THE GRAND BANKS EXPEDITION.

THE DEPARTURE OF GENERAL BANKS

Speeches of the General Commanding, Gov-Curtin, Mayor Opdyke, General Wetmore, Commodore Van Brunt, U. S. N., Surveyor Andrews and Others.

The Sunset Sail and Moonlight Embarkation.

THE TROOPS IN TRANSPORTS.

INCIDENTS OF THE TRIP,

There was a very nice impromptu and elegant ovation yesterday afternoon gotten up for the purpose of bidding General Banks, not a final adicu, we hope, but for the pur-pose of paying him a parting salute. Brief as the notice was, it was sufficient to bring together the following gen themen:--Ceneral Banks, Governor Curtin, of Pennsylva-nia; Commodore Van Brunt, United States Navy; Comore Vanderbilt, Mayor Opdyke, Surveyor Andrews, Col. Clarke, Gen. Wetmore, Gen. Strong, Gen. Van Vliet Capt. Byrnes, Capt. Train (Forty-ninth Massachu Major Brown, Colonel Hows, Abram Wakeman, Mr. Stetand Archer, the Surgeon's side, and other distinguished

W. Winants, Captain Lowber, at about three o'clock, and started for a trip up the East river, to meet the United es transport North Star, Captain P. Lefevre, who was laving there, waiting the orders of the General.

forth as if it were a promise of success to the greatest ex-pedition of the war. The scene on the water was levely. re was no wind to ruffle the surface of the expansibay of New York. Scores of tidebound vessels lay at ansor, while the ensigns of a dozen nationalities were rooping in the quiet atmosphere. A crowd of spectators and the Battery shore, watching with interest the departure of the beat containing the illustrious party.

Half a dozen transports lay idly at their anchors in the

Worth river, waiting their final orders, while in Butterilk channel lay a few more of the deep-laden tro p ships. The boat soon headed up the East river, receiving some lasty cheers from the Barge Office at Whitehall. As the time allotted for the final adieus was limited, the party were invited to partake of a bountiful collation served in

At the conclusion of the feasting Mayor Opdyke was appointed chairman, and opened the speedmaking by saying, in substance, that they had met on this occasion to take leave of the distinguished General Banks, who was peaving us to day for a place unknown to us. But he felt assured that the interests of the government and this glorious Union were safe in his hands. This great expedition had been fitted out so expeditiously that the public to leave our harbor. We part with him with great reluc tance; but we know he has a duty to perform which he will do well. May God speed him. In conclusion Mr. Optime proposed the health of General Banks, which was drunk standing, and with three hearty cheers.

drunk standing, and with three hearty cheers.

General Bonks, in reply, said:—

FRILOW CITICENS—I feet very much gratified at meeting you on this occasion, and with you comes good lock, for we have a pleasant day. I have been in your city five weeks, and three weeks of that time it has stormed; but, destite the elements, we are here to day ready for the wide biffer in any undertaking of its kind. The government has given us a good chance, and we propose to give you the safetaction of gaining by this exited the in biffer while the amount of gaining by this exit edition some national advantages and results which will be emobilisted by the wide will be a seen and has ever gone from New York, as it is composed of the best men of New England and of New York. It is true they are many of them recruits; but that is better than old said lers who have all the lills which they have acquired in a haborious and suckly campaign. We go to upon the safe of the Union and sustain the constitution, and may God grant we may be successful. Allow me to give you —"The success of our expedition."

