

GEORGE M. WENTON, EDITOR.

The publication office of the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is at the northeast corner of D and Seventh streets, second floor, over W. D. Shepherd's bookstore. Entrance on Seventh street.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1862.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance, and should be handed in before 9 o'clock, p. m., to ensure their appearance on the following morning.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION. Our dispatches are not very satisfactory of course. New York city has, it is said, given 31,000 majority for Seymour. In 1860 it gave 29,000 against Mr. Lincoln. Yet we carried the State by 80,000. We do not see from the limited information which the telegraph furnishes up to this hour (1 o'clock a. m.) concede the election of Seymour, though it may be an accomplished fact. New Jersey appears to have gone Democratic. We have nothing from Illinois.

CENTRAL AMERICAN COLONIZATION. A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, dated at "Chinandega, Nicaragua, Sept. 29, 1862," says:

President Lincoln was never more mistaken in his life than when he informed the representative delegation, which recently called upon him in Washington, that the free negroes of the United States would be received in this country with open arms. It is directly the reverse of this. The people of the Central American States are united in opposition to the colonization scheme of President Lincoln, so far as their own country is concerned. The speech of the President is regarded here as very offensive, particularly that portion of it in which he asserts that he will not only make the free negroes whom he colonizes here "the equals" of the present inhabitants of the country, but the "equals of the best." The Government of Nicaragua has entered a protest against this speech of President Lincoln, and recently addressed Mr. Dickinson, the resident U. S. Minister, such a dispatch as the subject, that he felt it necessary to send it to the United States by a special messenger. It has also issued a decree bearing upon the matter of colonization.

It is possible that misconstructions of what President Lincoln actually did say, may have recently excited in Nicaragua some degree of that odious "negro equality," which afflicts the Democratic politicians of this country, and which is so manifestly a stain upon the honor of our race. It is possible that some of our friends here, who are so generally so sympathetic against the negro as would debar him from obtaining a good social status, it is a "mistake" which everybody has heretofore shared with him. The fact has been uniformly so stated, and as we believe correctly. The outbreak of recent war, if there has been one such as is described by this correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, is something new and exceptional, and the result, doubtless, of some misunderstanding of Mr. Lincoln's views.

In Hon. R. J. Walker's famous letter in favor of the re-examination of Texas, the leading point, and one never controverted by anybody in the discussions which followed, was that the prejudice against color did not exist in Mexico, or in Central America, and that the transfer of the slaves to Texas gave them the opportunity to enjoy a social equality. Mr. Lincoln, in his recent remarks to a negro delegation, only repeated the same thing in different language.

It is not improbable, however, that a negro immigration upon any great scale, into Central America, and especially if large enough to excite the suspicion of an attempt to establish there a distinct negro nationality, might excite opposition; and this may be at the bottom of the late manifestation in Nicaragua. Opposition would certainly be excited elsewhere, in Europe and in this country.

We are bound to England by the Clayton and Bulwer convention not to found colonies, or to exercise protectorates, over any portion of Central America; and British statesmen would certainly treat it as an evasion of this convention, if colonies were planted there by negroes from this country, under that degree of protection from us without which such colonies would be impossible. We may be sure, therefore, that the convention which induced England to desire that convention would induce her to oppose colonization from the United States, white or black, in Central America. And this jealousy is likely to be participated in by France, now that that Power seems to have ambitious views on this continent.

We do not believe that a negro nationality in Central America would be acceptable in this country, upon discussion and consideration. It will be to be sure, take some time for the Anglo-Saxon race to swallow up Mexico and to be ready to swallow up Central America, but it is a race with long views. It looks a good way ahead, and will not be pleased with such an obstacle to its prospective occupation of the whole continent, as the establishment of a negro nationality anywhere this side of the Isthmus of Darien would be.

Colonial immigration upon a moderate scale into Mexico and Central America, and not the displacement of the races now settled there, is a distinct negro nationality, and is one which is not to be desired.

It is not to be desired, to which the principal objection is its remoteness, we have in Haiti a territory, easily accessible, abundantly large for all the probable colored immigration from the United States, and of which that race has an established possession, fairly won by courageous and steady efforts, and acquired in by the civilized world for two generations. It is increasing numbers demand more space, Haiti may extend itself over the whole island of San Domingo, and has done before during some periods of its history. If the separation of the negro from other races is what is desired, it is this nationality already established by him in Haiti which may best attract black colonies from this country. Colored emigration not having in view a separate nationality, but looking merely to individual advantage, may doubtless find eligible points in Mexico, Central America, and South America.

