Daily Appeal.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL.

JACKSON, MISS.

TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 16.

CHANGE OF LOCATION.

Having removed the publication office of the APPEAL from Grenada to Jackson, we have to request that all letters and communications, as well as the exchange favors of our editorial contemporaries, be hereafter directed to the latter United of the former place.

The interval of two weeks, lost in the removal of the office, will be made up to all subscribers now on our books.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

Gentlemen who arrive from the United States with late papers, will confer a favor by leaving them at the editorial-room of the APPEAL office, on State street, a few doors below the post office. In these days of uncertain mails from the South and a blockade on the North, our facilities for furnishing the latest news from all quarters can be greatly increased by a little attention on the part of our friends, for which we shall ever remain grateful. Parties from above will confer an especial favor by furnishing us any Northern papers in their possession.

THE LESSONS OF EXPERIENCE.

Should the enemy succeed in engraining and devastating the remaining portions of Mississippi yet not occupied by him, our people cannot say they were surprised or taken unawares. The wide-spread ruin and destruction which have characterized and marked the progress of the foe in the northern counties of the State, speak in warning words, loud and clear, and admonish the people in all portions of the State as to what will be their fate should not the progress of the enemy be stayed.

We are told by persons who are personally cognizant of the fact, that from Oxford to Jackson, Tenn., nothing but a desert waste greets the eye. Negroes, horses and mules have been stolen and carried off; hogs, sheep and cattle have been shot down and left as food for the buzzards; houses have been burned, and provender of every description either used by the enemy or destroyed. They openly avow it to be their purpose to starve the country into submission, and, in order to do this, they not only destroy what means of subsistence there is in the country, but by robbery and wanton destruction, deprive the planter of all means of raising another crop next year. This is their openly avowed policy, and the sooner it is understood and appreciated by our people the better. It will not do to depend entirely upon the government for protection from the threatened blow. The government, no doubt, will do what it can, but much depends upon the people, and, in this connection, we cannot do better than lay before our readers the following exhortations of the Mobile *Evening News*. It says the advices from Mississippi indicate great uneasiness among the people as to the result of hostile operations for the possession of the great valley. This is proper and natural, but the effect of that uneasiness is another question. No doubt the enemy is making his principal effort in that quarter, and his exertions and preparations are upon a scale commensurate with the great prize he is attempting to seize. Exactly in proportion to the value of that prize to him is its value to its present possessors. It is a life and death-struggle for a great State—its rich lands and plantations, its laborers, its garnered wealth in the cotton and cereal productions of late and former seasons. Nor is this all that is involved. The general cause of Confederate independence, and the future for weal or for woe of a great people are involved in the struggle. How, then, should it be met? With panics? With preparations for precipitate abandonment of homes and country? Not by such means do brave men win and deserve to wear their freedom. Instead of flying from the danger, let every man who can get a weapon and can ride, fly to the seat of danger, and rally to the support of the gallant army which swells at Grenada to battle by the sword the fate of the great State of Mississippi.

Rally each a musket, every arm, and sword, and musket. Often in the chances of war the great issue has been decided by small numbers thrown upon an important point. Five thousand, or even five hundred volunteers, added to Gen. Pemberton's forces may determine the awful issue, whether the intolerant Puritan or the lawful slave of the Mississippi valley shall henceforth have sway over that noble State. Away, then, with thoughts of safety to property and person. Give your coffers to the flames whenever the enemy comes within dangerous proximity to it; your breasts to your foes and your arms to your country. Mississippians have a great name to save or lose, and the hour is at hand to test their courage and constancy. One great and united struggle, and they can redeem their noble State, save their property, their honor and the common cause. Let Pemberton's army be the Mecca to which every true Mississippian shall turn his face. Send away your women and children if you will, but let no man take any step that does not put him nearer to the foes of his peace, his honor, his property and his Southern home. This is your last great trial, Mississippians. Drive back this time the invading hordes who come to rob and enslave you and you are free. Yield, and you indefinitely prolong the suffrings and the burthens of cruel war. Let every man then be a soldier—Mississippians in name flock to the camp, and swear to conquer or die in defense of the homes and heritage which God has given them.

☞ The Richmond *Sling* of the 5th inst., quotes gold selling in that city at 2 25 per cent. premium. At some other points we observe about the same figures are asked. These high figures for the precious metals produce an injurious effect upon the public interests, and should therefore not be maintained. Gold being regarded as the standard of value, the depreciation in Confederate money is measured by the premium at which the former is held, and hence, a high premium, when it exceeds actual depreciation, as it does at this time, contributes to the discredit of the Confederate currency, and to keeping up the prices of all articles needed by the government and the people.