The toust was drunk unid great cherring. The Goueral

The toast was drunk amid great cheering. The Goueral caid, "There is a point where I shall stop talking—I have now reached that point;" and he seated himself amid

eatt n, and the one to which the great North was looking his closing remarks referred to Pappsylvania as the true

cyania and her representative, Governor Curtin.

be should always deem it a duty to speak of the loyalty of Pennsylvania, possessing, as she did, a true and spinion that to crush this robe ifon it was necessary to the viper's nest; or, in short, to take Richmond, the capi tal of the so called Confederate States. An expedition to the rebellion or expect the restoration of the Union. This to co t ifling affair, and heretofore we have failed because we have not as steadily and carnestly engaged in the work as we should. He spoke modestly of his raising seventy two thousand men in seven days for the defence or his State, and regretted that Pennsylvania troops were

losing to said:—"I give you success to the government, uccess to the Union—trusting in God for the result." The Navy was then tossted and responded for by Commo-lore Van Brunt, United States Navy, who said. "The navy will always endeavor to do its duty, wherever it is

ition is going." Subsequently a gentleman reesked by a dozen at once, "Where?" Looking coolly at General Bubks, he replied, "To see." The truth of this ment as to the voyage is beyond a doubt.

General Strong, R. F. Andrews, Surveyor of the Port, ede: Howe and others made apprepriate remarks, and party left the table with three times three obsers and tiger for General Banks and the great Southern expedi-

side of Blackwell's Island, making the entire circuit of the miand, and then, heading down the river, she can to the steamship North Star, which was waiting for us off the toot of Twelfth street.

Massachusetts Volunteers, Colonel Chickering, struck op a taverite sir, while the Massachusetts boys made the eed air ring with their lusty obsering. The colors were di ped, the whistles blown, and we returned the Banks. Again and as ain they cheered, seeming loth to give : p this mode of expressing the feelings of patriotic

passing ste mers, passing around the Battery just after The sky was gray, but not foreboding, and the wat e steam clouds and black smeke rose up against this Secretary the whole scene, the bright moon throw a silve to me over the still waters and the fleet of anche ed resel. As we drew near the transports the troops on be d gave vent to the ir feelings in numerous rounds of cheers Bards playing univened the surroundings by

and tell upon the distant car with an enlivening tone

The worth Star anchored of per No. 2 North reserves each gentleman present by the hand, bade them adu Every one scenari impressed with the sound, and " und

he left the steamer Winants the band on the North Star struck up a patriotic air, and amid nine deafening cheer society of the representatives of many millions of peoples who wish him truly God speed in the great work before

The Winants steamed around the North Star and cheered and was cheered, and then, heading for the shore, she was soon alongside of the wharf, and the party dispersed The parting by the bright light of the the still waters of the bay, amid the martial music, the whistling of steamers and the cheers of thousands of true Union soldiers, is not an every day scene, nor will it be soon forgotten by those who were fortunate enough to be present. It was a well merited evation to the noble Banks, and may he go and "do all things well."

A large number of the vessels sailed out to sea during the night, the North Star, with General Banks on board, being among the number. For the information of those who desire to know where the expedition is going, we can say that General Banks says it is "going South;" but another gent sman says it is "going to sea." The reader

The Arrests by the War Department.

ER FROM JUDGE GOULD, OF NEW YORK. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. ent to the President two days after its date by a friend of his, who afforded the first opportunity that could be relied on to insure the delivery to the President in per son, and it was so delivered. It was read, and a verbal reply that the case would be investigated was given. But no pretence was made that the cause for the arrest was not correctly stated in my letter.

Though the claim to "investigate" by means of an arbitrary arrest, personal duress, and whatever secret reasserting the right so to arrest for such causes, and thus was a claim as utterly at variance with all law. New York) had picked the Secretary's pocket, still s'eps were taken to present the case again to the President and the Secretary, through their personal and political friends (and they in high position), in the hope of

obtaining redress without publicity.

But as up to this time (after nearly three weeks) pothing has resulted, except an infamously rigorous in prisonment of Mr. Tracy, for bearance has reached its limit. It is highly important that the people should thes and now have a specific statement, showing the enormity or actual oppression exercised in this case, as a warning to them and to the administration. Yours, &c.,

JUDGE GOULD TO MR. LINCOLN. NEW YORK, Nov. 14, 1869.

Sin-On my arrival in this city, from my residence in troy, N. Y., I find that a cousin of mine, G. Colden Tracy. broker of this city, has been, first, arrested and sent to Washington. The newspaper say—and so far as I can learn by all inquiries of authorities I can hear nothing different— that the cause of the arrest is some dealings be has had n contractors' drafts on government officers for moneys drafts, and he is charged with complicity therewith.