Hon. Solomon Foot, the distinguished Senator from Vermont, is in town, on a brief visit, and will be warmly greeted by his numerous friends in this city.

THE VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF THE WAR.

We have heard a good deal of talk about the vigorous prosecution of the war, but, as yet, we have seen but little corresponding action.

We do not write in a spirit of complaint, or of fault-finding. We only desire to see what has been predicted so frequently, and what has been promised so long, an accomplished fact.

The loyal States have responded to the call of the Government most nobly; they have sent their sons to the field; they have contributed largely of their means for bounties. In short, they have spared no pains nor expense to answer the demands of the loyal cause in the field.

Of the six hundred thousand men called for, full five hundred thousand have been raised.

There has been, in some localities, a slight difficulty in making a draft; but, in almost every instance, this difficulty has been obviated by increased bounties and the patriotic purposes and aims of the people.

Everything has been done, seemingly, that could be done to raise recruits, and to hurry them forward to the field of strife.

From month to month we have listened to those who claimed to know. Now we are to have more vigorous prosecution of the war. Still, days, and weeks, and months, of as fine weather as could be wished for, are passing away, and the rebellion lifts its defiant head as haughtily as ever, showing contempt for our arms, defying our generals, and menacing even Washington itself.

The trouble cannot be that we have not men enough—that the men have not supplies in abundance of ammunition, of arms, and of everything necessary to encounter an engagement. Why, then, is there not a forward movement upon rebeldom—a vigorous, manly onslaught upon the rebel hordes, which could and would result in their utter overthrow and annihilation?

We confess to our entire inability to explain this delay upon any known plausible pretext or reasons. There may be reasons that we don't see, for this holding back; reasons in the strength and position of the rebels; reasons in the weakness and incapacity of our preparation in our own. It is certain that there must be a reason, and a sufficient cause, and the people who pour out their money like water, and who send their sons to the battle-field, are entitled to know the wherefore of this delay.

That there is courage, daring, intrepidity, and good fighting qualities in our brave soldiers, as can be found in any army of the world ever saw, no one can doubt—and we trust this power, indeed we believe it will not, be frittered away.

From what we can now discover of the movements going forward, we have high hopes of decisive results in our favor. If such blows are dealt out upon the head and front of this infamous rebellion, where it now rears its wicked and defiant crest in Virginia, and these blows are followed up, and the most vigorous preparation in our own. It is certain that there must be a reason, and a sufficient cause, and the people who pour out their money like water, and who send their sons to the battle-field, are entitled to know the wherefore of this delay.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

We think it pretty certain that the enemy do not mean to fight. Having ransacked and foraged the country, and obtained all the supplies in their power, we judge they mean to escape back to Richmond and there stay to our forces. Come and take us, if you can.

They may be disappointed, our army may compel them to fight, and perhaps precipitate a battle at once.

The rumors of an invasion of Maryland by the way of Downsville is not believed. The report from the rear shows that the report is unfounded.

It was reported in the city, last evening, that there was a small rebel force of cavalry about seven miles north of Fredericksburg. Also, that there was a force consisting of about 5,000 infantry and about 2,000 cavalry, and some artillery, at Warrenton. It is said that Gen. Sigel drove the enemy out of Thoroughfare Gap (just before last). The division of Gen. Schurz is now in possession of that place.

The other divisions of Sigel's force, under Sahl and Van Steinhewer, are all upon the railroad, in supporting distance of Schurz.

Our cavalry also now hold Buckland Mills, where recently the rebels had a pretty strong guard.

We learn further that Bayard's force hold Aids and the country between that point and the front of Sigel's advance.

Manassas Junction is now held by our troops, and is again assuming its old appearance. Large quantities of supplies are now going forward to that point.

It is said that the men under Sigel are anxious to move on and form a junction with McClellan as soon as possible, in order to meet and defeat the rebels.

Twenty thousand tents and seven thousand uniforms have been sent to Centerville and Fairfax Court-house, for the use of the troops. Camp equipage, uniforms, &c., together with ten thousand blankets, have been sent to Harper's Ferry.

Gen. Sigel is said to be, or was on Monday, at Thoroughfare Gap. It is presumed that his force is sufficient to hold that position. He took it without a battle.