The absorption of the redundant currency has commenced, and Congress, which convenes next month, should early adopt measures to reduce the amount more rapidly. The financial future is not discouraging, nor is there anything in the aspect of the war to occasion disquietude. The conviction is firm in the public mind that we cannot be subjugated, and thus believing every reflecting man can ask himself whether it would not be preferable to hold his Confederate obligations, one, two, or even five years, to selling them at the heavy discount offered by the money changers. If there is stability in our government, its obligations present the choicest security. If we are confident of the success of our struggle we should have confidence in our scrip. The shrewd and calculating business man who buys your paper at such money-making rates, has no fears of the result of the war. He knows that the downfall of the Confederacy would leave on his hands paper entirely worthless, but he entertains no such result. Hence he continues to pile up wealth, as he is enabled to do, through the fears of the public. Let those who are so anxious to get rid of their Confederate money think of this.

LINCOLN'S LOGIC.

In his message, LINCOLN says that "without slavery the rebellion could never have existed; without slavery it could not continue." He argues from this that in order to end the rebellion slavery must be got rid of.

While we cannot comprehend the truth nor understand the force of the proposition, we are at no loss to perceive its absurdity. As well might theft be traced to the existence of property; and he who should advocate the universal destruction of property in order to prevent thieving would be just as wise as Mr. LINCOLN.

Slavery in this country is older than either the Constitution or the government, and it is a species of property which the government was instituted to protect and not destroy. But for the guarantee of such protection the government never could have been formed, and it was the withholding or denial of such protection that mainly induced the secession of the slave States. The government failed to perform the ends and aims for which it was created, and was, of course, no longer entitled to obedience or respect.

GEN. PEMBERTON'S ARMY.

We clip the following paragraph from the Charleston *Courier* of the 8th inst:

Our late accounts from General Pemberton's army represent it in fine fighting order—full of spirit, courage and confidence, well organized and drilled, and (for our service) well equipped. A competent eye-witness and judge writes to the Mobile *Register*: "I have never seen a finer command for its size." We confess that, looking all around the horizon of the war, we feel most uneasy about the Mississippi campaign. The prize of victory there would be worth more to our foes than even his coveted Richmond. As it is the most dangerous and important point, it should be also the best guarded one. Fortunately the government possesses the means of reinforcement, and a telegraphic order would give to Gen. Pemberton all the troops required to defeat the grand plans of the enemy. We shall be glad to know that the War Department has written that dispatch.

If the statement of the *Courier* be true that the "government possesses the means of reinforcement," it is certainly most criminal in the government for not at once employing those means. The enemy is concentrating all his energies to split the Confederacy in two, dividing the East from the West, by the occupation and possession of the Mississippi and its immediate valley, an object more dear to him and more demoralizing to us than the overthrow of Richmond. And yet, this being the case, we are the most ill provided for of any important point in the Confederacy. How long shall this state of things continue?

NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans *Advocate*, of the 10th, contains the following order relative to those who have registered themselves in Butler's Blue Book as "alien enemies of the United States:"

OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL GEN'L OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS, December 5, 1862.

By direction of the commanding general, "All the registered enemies of the United States, both men and women, with their families, who desire to go within the rebel lines and not to return, will report themselves by letter to the provost-marshal general, on or before the 10th day of December, when conveyance will be found them. They will be allowed to take personal clothing only, not exceeding $50 in value for each adult.

"All persons desiring to go within the rebel lines and not to return, because they prefer to live there, will report in the same manner for the same purpose."

JONAS H. FRENCH,
Provost-Marshal General of Louisiana.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL GEN'L OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS, December 6, 1862.

EDITORS DELTA: Please give notice that persons communicating with me in regard to leaving the city, must be particular in giving their residence. JONAS H. FRENCH,
Provost-Marshal General of Louisiana.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.—From the *True Delta* of the 10th we learn that Butler has made another assessment upon the cotton brokers and business men generally, who published a card in October, 1861, advising planters not to send produce to the city. The amount assessed is $28,300. In the order it is stated they were "parties who aided the rebellion," and they are required to "make payment on or before the 15th instant."

The farce of electing members to the Federal Congress has been enacted in the two districts. The parties chosen were B. F. Flanders and Michael Kehn, who left for New York on the steamer Cahawba on the 10th.

FROM GRENADA.—We have advices from Grenada that on Sunday our pickets below Coffeeville were driven back some distance by a superior force. This indicates that the enemy is advancing. If so we may expect warm work in that vicinity at an early day. We hear, also, of preparations for important movements on the part of our own troops, from which the most brilliant results may be expected.

☞ The St. Louis papers of the 27th announced the death, on the 26th, of Chancellor J. G. Heyt, of Washington university. In 1851, he was a member of the Convention for the revision of the State Constitution, and in 1858 was proffered a nomination to Congress, but accepted the Chancellorship in preference.

☞ We learn from the report of the Federal Postmaster-General that the revenue of the Postoffice Department during the last fiscal year was $9,612,548; the expenditures were $11,125,364. The number of postage stamps issued was 7,678,188. The total value of stamps and stamped envelops sold was $6,910,151,89.