If this be so, it is a crime cognizable by the courts, and public officers who can take no warning from the distinctly uttered voice of a free people.

I um, and always have been, an unwavering enemy of this rebellion—(cursed in its origin, most accursed its progress)—and a supporter of the administration. a Judge of the highest court of this State And if no honest voice has yet reached the ears of our government, I wish to say, and to be heard in say ing, that Star Chamber process and Secretary's war-rants are dargerous instruments to play with, and that among us, the true, staunch supporters of the govern-ment, who would crush treason with the iron heel, but who know the law, are compelled to hang their heads in silence at the mention of cases which have occurred in

our midst.

Spice are hardly cautioned when they are where they can do infinite harm; but a powerful hand and an oppressive one is laid on a person here, who is not in a position for doing mischlef, if he would, and who is supposed to have no friends.

In this res, ect, I thank God, there has been a mistake. It is true that he is a young man, of not much means or indusere; it sealso true that he has a young wife (married not long since); and for no assigned cause, and for no assignable cause, that those in power dare to give breath to, he is taken away from home, without giving to his wife an instant's interview or a chance to see him. Is this country the France of a century ago? this country the France of a century ago?

The young man is the grandson of that Uriah Tracy
who lived and died a Senator of the United States from

sional burying ground at Washington, and whose ashes are insulted by this atrocious invasion of the liberties of the people in the person of his descendant.

I am not speaking interely my own opinion of such arrests. I know the opinions and the feelings of many of my bethren of the beach. And if the government is really desirous of so proceeding as to make it our duty to make public our opinions, they will be heard, not merely in the writ of habeas corpus, but in epen declaration to the world.

in the writ of habeas corpus, but in open declaration to the world.

Itad I been a few hours earlier made aware of this case, I should not have troubled you with a word, but I would have seen that the process of the Supreme Cairt of this State was so executed as to protect its citizens accused of such offence, a from any arrest, other than one under the appropriate process of the courts.

I begin, an to assure you, in all sir cerity, that this kind of proceeding has gove too far aiready, and that, while to the last of our men and our means we are ready and determined to sustain the law, and the syvernment in enforcing the law over this whole land as one country, we are also determined to be judged by the law, and not by any Secretary er any one who is not commissioned for that purpose. We know and acknowledge the rules of war, whose the necessity of the case requires the existence of martial law. But we know, also, the common law of liborty, and the broad, great charter of the constitution.

ition.

I write warmly, realously, because I cannot bear to I write warmly, reasonally, because I cannot bear to think of our cherished government's taking any course to injure itself; at a time, too, when our only hope of escap-ing the eternal disgrace and humiliation of letting the cause of human libe ty peri-h in our hands is to sustain this government of this Union, and to have it a govern-ment worth sustaining. With great respect, yours, &c., GEURGE GOULD.

The Steamship Great Eastern. NEW YORK, Dec. 3, 1862.

Gurn prey-In conformity with your request, I yesterday visited the steamship Great Eastern, anchored off Whitestene, for the purpose of examining the nature and rendered becomeny and in progress in consequence of that collision; and, having discharged this duty, I submit the following report :-

Upon my arrival I examined the hull externally above water and within board, to ascertain if it gave evidence of any unresested stress since my survey of her upon a previous voyage. Having satisfied myself upon this point, I desconded from without the hull to within the coffer enclosing the rupture in her bottom, and also from within the built, between the outer and inner plating, again down to the place of rupture, being by this proceeding enabled to againing the full extent of the injuries to the bottom of the hull cevered by the coffer, and the character of the repairs being made thereto; and upon a full consideration of the elements presented I am of the orbitis.—

1. That the effect of the collision is restricted to partial crushing of two of the wabs and rupture of some of the outer plates of her bottom, upon the port side, and that the hull of this vescel—beyond the points of rupture, above water and within board—is in no wise injured by the collision.