Some of the officers of the Pennsylvania Reserve complain of General Hooker's report, charging the Reserve with retreating from Glendale or New Market Cross Roads. They say that their lines never wavered. General Hooker fights well and writes well. He may be in error in this instance, but we doubt it.

The New York Tribune says that General Banks was mobbed in Boston last week. It says:

"His friends sent in considerable numbers to the railway station to welcome him home to the State of which he had been three years Governor, but a mob of 'Conservatives' interrupted the welcome; insulted Gen. Banks, and dropped his relics with mingled cheers for Devens and Jeff. Davis. The candidate of the 'People's' party finds his support among the friends of the rebel President."

It seems hardly possible that this can be so. The President has approved the sentence of a court-martial, convened at St. Augustine, condemning Private William W. Lunt, of company I, Ninth Maine volunteers, to be shot to death for desertion to the enemy's lines, without arms and accoutrements, and for highway robbery.

The American has a letter from Dutton, Kentucky, which by which it was intended that the Merrimack, which was under arrest for having murdered a little girl, the daughter of Edgar Plummer.

On Saturday night a large number of excited people came into the town, surrounded the jail, forced open the doors, and took the prisoner out and hung him. While he was suspended, fifteen bullets perforated his body. He was then taken down when his throat was cut by the infuriated mob, and his body dragged through the streets. It was finally taken to the front of the negro church, where it was cut to pieces and buried.

The latest news from New Orleans, per steamship Catawba, is that 73 Union refugees had arrived at New Orleans, from Texas, to join the Union army to return and fight for their homes, from whence they were driven by the rebels.

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The English craft Scotia, captured by the bark Restless, off Bull Bay, was loaded with E. B. rifles and ammunition. Her cargo is valued at \$340,000, and she had \$250,000 in specie on board.

It is thought by some, that the rebels do not at present intend to fight McClellan, but that they mean to gradually march him down the valley of the Shenandoah, or towards Richmond. To divide his forces, if they can, and then mass their own, and attack him in detail.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says of the rebels: "Their whole strength from Gordonsville to Winchester and to Warrenton, does not amount to one hundred thousand, including concepts and all." It would seem that such an army ought to be annihilated by our greatly superior forces; but we shall see.

The Baltimore correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says: "The recent stringent enforcement of orders from headquarters in Washington, requiring all parties in Baltimore who ship goods to any point except Washington, or Government depots, to take the oath of allegiance, and men who purchase said goods, or to whom they are shipped, to give proof of their loyalty by taking the oath, has worked and is working a wonderful revolution. It greatly subdues the tongue of secessionism, and wonderfully suppresses the expression of treasonable sentiments."

St. Louis, Missouri, and will there await orders.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

ADDITIONAL CONFIRMATION OF THE CAPTURE OF MOBILE.

THE REBELS SENDING LARGE REINFORCEMENTS FROM LOUISIANA TO HOLLY SPRINGS.

CAIRO, Nov. 3.—Advice from Holly Springs to Wednesday last say that large reinforcements from Louisiana are pouring in there. There is no movement of rebel troops from that point excepting the arrival of Gen. Sherman. The people of Hernando are said to be moving their slaves and other property into the interior.

The Grenada Express says Judge O. Campbell appointed Assistant Secretary of War, and Southern Confederacy, vice Prof. Bledsoe, resigned.

The Federal forces at Island No. 10 have again occupied the Tennessee shore, and are now constructing a fort, under the protection of a Federal gunboat.

A dispatch from Jackson, Tennessee, of the 2d, says that news was received at Grant's headquarters yesterday, from the South, via Ritezza, which confirms the capture of Mobile.

The Engagement at Snicker's Gap. EFFECTIVENESS OF OUR ARTILLERY. CONFUSION OF THE ENEMY. RECAPTURE OF MAJOR O'NEILL.

Special Dispatch to the Inquirer. HARRISBURG, Nov. 3.—Our correspondent at Snicker's Gap states that the troops under Gen. Couch advanced yesterday, to that place without opposition. Upon arriving in sight of the village of Snicker's Gap, skirmishers from Gen. Caldwell's brigade discovered no signs of the rebels.

The divisions were drawn up in line of battle, and so advanced through the village past Gap, driving the rebels before them. Soon after 4 o'clock, the rebels were seen advancing, in large force, through the valley to the west of the Gap, with the evident intention of giving battle.