☞ O. C. Sabin, whose arrest by the military authorities at Grenada we noticed some two months since, was discharged this morning on a writ of *habeas corpus* after a hearing before his honor, Judge Walks. Mr. Sabin was formerly the Memphis correspondent of the Chicago *Times*.

NO TELEGRAPH REPORTS.—The storm last evening destroyed the lines south to such an extent, that the greatest exertions have not been able to repair them. We are compelled, consequently, to go to press without any reports.

☞ W. W. McCarnal, 20th Tennessee; W. H. Wiley, 27th Mississippi; Isaac McKeehan, 1st Tennessee; Wm. R. Lacey, 41st Mississippi, died in the military hospital in Louisville during the week ending November 27th.

☞ The expedition of Banks was at Fortress Monroe on the 25th, and was to sail for its destination in a day or two. The Baltic is the flag ship and the number of men comprising the expedition is stated at 12,000.

☞ Rev. Dr. Grundy, of the Second Presbyterian church in Memphis, has resigned his charge. He has been invited to become pastor of the Central Presbyterian church of Cincinnati.

☞ Our city subscribers will receive their papers at our counting room, a few doors south of the post office.

☞ The new senator from New Jersey, Mr. Field, appointed by the governor, is reported as a very radical Republican.

LETTER FROM RICHMOND.

Special Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.]

RICHMOND, December 4, 1862.

All the morning journals give currency to the rumor that Burnside has been removed from the command of the great Abolition army which menaces Richmond, and that "fighting General Hooker" has been placed in his stead. The rumor is two or three days old and is probably without foundation, but it has been often enough repeated to make everybody ask "Who is Gen. Hooker?" The leader of a mighty invading column, sent on so great an enterprise as that of reducing the Confederate capital in thirty days, ought to be a man of high military genius, and certainly the citizens of Richmond have reason to be very curious concerning the personal qualities of the General who is to bring them under subjection to the Washington tyranny. General Joseph Hooker, so far as I have been able to arrive at his antecedents, is a native of Massachusetts and graduate of West Point of thirty years standing, who did some hard fighting in the Mexican war, for which he received three brevets, but who was subsequently cashiered for drunkenness in the old army. He thereupon went to California, where he led a disgraceful and profligate life, as a hanger-on of the monte and faro banks of San Francisco and Sacramento, and where he still remained when the breaking out of the war of secession offered him the opportunity of reinstatement in the United States military service. He is said to be a man of small brains, turbulent disposition, and fighting qualities the most undoubtable, well calculated to lead him into the worst undertakings. He is therefore just the man whom we should desire to see at the head of the Yankee hosts opposed to such a calm, sagacious, resolute, self-contained commander as Robert E. Lee. Hooker, so say my informants who know him in days gone by, would cross the Rappahannock at all hazards, in obedience to the will of the Northern mob, and in pursuance of his own instincts, and, reckless of all consequences, dash his forces against the Hills and Stonewalls that stand so fiercely on this side—dash them to their own destruction. It is not likely that he will have the opportunity of so doing, however, as the rumor of Burnside's displacement is lacking confirmation by the last news from the lines.

We hear that by an agreement between the opposing generals, the firing of pickets across the Rappahannock has been discontinued, and, with the view of guarding against any temptation that might be held out to the soldiers of the two armies to shoot at each other when the pickets are changed, it has been agreed that the Yankees shall relieve their sentries in the daytime and the Confederates at night. Under this quasi-amicable and certainly very sensible state of things, the two armies remain quietly watching each other on either bank of the stream. The belief is widely expressed that the quietude will not last beyond Saturday, and within a day or two there has been a lively demand for passports in that direction, the applicants desiring to be at hand when the battle comes off, but with the exception of army officers, permission to go to the lines has been granted to very few persons, indeed.

The very bold, plain, excellent speech of the Hon. G. W. Bentinck, of the House of Commons, to the people of King's Lynn, England, has excited a good deal of discussion here, and is generally taken as another evidence of the indisputable fact that the sympathies of the English race are with us in this struggle for independence, and that the pervasive feeling in our favor, which takes hold of all ranks and classes of society, must ere long be manifested in the popular branch of Parliament when the Russell-Palmerston ministry must acknowledge our nationality, separate and individual, as one of the powers of the earth, or give way to a new cabinet that will carry out the popular will. Several Englishmen of high position are at this moment in Richmond, and they express themselves as altogether satisfied that the matter cannot possibly be deferred beyond the month of January.

Richmond is very dull. The refusal of passports to the border has almost wholly broken up the business of the blockade runners. There are no goods, consequently, arriving in town. The streets continue excessively full of people, and one is at a loss where they come from and why they are here. A few members of Congress have arrived preparatory to the winter session. General Pillow has been here for several days, and Jack Morgan is expected by every train. The weather is lovely to-day—cold and golden. Old Abe's message is expected to-night from Fredericksburg. DIXIE.