MEWS FROM BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

Reports from the Army Headquarters. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Dec. 4, 1862.
It is removed that a train of wagons, loaded with ordmnce stores, on route for the army, via Occoquan and tafford, has been captured near the former place Nothing had been heard from the train late last evening, and it is feared that the report may be true.

Deserters are constantly coming in, but their reports are conflicting and unreliable. Yesterday two came over, but no news of importance was obtained. They soldiers for clothing, and will be paroled and allowed to return to their homes at the North.

It is currently reported that Stenewall Jackson bas pined the forces confronting us, and has his headquarter

eight miles from Fredericksburg. Hampton's Legion is scouring the country upon our right, and occasionally picking up venturous Uni pickets, a portion of whom, composed of the Fith United States cavalry, a few days since made an attack upon our own men. Luckily the mistake resulted in little or no injury to our cavairy, though several voliles were ex-

The rebel pickets, with amazing coolness, are crecting substantial houses along the river's edge, evidently emplating a permanent possession of the city and adjacent country. Many days cannot elapse before their

Work upon the rebel batteries is still presecuted vigorourly, and additional guns make their appearance daily. Many of our batteries have been protected by earthworks and extensive fortifications, con nanding the enemy's position, are rapidly approaching completion. that applications are constantly being ma'e to our officers

are stripped of everything, and depend almost solely upon us for food. Of course the assistance rendered does females and children are enabled to procure from Washington, through the proper channels, the much needed

The rebels are still wearing their thin summer uniforms and have a very inadequate supply of overcoats. Of tents and blankets, however, they have plenty.

Cavalry Reconnoissance up the Rapps.

BROOMS' STATION, AQUIA RAILROAD, Pec. 3, 1862. General Averill yesterday sent a detachment or his cavalry on a sceennoissance up the river some fifteen miles, meeting, however, with but few of the enemy. He captured some half dozen of their pickets and one of

The recent raid of Hampton's cavalry to Hartwood, by which about seventy of General Averill's reserve crimical negligence of the captain in command of the latter. I am assured that had he carried out his instruc tions, which anticipated a rebel demonstration, the discred't which this affair has reflected upon this efficient body would have been avoided. He will be court marshalled for his stupid conduct.

Reports from Fairfax Station. FAIRFAX STATION, Dec. 3-P. M.

There is no news from our front. A man has arrived in our lines from New Orleans with Gordonsville to Madison Court House, and says that part of Jackson's forces were at the latter place a week age, and went thence to Liberty Mills, where they encumped

Prospects of the Campaign.

Washington, Dec. 4, 1862.
The health of the troops is remarkably good. The for a successful campaign. All quiet along the lines. Permission has been granted the suttlers to ship supplies from Washington to Aquia Creek, and several cargoes are new on the way to the army.

Our Falmouth Correspondence. IN CAMP. NEAR FALMOUTH, Va., Nov. 30, 1562sant Camps, etc.

This has been an unusually lively day in camp for Sun.

day. In the first place the sun shone out with genis warmth and brightness, inviting outdoor exercises; and first day of the week. The voices of a few chapiaies might have been heard in religious exhortation, showing are useless appendages of the army. Their do nothing shiftlessness and almost universal cowardly absence from their regiments in time of danger have made them so.

an order requiring such reading to the regiments every six is to keep the men posted as to their duties and familiar with the pains and penalties attaching to violation of army rules. As in civil law, so in military rule, ignorance is no plea of palliation for breaking an order.

rance is no plea of palliation for breaking an order. But, as will be seen, in the army more pairs is taken to prevent ignorance, and the wisdom that dictated such course is unquestioned.

Our men are improving almost every moment of their leisure time putting their tents in as comfortable order as possible. By sid of turf and grass, and straw and underground fireplaces, they are making them very warm and agreeable abiding places. Some are putting up log huts, showing a determination of comfort while staying here, if it is only for a day. Many camps are tastefully ornamented with cedar trees, giving thom an attractive and inviting look. All this has a time moral effect on the men. There is no danger of having a comp too pleasant, and I think that commanding officers, by laboring more to keep alive a spirit of confort and camp decorations and cleanliness among their men, will so much the more keep up a spirit of self-respect and guarantee a valor and reliance as strong in assurance as life itself.