Capt. Pettit's New York battery, B, with two pieces, was in the road, in the gap, on the ridge. As soon as the enemy were in full view, and marching quietly along, two charges of cannon were given by the above battery, one shot striking among their spare baggage horses, and the other going directly into their ranks.

The utmost confusion was then observed in their ranks. They at once fled to the left bank and marched back into the woods from which they had just emerged. During the afternoon, a large number of rebel arms and accoutrements were heard coming from the hill, to the left of the road, where Col. Cook's brigade was stationed. Nothing, however, is known of the effect of said firing. Soon after five o'clock, Gen. Pettit's corps arrived and relieved the command of Gen. Couch.

The latter at once marched down into the village, where they bivouacked for the night. Shortly after, Gen. McClellan made his appearance, and the other garrisons were ordered to the front. The rebels were driven back, and the command of Gen. Couch.

The Merrimack No. 2. THE "IRONSIDES" RECONNOITERING.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American. NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Oct. 31.—A couple of days since the Merrimack, a courier having arrived, by which it was intended that the Merrimack, which was under arrest for having murdered a little girl, the daughter of Edgar Plummer.

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LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

ELECTIONS.

NEW YORK.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—Private dispatches to Democrats in this city claim Seymour's majority for Governor to be 31,000 in the city of New York, and the election of eleven Congressmen, including the two Woods, and all the members from the 2d to the 10th districts, and also the 21st and 30th districts.

MASSACHUSETTS. BOSTON, Nov. 4.—The vote in Boston, for Governor, looks up: 6,010 for Andrew, and 7,076 for Devens.

The result in forty-five towns, not including Boston, gives Andrew 17,634 votes, and Devens 11,232.

The re-election of Andrew by a large majority. A. H. Rice, Rep., is defeated by J. S. Sleeper, the People's candidate, who has 32 plurality.

In the Fourth district, Hooper, Rep., is re-elected to Congress, over Judge Abbot, the People's candidate.

NEW JERSEY. NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Returns from New Jersey are scattering and indefinite, but indicate the election of the Democratic ticket.

Death of Gen. Mitchell. NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—An arrival at this port this evening brings the intelligence of the death of General Mitchell by yellow fever, at Beaufort, on the 30th ult.

The Fight at Pocatello. From the Richmond Dispatch, Oct. 31. In the fight at Pocatello, it appears that the enemy's force consisted of detachments of eight regiments from Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, &c. Each detachment numbered 400 men, so that the attacking force of infantry consisted of about 3,200 men, besides which there was a full battery of field pieces and two boat howitzers.

These troops were commanded by Brig. Gen. Terry. Having effected their landing at an early hour and driven in our pickets, the Yankees advanced rapidly toward the railroad. The Charleston Mercury says:

"They first encountered our forces about 11 o'clock, a. m., and the fighting was kept up with more or less spirit from that time until 5 o'clock p. m., when the enemy began to waver and finally fell back in disorder, leaving his dead and wounded in the rear. The action is described by an eyewitness to have been a second Secessionville affair, in the disparity of the forces engaged, in the stubborn character of the contest and in the completeness of the repulse. Capt. Elliott's battery and Virginia battery are said to have captured themselves with glory. A later report, though not official, places the number of our casualties at 20 killed and 60 wounded.

The heaviest loss was suffered by the Virginia Artillery, Capt. J. N. Lankin, a gallant officer, who served on our coast ever since the fall of Port Royal. They had four killed and sixteen wounded, most of the latter slightly. The following are the names of the killed: J. F. Fisher, W. A. Thacker, T. J. Johnson, and M. W. Mason, who was wounded in the arm and slightly. The battery went into action with thirty-five men. A large number of its horses were killed. The Old Dominion boys also lost a captain, owing to the horses having been frightened by the firing from the enemy, which made things even. The enemy burned the cars on which they took."

The Courier adds the following to this account: "The Forty-sixth Georgia and a detachment of cavalry, under the command of Colonel Colquhoun, were ordered down Thursday morning to follow up the enemy, a courier having arrived, by which it was intended that the Merrimack, which was under arrest for having murdered a little girl, the daughter of Edgar Plummer."

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VALUABLE ACQUISITION TO THE SMITHSONIAN COLLECTION.