☞ It appears, from all accounts received, that Burnside is going to surpass even Pope in barbarity and cruelty. He appears to be a willing tool to carry out Lincoln's infamous proclamation. A lady in Warrenton, writing to her husband in Richmond, gives an account of the doings of his army during the time they occupied that place. She says:

He permitted his soldiers to burn, plunder and steal everything they could lay hands on. All the wheat, corn, hay, hogs, almost everything the farmers near us had left, were taken or wantonly destroyed. Some of our farmers had not a morsel left them to eat; and some of them even lost their very bed clothes. Their fences were again destroyed. Gardens in our town all ransacked—some families have not a single cabbage left. The tents of the enemy filled the eye everywhere, and for several nights the adjacent mountains seemed one vast sheet of flame, the wretches having set the woods on fire. They have done all the harm they possibly could.

☞ Grant has issued an order forbidding the introduction of any goods into either of the districts of the department of the Tennessee without the signature of the commanding general being first affixed to the invoice as a permit. Steamboat captains are to be held responsible for any goods found on their boats not thus permitted.

☞ It is stated that, in the course of a few days, a delegation of workingmen and mechanics, representing the various trades of New York, will proceed to Washington, bearing with them a petition against such a course of public policy as will be likely to add to the free negro population of the Northern cities.

☞ A Northern journal states that a very fine quality of cotton was successfully grown the present season on Kelly's Island, Lake Erie. The story is a humbug, as the Confederate officers who were imprisoned on Johnson's Island, in the vicinity, well know.

The Memphis *Bulletin*, of the 9th, states, on the authority of the physicians, that small pox is prevailing very extensively in that city. The city council has ordered the State hospital to be fitted up and furnished as a pest house.

☞ The Perryville (Missouri) *Union* brings forward the name of Hon. John W. Noell for the United States Senate. The Liberty (Missouri) *Tribune* names Jas. H. Moss, of Clay.

☞ Secretary Chase, in his annual report to Congress, estimates the indebtedness of the Federal treasury on the first of July, 1863, at one thousand and fifty millions.

☞ We regret to learn that John P. Pryor, Esq., a well known citizen of this State, was severely, if not mortally wounded, by a shot fired by some of the guards at Grenada.

TEXAS ITEMS.

We clip the following items from the San Antonio *Herald* of the 22d ult.:

We learn that Governor Baylor's command now consists of thirty companies, comprising two thousand men.

A company of partisan rangers was organized at Dr. Houston's, in Wilson county. Jos. B. Weyman was elected captain, Robert Davis 1st lieutenant, Henry B. d'Hamel, 2d lieutenant, and Calvin Goodlow 3d lieutenant. This is a splendid company. Both officers and men may be relied upon.

Gov. Lubbock, in compliance with a requisition made upon him by the commanding general of this military department, has made a call upon certain military districts for 5000 militia soldiers to serve three months, unless sooner discharged, in defending the coast, and repelling the invasion of Texas.

Lincoln's abolition proclamation don't seem to frighten the slave owners of Western Texas much. A lot of ten negroes, including women and children, with one blind woman, were sold at auction at LaGrange on the 4th inst., and brought ten thousand two hundred and eleven dollars. We get this information from the *True Issue*.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—We saw a day or two ago an excellent quality of jeans, which was manufactured in this place. The cotton and wool were carded and spun, and the cloth woven by the ladies of one of our wealthiest families. They have produced a sufficient quantity to clothe the family, white and black, and to give liberally to destitute soldiers. We should like to give the names of these useful and patriotic ladies, but as true merit is generally modest, we fear such notice might be offensive.

Information has been received at the headquarters of this department of the organization of a force in Mexico of from five hundred to one thousand men under Cortinas—or more probably under Judge Davis and other renegade Americans, for the purpose of invading Texas. The Mexican authorities give their assurance that it shall be prevented; but they are inefficient, treacherous, not very friendly to us, and somewhat in the confidence of the Yankees. We have little confidence in their promises. Should such an attempt be made, the invaders should be pursued across the Rio Grande, and exterminated upon the same neutral territory where they have been permitted to organize their unlawful expedition.

We are glad to learn that Gen. Baylor, with his brigade, is assigned to the protection of our northern frontier against Indians, jayhawkers and Abolitionists. Every attempt has been made by Jim Lane and others of his stripe, to incite the Indians in that vicinity to hostility against the Texians; and they have been abundantly supplied with arms and ammunition, as well as with satisfactory motives for a war of extermination upon all classes of our citizens.

No man understands the Indian character better than Gen. Baylor. This knowledge, together with his patriotism, coolness and bravery, peculiarly qualify him for the duties of the difficult position that he is about to assume. We know of no commander in whose skill, foresight and determination we feel more confidence than in those of Gen. Baylor.

A new company has been raised and organized in this city for home protection in case of invasion. Mr. Asa Mitchell, an old patriot who has long been a terror to evil-doers, is elected captain. The company consists of over sixty members, mostly over fifty years of age, and all exempt by law from military duty. They are armed and equipped at their own expense, and ready to meet the enemy, whether foreign or domestic.