We hear of paymasters being in some of the other corps about us. It is to be hoped they will soon show themselves here.

Finter—Pleasant Weather—Where Is the Paymanter?— What Officers Have to Do Wilhout Money—A Cursous

Mode of Smuggling-Dodges, de.
Winter has opened with beneficent mildness upon us. of pleasant weather with hearty appreciation, and, in the delay of any oward movement, are sedulously improv-ing each shining hour in drill and other outdoor exer-cises, the better to be fitted for the more active, stirring

"Fighting Jee," the soubriquet given General Hooker by his old division, and which has been adopted by his present command, is still indefatigably working to get his men in the best condition for future service. Like indus, rision of the Fifth Army Corps, and Generals Griffin,

Meeting of Our Merchants in Their Behalf.

THE SUFFERING ENGLISH OPERATIVES.

The Philanthropy and Munificence of Gur Moueved Men.

Tribute to the Hard Pisted English Workingmen.

Twenty-six Thousand Pollars Subscribed on

the Spot for Their Relief.

About half an hour after the sitting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, a large, influential and highly en-thusiastic meeting of our merchant princes was held in the Chamber, for the purpose of taking into consideration the suffering of the starving operatives of Lancashire, England, with a view of devising the best and most effec-

tual means of ministering to their wants. Mr. Royal Punlis moved [that Mr. A. A. Low act as

chairman, which was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman, on taking the position assigned him, said he felt greatly obliged to them for the honor of being placed in the chair on that occasion. It had come to the knowledge of the community at this time and on this side of the water that in Great Britain multitudes of poor starving men needed food. The appeal came to this community when our granaries were full, affording us all manner of store, but when, to be sure, we were tried by made upon the community for the suffering sick and poor of our own land. They know through the President of and thirty thousand of our own sick and wounded solknew how constantly the cases of those men appealed to the hearts of all, both men and women, and how constartly all were engaged endeavoring to contribute to their relief; and, notwiths anding all these efforts which were being made throughout our land, they had little be made by this community, would not be gratified.
(Applause.) He believed the contributions of the community now would be equal to all the demands made on them for the sick and suffering of our own land—(apnanded for those sick and suffering men and the poor of our own country we should have chough and to spare for (Applause.) That meeting was called together to initiate from the cause he had named. With that brief introduction the matter was then opened for discussion; and he was happy to see among them men who took an interest

Mr. E. Donge said that he believed they were animated by one feeling and one spirit in assem-bing there that day. There seemed to have been throughout this city and a portion of the country a simultaneous feeling that something should be done by the citizens of this country in behalf of the suffering poor across the water. He supposed they had met there that day for the purpose of giving such direction to the outbarst of feeling throughout the country as should result in the accumulation of such a fund for this purp so as shou'd do credit to the city of New York and to the United States. (Applause.) It was a very remarkable fact, and one which they all understood perfectly well, that in the midst of those internal difficulties whose presence had very greatly affected us for the part two years, they had abundant, and he might say superabundant, orops. So they had abundance to feed their own people and a large army. (Applause.) We had millions to expend and enough left in our granaries to prevent others from starving for want of food. It was another very remark able fact that we were in a very different position as a country North from that which we anticipated we might be in when this war commenced. Many of them anticipated very great difficulties. They antici uted distress throughout the country, and that there would be interests of the land were in a remarkably prosperous condition. (Aprilause.) Manufactures, agriculture and commerce were all prospering. He hoped, therefore, they would raise a great fund to send provisions across the water to those speople—such a fund as would do honor to our country. If they but made a beginning there, he had no doubt but that it would run throughout

the North. (Applause.)
Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN said he should be glad if be could

York.

Mr. Hovat Preservated be should gladly have retired York.