The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution has just received quite a valuable addition to its collections of curiosities, which consists of a mummy and several skulls, &c., from Patagonia, South America. They were forwarded by A. Ried, M. D.

of Valparaiso, who accompanied them by a highly interesting letter, from which we make the following extract:

"The accompanying female mummy was found about two months ago on the west coast of Patagonia, in latitude 44° south, near a point marked on the charts, 'Refugio Bay.' A considerable number of human skeletons and detached human bones were discovered, occupying a species of cavern on the face of the rocks that bind the coast, at an elevation of about one hundred feet above high water mark, and at no great distance from the beach. Some of the skeletons retain part of the hair, integuments and soft tissues, in various stages of decomposition. The body under consideration was, however, the only one in a state approaching preservation. A few similar specimens have hitherto been procured—two are in the National Museum at Santiago, a third was sent, about ten years ago, to the museum at Ratisbon, in Bavaria, by the writer of these remarks, and the fourth is the one herewith presented to the Institution."

The mummy measures five feet and a half inches, which is above the height of the native residents of the country. "The entire individual makes the impression of having belonged to a race superior in bone and muscle to its neighbors, as well as decendants."

Of the skulls, one belonged to an Indian of the "Pamra," the northeastern frontier of Patagonia; another was found about 54 miles from the Chillan settlements, and is a singular specimen. Two others are those of the Aracanian Indians, who were killed in the late collision of these tribes with the Chillan troops.

These specimens are now in the Smithsonian Institution, but are not as yet ready for the inspection of the public. They will be assigned a place in the museum of the Institution within a few days.

The "Review" vs. Gladstone. The London Review does not consider Mr. Gladstone's position worthy of an "elaborate notice." But it does not think it a corner, in asking a few pointed questions. Repeating Mr. Gladstone's position, viz: "That in the establishment of the independence of the South lies the best hope for the extinction of slavery."

"It applies to the subject, it calls for a decisive test." Thus: "Do the Southern statesmen who are fighting for secession believe that independence will achieve the extinction of slavery?" Does Jefferson Davis or Mr. Gladstone know best what is intended to be done, what is likely to be the result of Southern success? If the Union afforded, as Mr. Gladstone thinks, the best security for slave property, why are the slave proprietors so determined to get rid of the Union? If secession is to bring about emancipation, why are the slave-owners secessionists? The Review rather unkindly adds: "In his next or dinner oration, we hope Mr. Gladstone will attempt an answer to these inquiries."

Ever Mr. Gladstone himself seems to have become a little alarmed at the positive and partial language he used at Newcastle, and in a subsequent speech at another town he modified it to some extent, and gave us a gentle "pat on the back." He said:

"There is no doubt, I am afraid, if we watch what has taken place in this country and Europe—there is no doubt, as far as experience throws light on the subject, indeed, on the grounds of reasoning and anticipation—there is no doubt that what has taken place in America has operated as a serious blow, and a serious and grave disadvantage in Europe to the cause of freedom."

There seems something very "muddled" in this paragraph; perhaps the reporter was to blame—perhaps it was another "after dinner" oration. Mr. Gladstone proceeded, rather more distinctly, as follows:

"I do not think it possible to watch the course and current of opinion, and the tone of public declaration as to the action of our institutions, without seeing that a very unfavorable influence—an influence unfavorable to freedom—has been strengthened by the unhappy experience of what we may call American democracy. I earnestly trust that Englishmen will be upon their guard against that reaction. (Hear, hear.) It is true that the institutions of America have not produced, in this time of most deadly trial, all the fruits of an ideal existence, yet, let us recollect that, as any rule, for two or three generations of men, that Constitution to which the immortal Washington gave his sanction, and which was delivered by able statesmen—and other statesmen have rarely taken in public affairs—that Constitution has served, at all events, to keep watch and ward over the influence of fortune of nations, and under its influence has grown from infancy, not to manhood only, but to a manhood of gigantic dimensions; and in sympathy with our brethren across the waters, it has steadily striven as some which must tend to last into two portions (Hear, hear.) It has arrived not altogether in consequence of the action of principles purely political, but the root of the difficulty is laid in social discordance, and what may be called incompatibility of social temper in the two countries; and, to speak plainly, in the existence of that saddest social calamity of slavery, which is a legacy from England to America. (Hear, hear.)"

If Mr. Gladstone had made this speech, and not the former