Our neighbors of the *News* gives a very good description of this company, and we adopt his language as follows:

Among them we saw those who fought at San Jancinto, those who were of the forlorn hope of "Deaf Smith at the burning of the bridge," those who were in the Santa Fe expedition in the Mexican war, the millionare by the side of the poor man; those who have been captains, colonels, judges, senators, and members of Congress, and who have sons and grandsons in the army, all standing side by side, going through the drill of the soldier. It was a grand and noble spectacle, and one we shall never forget. Noble men; they have passed through many a struggle already in this life, and are now volunteers in defense of their homes and families. All this speaks with a voice not to be mistaken, and woe be to an enemy that shall attempt to wrest from such patriots the homes and inheritance already sealed to them by their own blood.

Reported Battle in Missouri.

From the St. Louis Republican, 1st.]

The following dispatch was received at headquarters in this city about ten o'clock last night:

HEADQUARTERS, BATTLEFIELD, November 30.

Major-General Curtis:

GENERAL: Learning that a rebel force under General Marmaduke, 800 strong, was at Cane Hill, forty miles north of Van Buren, Ark., and that General Hindman was to join him to-day or to-morrow, with a large force of infantry, for the purpose of making a desperate effort to enter Missouri, I determined to strike Marmaduke and destroy him before reinforcements arrived.

Leaving my transportation in the rear, I made a forced march of thirty-five miles, with about five hundred men, and attacked him at ten o'clock this morning. Found him strongly posted on advantageous ground. After an engagement of about three hours he commenced to retreat. Every foot of the ground was fought over and hotly contested until near sundown, when the enemy, finding that their artillery, which they were making every effort to get away, was about to be captured, sent Colonels Shelby and Emmett McDonald with a flag of truce for the ostensible purpose of caring for their dead and wounded but the real object of making good their retreat to Van Buren.

The casualties of the day I am unable to state with accuracy at this time, as we fought over twelve miles of ground. One of the rebel officers, with a flag of truce, stated to me that they had lost sixty in killed, among them a lieutenant colonel. My loss was comparatively small. Among the wounded are Colonel Jewell and Lieutenant Johnson, of the 6th Kansas—both of them, I fear, mortally. The enemy is badly whipped, and will probably not venture north of Boston mountain again this winter, if this part of the State is held. As it is their reliance for subsistence, and having eaten out all in the valley of the Arkansas, they must soon retreat into Texas.

I have sent for my transportation to come up, and shall occupy a position at or near Cane Hill. The rebels had about ten days' rations of bread, cooked and in little sacks behind their saddles, from which it is evident that they intended making a desperate effort to force their way north.

Very respectfully, your obd't serv't,
JAS. C. BLUNT,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

From New Orleans.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The steamer Cambria arrived from New Orleans on the 20th.

Capt. Franks, of the 12th Connecticut regiment, has been dismissed the service, having been convicted by court martial for having received bribes.

There were still some cases of yellow fever at Houston, Texas, on the 3d; but the disease was not epidemic. The fever still prevailed at Matagorda, Indianola and Lavaca, with deaths therefrom at each.

On the 31st ult., as the steamer Dan was towing a Federal gunboat from Sabine Pass to the town, she was assailed by a volley from forty rebel troops concealed in a mill. The United States forces opened fire on the mill and town, destroying the mill and a few residences, and setting fire to a few other buildings. The fire was extinguished.

A powerful squadron was concentrating in the Mississippi. There were already more vessels at New Orleans than at any time since its capture. A large number of river boats have been armed.

There is great activity in military circles, preparatory to offensive movements.

A general inspection of arms and men is about to take place.

Guerillas infested the river banks below the city. One naval vessel had been fired into, and returned the shot with grape and canister, but thick brushwood enabled the assailants to escape. No vessel, unless well armed, now leaves the city.

General Butler is about to place overseers on confiscated plantations, to save the cotton and sugar.

The new cotton crop is coming in quite freely.

COTTON ARRIVING.—Cotton came in pretty freely yesterday. Quite a number of wagons were on the bluff unloading last evening. We heard of one sale yesterday of twelve hundred bales. The ruling prices are from forty-eight to fifty cents per pound.—*Memphis Argus, Dec. 4.*

AN OUTRAGEOUS FORGERY.

The Northern papers are publishing the following as a speech made to his troops by General PEMBERTON on assuming command. It is unnecessary for us to say that no such speech was ever uttered. It was manufactured from whole cloth, and destined for European consumption doubtless. We give it as a specimen of Yankee lying:

SOLDIERS: In assuming the command of so brave and intelligent an army as that to which President Davis has assigned me, I desire at once to win your confidence by frankly declaring that I am a Northern man by birth; but I have married, raised children, and own negroes in the South, and, as such, shall never consent to see my daughters eating at the same table, or intermarrying with the black race, as the Northern teachers of equality would have them. I take command of you as a soldier, who will not fear to lead where any brave man can follow. I am no street scavenger—no General Lovell. [Cheers.] If any soldier in this command is aggrieved by any act of his superior officer, he must have no hesitation in applying to me personally for redress. The doors of my headquarters shall never be closed against the poorest and humblest soldier in my command.