Mr Royas Preure said be should gladly have retired from there without saying anything, if he could have satisfied himself that he would be right in deing so. The committee having the matter in charge met there on Monday last, to take into consideration that very important subject, but adjourned for want of having any duties marked out. He had conculted since with many of his friends, and had there to reflect on the subject, and he had come to the conclusion that any small amount that he had to give in charity he should give to his own suffering country. He felt as much as most people for the suffering of the cotton operatives of England, and he felt a sympathy for them in their trials and distress. In starting such a movement under the bead of charity and benevolence, they should be very careful that they did not lay thanselves open to criticism. They all knew they would be criticised, and they likewise knew what they might expect from the Fritish press, as well as from the governing classes in England—all of which, however, he should look on with perfect contempt if he were sure that this movement was one of pure charity. Fut he thought there was something of national vanity in it—something of cannity acainst Great Britain for the course pursued by her in this war. Then it appeared to him they wanted to send succer to a land overflowing with milk and honey. The people of kingland had everything except cotton, and they can be seen they want any-

the indicavered by the college, and the sharester of the increased presented in an of the cinic in a —

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I. That the effect is the ordinate in a recircted to particular the property of the collision of the invested presented in the particular that the half of this versel—beyond the points of rupture, above water and within board—is in no view injured by the edition.

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Mr. Pheliss, he should say that, in all his conversations with merchants, he had found but one individual opposed to the movement.

Mr. Ruggies said that these proceedings should be conducted not for getting a favor with one claus in Great Britain, but the matter should be based exclusively on the grounds of their an etarity. (Applausa) The polar star of their while conduct should be to act in accordance with what was right, both as individuals and as a nation, always keeping in view the golden precept, that "from those to whom much is given much is extected." We should show our gratitude to the Lenian Boing for the great properity of the land. He would not lewer that great cause by setting the movement down as the medium of gaining any political advantage. He would know no land, no people, but administer relief to any saffering portion of humanity. He had made some remarks a whole ago about France and Belgium, but he thought now they had better confine themselves to the English people, their own flesh and blood. Why was it that a vast amount of prosperity was pervading our country. Why was it that every canal boat was haded do in with our presperity. Why was it that our riches were accumulating throughout the whole Western country. Why are all those phenomena during the present war? People did not seem to berceive that this country was never so prosperous as it is now, resulting entirely from that great profusion in the supply of rood which would make this country hereafter and for all time to come the great food produce sufficient. England never did and never would produce sufficient food to herself. She would be ever a great contuning nation. She was now our great customer, and it was a plain case that it was our duty to feed a brother nation in distress.

England never did and never would produce sufficient food for herself. She would be ever a great contuning mation. She was now our great customer, and it was a plain case that it was our duty to feed a brother agtion in distress.

Mr. Jonathus Sturger remarked that early in the past summer the British Bible acciety, understanding that the receipts of the American Bible Society would be very much crippled by the troubles in this country, sent over a donation of £10.00, which, however, was not accepted, as the organization did not need it.

Mr. Roctis—I here we will embrace the whole country from here to the Mississipp in this movement.

Capt. Nyr remarked that the almost dying words of Clay were that we should never interfere with European affairs: but he believed that if that great statesman were alive this day he would approve of that mode of European intervention. (Laughter and applause.)

The CHARMAN—I believe that charity begins at home; but if don't end there.

Mr. MINTURN advocated the sending of the money which might be sobscribed to England.

Mr. T. Tillsfor opposed this mode of aid. Let them come forward this time and send them a supply of food which would not only ratisfy their wants, but be an honor to those who sent it. He should likewise differ from another friend who had spoken, who hinted that this matter had been arranged from other motives than those of charity. For one he could only say that when he saw a man starving for bread he should ask not from what country he came or whither he was bound. He was a mortal like himself, and if he had the power he would relieve his wants. He went in for supplying fuel and provisions of every kind. Those were what would be received in England at thousand times more gratefully and kindly than mere dollars and cents.

