Volunteers.

Sergeant W. Webster, 30th New York Volunteers.

Corporal Cooney, 30th New York Volunteers.

Corporal M. B. White, 30th New York Volunteers.

Corporal G. Vandugreen, 30th New York Volunteers.

Privates.—G. Hooper, L. Mallon, E. Porter, Pence Elams, W. Peck, R. Wheeler, W. Merrick, W. McCormick, L. Artigan, Albert Simmons, Cole Staunton, D. Morris, A. Haltigan, J. Stale, D. Conner, W. Rowland, H. S. Sticles, James Morrison, F. Riely, L. Morris, teamster—all of 30th New York Volunteers.

Corporal Fullman, New York German Volunteers; Private Deihl, do.

Negro Fidelity.

The Savannah *Republican*, of the 12th inst., has the following paragraph:

We have heretofore stated that in the retreat from Hilton Head, Captain Read was compelled to abandon two brass field pieces, and leave the horses grazing on the Island. Saturday last, a faithful negro man, the property of Mr. Pope, who resides on the Island, captured all the horses of the battery, sixteen in number, placed them in a flat, brought them to Savannah, and delivered them to the Captain. We also learn that the guns have been recovered and will be up in a day or two.

No Lack of Salt.

Mr. Hill, residing near Bethany, Iredell county, in company with seven wagons, returned from the Salt Works, near Ab