Come to me if you suffer wrong, as fearlessly as you would charge the enemy's battery, and no orderly shall turn you off, or tell you, as has been too much the case in our army, that the general cannot see nor hear the complaints of his soldiers. [Applause.] In regard to the question of interference by Europe, we want no interference in our private quarrel. [Great applause.] We must settle the question ourselves, or fail entirely. The moment England interferes, she will find us a united people, and she will have to meet with the armies of the South as well as of the North. [Cheers, and cries of "Yes, yes, yes," from every quarter. "No interference." "Let us settle it between us."] I am glad to see you thus united on this question; and, with a reliance on ourselves, and a firm trust in the God of battles, in a few days your general will again fling your banners to the breeze and march forward to retrieve the recent disasters we have suffered in this department.

The Expedition for the Opening of the Mississippi.

Composition of General McClernand's Corps d'Armee—The Gunboat Fleet Under Commodore Porter.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.]

The fleet of boats which carried the 97th and 99th Indiana regiments to Columbus, Ky., arrived at New Albany, on their return, Monday. From the officers of these boats the New Albany *Ledger* gathers the following information, with reference to General McClernand's Mississippi river expedition:

The expedition is being organized on a gigantic scale—Columbus being the point of rendezvous. Major General McClernand is now there, giving his personal superintendence to the arrangement and equipment of the forces, and taking all the necessary steps to insure the success of the expedition.

His *corps d'armee* will consist entirely of Western and Northwestern regiments. It will embrace ten regiments from Indiana, twelve regiments from Illinois, four regiments from Iowa, four regiments from Wisconsin, two regiments from Minnesota, and some ten thousand troops, infantry, cavalry and artillery, from the army in Kentucky, probably a portion of Gen. G. W. Morgan's command, and a portion of the late command of Gen. Gager. The cavalry and artillery force will be ample for any and every emergency.

In addition to this force, the gunboat fleet under Commodore Porter will co-operate with the expedition. The fleet of Commodore Porter consists of the following vessels: Benton (flagship,) Capt. Gwinn, 16 guns; Eastport, Capt. Phelps, 13 guns; Carondelet, Capt. Wilkes, 13 guns; Cincinnati, Capt. Stemble, 13 guns; Cairo, Capt. Bryant, 13 guns; Mound City, Capt. Wilson, 13 guns; Louisville, Capt. Meade, 13 guns; Baron DeKalb (formerly St. Louis,) Capt. Winslow, 13 guns; Essex, Capt. Horter, 7 guns; Lexington, Capt. Shirk, 7 guns; making a total of ten gunboats and one hundred and twenty-one guns.

Were it necessary, this naval force could be augmented by the Tyler, Conestoga, Chillicothe, Indianola, Bragg, Little Rebel, Fort Henry, and those of the new gunboats now nearly finished.

The first great obstacle for the expedition to overcome will be the formidable fortifications at Vicksburg. But when it is remembered that Commodore Farragut, with his fleet of gunboats and mortar boats, is below these works, and can easily co-operate with the fleet from above, it will be seen what an overpowering force will be brought to bear for the reduction of the rebel stronghold at Vicksburg.

The canal dug by order of Gen. Butler, last summer, will be of no advantage to us in an attack. Gentlemen who have lately been with the transports carrying rebel prisoners to Vicksburg, say that since the abandonment of the work by our troops the enemy have erected very formidable batteries there commanding the debouche of the canal, and had taken all the precautions of filling up the channel, so as to prevent the washing out of the canal when the river rises. And even should the water rise sufficiently to wash out the channel, the guns of the enemy would still command the canal.

The attack upon Vicksburg last summer failed for want of a co-operating land force on our part. McClernand's expedition will obviate this want in the future, and when Vicksburg is again attacked it will be taken by storm by McClernand's troops. The city captured, and the way is comparatively clear to New Orleans.

The expedition of General McClernand will be ready to move by the 10th of December at farthest, perhaps much earlier. It will be followed by the gunboats of General Elliott, who will have a large force of infantry, cavalry and artillery, to keep the river clear of guerillas and rebel batteries. General Elliott's command will be quartered upon armed transports, so that it can be moved rapidly to any point where its presence may be required; and it will have, in conjunction with the gunboats, complete surveillance of the lower Mississippi and its navigable tributaries, so that when the river is once opened it will remain open, and its navigation become entirely safe to steamers.