The following letter from the Messre. Griswoid, tendering a new ship of 1,800 tors for the transmission of the centemplated aid, was then real—

ing a new ship of 1,800 tors for the transmission of the contemplated aid, was then read:—

New York, Dec. 3, 1862.

Mesers. Royal Prierre, Cass. H. M. Rusall and others, Committee of Chamber of Commerce.—

Dran Sins.—Having in view the lamentable condition of Lencashire, England, which is owing in new sight degree to the unfortunate straggle on this side of the water, we propose, through your highly respectable and influential committee, that a national subscription be solicited for the purchase of a cago of food to be sent to our suffering friends abroad. We say friends, occause these people have shown a forbearance and a consideration for the North which some in higher positions have not extinced. This donato a should be intended not only as a relief to her suffering subjects, but as a token of our respect for the Queen and of her friendship for the United States. We are of the belief that her regard for the opinions and her immuses in adhering to the advice of her excellent husbard. Frince Atlent, alone prevented a rupture between Great Britaln and this middle prevented and earness of our desire to further the excellent husbard. Frince Atlent, alone prevented and others, ownerly, Lesdew ship now at Boston, we tender her entire espacity, Lesdew ship now at Boston, we tender her entire espacity, Lesdew ship now at Boston, we tender her entire espacity, Lesdew ship now at Boston, we tender her entire espacity, to be higher the delivered to us at Liverpool. With great respect, your obedient servents.

Liverpool. With great respect, your obedient servents.

Resolved. That the clinens of New York are deeply pained to learn that the clinens of New York are deeply pained to learn that the operatives in many of the manufacturing districts of Great Britain are now greatly suffering forwant of food, and that two, while our country is blessed with unequalised manuace; and that we feel bound by every principle of gratitude to God and love to man to exert ourselves at once to relieve that distress.

Resolved, That a committee of fitten be appointed by the Chair to devise the most effectual mode of affording the relief required; that they proceed at once to collect subset p tions, both in money and food, from all parts of the country, and especially from the great fixed producing Batter, and for that purpose to correspond with any committees to be there appointed, that such as be critions be invested in food as fast as received, and forward of without delay to such agents in Enclund as the committee may select.

Resolved, That the committee be aumorized, in their discretion, to unite with say other committee in this city for the above object, and also to increase their own number.

The following committee was then appointed:

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE FOR RENDERS

Accompanying the above were seven one thusand dollar bills, which seemed to give an inspiration to those present, and in a few minutes the following sums were collected:

\$7,000 Babenck Brow & Co. \$2,000

Dr. Bird's " Metamora" was revived at Niblo's Garder on Wednesday evening, and was repeated last night. Mr. Forrest's rendition of the character of the " last of the Wampanoags" is as well known and almost as popular as Cooper's Indian novels. There are certain critics who ob-ject to the part because it is melodramatic. That is the ject to the part because it is melodramatic. That is the very reason why Mr. Forrest plays it so well and makes it so intended exciting. He should never set to any play that is not melodramatic. His Hamlet and his Chaude Meluotte are insignificant when compared with his Metamora, his Gladiator, his Richard the Third, or his Richeiteu. If he would only relinquish characters unsuited to his style, and figure and play melodrama of the harber and a variations. bisterest critics would acknowledge his greatness. It is only because he does not always play to melodramas that

Mr Wheatley has produced "Metamora" splendidly The scenery is all excellent, and the Ind an scenes. Meta mora's tent, the encampment, &c.—deserve especia Burnett, Shewell and Collier do well. McCullough, as Lord Fitzarnoid, indulges in a burlesque of Forrest's man nerisms, more than ordinarily weak and ineffective. Mr McCullough evidently tries to imitate Forrest, and, as i ol. We have noticed this fault in several parts during this season, but in none so plainly as in Lord Fitzother actors are rather above the ordinary. All the ac matters do credit to the stage management. In these times of war and Minnesota outrages, when the toma hawk has been dug up and the redskins and pale aces have been doing a little of the old fastioned kind of iblo's has been crowded every evening, as it will be to-

last time this season, and alre dy there is a rush o seats. Next week the new play, "Edith, or the man

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM SUFFOLK.