LARGE DEPOSIT OF HONEY.—A somewhat singular discovery was made in a house in St. Louis. The *Argus* gives the following account of the story:

The inmates of one of our largest up-town mansion houses, a few days since, were surprised to find a large number of bees flying about in two or three of the upper rooms. As the little fellows continued to occupy the places, a bee naturalist was sent to investigate. On entering the rooms he exclaimed, "You have honey somewhere here," and proceeded to search for it. On removing the fireboard he discovered that one flue of the chimney was full of honey comb, which was hanging down into the fireplace, and the honey was dropping from it; proceeding to the top of the house to sound the chimney, he found the same: one flue of the chimney was full, and the bees were industriously at work there also. These flues of the chimney had never been used; they were plastered smooth inside, and were perfectly dark, a stone having been placed on the top of each flue. The bees had descended the adjoining flues, and found small holes about ten inches from the top of the chimney, leading into the closed flues, and through these holes they made their way in and out. They have, it is supposed, occupied these places for three years, having been kept warm in the winter by the heat of the adjoining flues. On removing the fireboard, the bees seeing the great light which had broken in upon them, descended to the room and gathered on the windows to the thickness of three inches. It is estimated that there are in the two flues from forty thousand to fifty thousand bees, and from two thousand to three thousand pounds of honey.

EARTHQUAKES AT FAYAL.—A Fayal correspondent of the New Bedford *Mercury* writes under date of the 23d ult:

We have been visited since the 28th ult. with continual shocks of earthquake, which, up to the present moment, have done no damage. It is now fifty four years since we experienced a like effect, which ceased when the volcano broke out in the island of St. George. It is one hundred and three years since the volcano broke out in this island.

☞ The Scientific *American* says if hot tar is applied to boot soles, it will make them waterproof. Let it be as hot as the leather will bear without injury, applying it with a swab and drying it in by fire. The operation may be repeated two or three times during the winter, if necessary. It makes the surface of the leather quite hard, so that it wears longer, as well as keeps out the water.

THE NORTHERN PRESS ON THE MEDIATION NEWS.

The Northern journals are discussing the late mediation news with much vigor. The position of France attracts most of their attention. The New York *Tribune* says:

The news from Europe by the Arabia settles the question of mediation and of intervention by the European powers in our affairs for the present, at least, if not altogether. Russia holds back, England refuses, and France alone is willing to interfere in what is none of her business. That both Russia and England are wise, they, happily, are persuaded, and we are confident that France will be led into the path of wisdom, though it may be against her will. Should the Emperor propose to adopt a policy in which he would find no backers in the other great powers, it might possibly lead to new complications from which it might not be easy to extricate himself with honor and credit. So shrewd a ruler will not fail to foresee such a possibility, and conclude that the safer and wiser way is to let us alone.

The apprehension of any interference on the part of European powers in the war in this country has not of late been much felt; but so long as it remained a doubt it was a painful one. There will be a sense of relief now at its positive removal, and the nation will feel all the stronger in the sense that it confronts all the possible difficulties of the case in the suppression, pure and simple, of the Southern rebellion.

The New York *Times* remarks that "it is at last verified that the French Emperor has seriously meditated intervention, and has actually proposed to the English government a joint offer of mediation to stop the American war;" and the *Times* then says:

The fact that it is Minister Drouyn de L'Huys, so recently taking his place in the Emperor's Cabinet, that initiates this movement, is significant, almost sinister, as indicating the willingness of the French government to interpose its influence to stop the war, at a moment when all the advantages in a military aspect, are in favor of the Union—when its armies are largest and most efficient, and prepared to give the finishing blow to the rebellion. This disclosure is not in accordance with concurrent testimony from France during the war and up to the present time. We had been led very generally to believe that no government in Europe was more firmly fixed in the view of the utter impolicy of meddling with the American rebellion than that of the French.

The divulgement at last of the consultations that have taken place between the governments of England, France and Russia, in regard to American affairs, will be beneficial to all parties concerned; and we suppose we are this side the water are most deeply concerned of any. It will give a definiteness to American policy that will leave the governments of Europe no room to doubt what will be the result when they shape and indicate their own course. Whatever is done and said hereafter will be said and done with a distinct understanding of the very grave issues involved.

The proposition of the French Emperor, it seems, was to unite with England in an offer of friendly mediation in the American quarrel. We were to be asked, perhaps, to submit to their judgment the question whether the seceded States should be recognized as an independent government or not. In view of the fact that English ministers hold the opinion that the American Union is a nuisance that ought to be abated, the nature of their ballot on our destiny, if once placed in their hands, will not be doubted, while the offer of the South to both England and France of perfect free trade, on the recognition of its independence, would hardly leave the latter a wholly disinterested umpire.

The reply of Earl Russell to the circular of Drouyn de L'Huys disclosed more than at first strikes one. He declines to join the French government in the proposed mediation—first, because as he avers, there are as yet no signs that it would be received by the United States government with favor; but, secondly, (and it seems to us mainly,) because that, "up to the present time, the Russian government had not agreed to co-operate, although it may support the endeavors of England and France."

We do not wish to suspect the English government of malevolence toward us, verging to unfriendly demonstrations, but we do not like that phrase in regard to Russia. If it is "moral suasion" only that England was contemplating, in what respect was the absence of the "active co-operation" of Russia a balk to mediation, provided that power "supported the (moral) endeavor of France and England? Was there anything contemplated in the contingency of the utter rejection of mediation that rendered the "active co-operation" of Russia a desirable thing to have?

The *Herald* thinks the intelligence important, "because it now bears an official stamp," and says:

According to the official papers now laid before the world, England has emphatically refused to join the alliance and correctly doubts if Russia will have a hand in the matter. She prefers her neutrality, with the hope that the North and South will finally succeed in destroying themselves, when she can step in and gather up the pieces for her own aggrandisement and power.

Thus the matter stood on the 16th of November. It is clearly manifest from these developments that intervention never had any strength in Europe, and the recent conclusions of the rebel journals in regard to European recognition appear to have been based upon correct information. This news, of course, banishes in the South all hopes of foreign aid and comfort. It will be of service to the rebels. It will show them the folly of persisting in their rebellion. It must convince them that, unaided, they cannot withstand the overwhelming power of the loyal States. Let this lesson from the three Great Powers, bitter as it may be to the Southern leaders, have its influence with the people of the seceded States. They may now abandon all hope of outside assistance.

Whatever view we may take of the conduct and policy of Napoleon on this great question, we are indebted to him for being the means of setting at rest, officially and decidedly, the idea that had taken possession of many minds that the leading powers of Europe would interfere in our domestic affairs, and thus destroy us as a nation.

The special Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* expresses the belief that neither Mr. Seward, nor any one connected with the foreign department, may have been taken unawares by the French offer of mediation to England and Russia in our affairs. He says:

If I am well informed, the State Department has received at different times through the agency of Mr. Dayton, an account of the dispositions of the French government in reference to our affairs, which could not leave any doubt as to the ultimate design of the Emperor. I am much mistaken if there is not now on file in the archives a report of Mr. Dayton, of April last, giving the details of a conversation he had with the Emperor of France, in which it is stated that "although his Majesty expressed the most sincere desire for the restoration of the American Union, he nevertheless hinted that, if at the end of the summer campaign the Federals had not obtained some decisive advantages, he would be put to the necessity of yielding to the repeated demands of the Confederates, and to receive Mr. Slidell." At the same time he warned Mr. Dayton that, should he be compelled to receive him, the North ought to see in this step a determination on the part of France to inaugurate a new policy with the United States. This communication must have, of course, informed the State Department of what takes place to-day.

A great uncertainty prevails in political circles as to what will be the course of action of the French government after the refusal of England. Will the Emperor wait for the good pleasure of the English Cabinet, or will he act alone? His understanding with Russia is in a more advanced state than his understanding with England, and is he likely to act conjointly with the CZAR? Such are some of the questions now discussed among politicians very anxious to know, as you may well imagine, the development of the Napoleonic idea on that subject.

It is said in high places that the desire of the Emperor is to obtain from Mr. Lincoln an armistice of six months, and the opening of one of the Southern harbors to allow French vessels to take a supply of cotton.

DIED AT PERRYVILLE.—Among the recent deaths at Harrodsburg from wounds received in the battle of Perryville, as we learn from the Louisville *Journal*, were Col. Charles H. Daniel, 41st Georgia; Lieut. Colone Evans, Texas Rangers; Capt. W. M. Irion, 33d Mississippi; Capt. S. F. Sherrill, 57th Tennessee; Lieut. T. Sheehee, 3d Florida; Dr. John S. Wright, 41st Georgia.

☞ The editor of the New Albany (Ind.) *Ledger* has been imprisoned by order of Gen. Rosecrans. The charge is the premature publication of army movements.

Palmerston.

The following pen-and-ink sketch of Palmerston, the British premier, is interesting at this time:

Of Lord Palmerston, the premier, it is almost needless to speak. Few foreigners have ever so much as glanced through the door-way of the British House of Commons without carrying away a mental daguerreotype of his fashion and his face. True as the dial to the sun, the veteran viscount may be seen each day, as the hour of assembling nears, marching down St. James' Park and Whitehall Gardens, with a vigor and gaiety of stride that would become the boldest boxer in England. Though seventy-five years old, he retains all the buoyancy and vivacity of youth, and with his gallant air and graceful dash of dandyism, looks a sort of masculine *Ninon de L'Enclos*. He is said to possess that capacity of throwing off dull care, and that freedom from stupifying principles, which make up the secret of inexhaustible political faith. His chief popularity with the masses is derived from their stout faith in his immense value with a nation so stout and daring as England always has been and always will be. As was said of another great English politician:

"Even at the feast his plack pervades the board,
And dauntless game-cocks symbolize their lord."

Every village ale-house echoes the belief that the premier "Pam" eats nothing but good South-down mutton, and drinks nothing but good English beer; and as he canters along Rotten Row or down Piccadilly, there is something pleasant in the pride