Additional Particulars of the Recapture of a Section of the Famous Rocket Battery.

Seyen Hundred Rebels Routed by Three Hundred Union Troops.

PRISONERS, ARMS, ETC., CAPTURED.

The Intelligent Contraband on the Wrong Side, &cc..

Our Suffolk Correspondence.

SUFFOLK, Va., Dec. 3, 1862. been crowned with unusual success. We have had a real square bite, and, what is better, succeeded in landing our fish. On Saturday and Sunday that objections individual, the "intelligent contraband," reached Major General ing up intrenchments near Caraville, on this side of the cortein circumstances General Peck suspected that the rebels were setting a trap for some small reconnecteding effectually guard against surprise, and at the same time accortain how much of truth there might be in the repre sentations made in regard to the enemy's movemen A force was placed under command of Colonel Spear, who was instructed to drive the rebols over the Blackwater, is he encountered them, and to destroy their works, if an had been constructed by them.

Upon reaching Carsville Colonel Spear found that the representations of the contraband were all false, and He encamped at Carsville on Monday night, and yesterday morning a rebel force made a demonstration upon his posal. Colonel Spear's men were at breakfast; but at the saddle, and, led by the gallant Colonel, dashed out of camp to meet the foe. The rebel force was not prepared airy, and gave way like a flock of sheep and sought an assating force has not probably taken place since the commencement of the war. The sucmy's force was estimated at some eight hundred strong, and had attached to it a section of the famous Rocket battery or at Gainesville or some other place. Authorities here differ as to the locality, and I have not the information to

our reconnoitering parties at the Blackwater. Lieutera. it extremely troub esome; in fact, entire'y unmanage sbie of the battery was a nor ifying event to the Union army, and the posession of it has been a corres ponding source of pride to the enemy, , am happy to say that by the gallantry of Colonel Spear and his brave men a portion of that hattery has been reasined to us, and can now be turned to good account against the enemy. In the fearful onslaught not time to save their effective means of defence, the without a struggle, with horses, ammunition, abcout ements and everything necessary to its service. The acquisition will prove a valuable one to our force at

Between twenty and thirty prisoners were captur many of them severely wounded by sabre cuts—a fact tending to show how florce the encounter was and how close the combatants became ongaged. Strange to relate, not one of our men was injured in the slightest degree, Major General Peck considers the reconnoissance and its results as extremely britiant and expresses the warmest commendations or the conduct ble that so many men should be wounded by the sibre. During the war it has been rare that in charges men have generally been a flight on one side and a chase on the other. It is very seldem that hand to hard combats oc cur in case of a charge. Colonel Spear's men, therefore must have been pretty hotly employed.

and everything is quiet in this quarter

Our Fortress Monroe Correspondence FORTERS MONROE, Dec. 3, 1862.

Additionel Particulars, de. We have most cheering reports from the Backwater where a force of our troops, in command of Calonel Samue enemy under Game a. Fr not and not on'v drove them across the water with great loss, but also captured the whihout the loss of one man on our side. It appears that the rebels had cut a spy within our lines who was appre hended. On his information Major General Feck set ! out a smal force to meet the enemy, who had n mber sent ere inadeq a e, Gen ral verk telegraphed whather he should recall the expedition or let it go on General Despremently regilled to go he d. The result is routed tuem, and make the important capture mentioned gives great praise to Colonel Spear for a most da hing The Seventh Massachusetts battery, in our mand of Cap-tain Phiness A. Davis, was also in the eng., ement, and behaved admirably. The full particulars of the force on

gaged is not known as yet. INTERESTING FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Occupation of Greenville by Union Troops-The Rebels Disgusted with the Murder of Dr. Hunt by Guertilas, &c. NEWHERN, N. C., Nov. 28, 1862.

taken progession of by our forces.

Lite Raieigh papers received here indicate a strong feeling of disgust with this bloody war, and a growing and prevalent desire for honorable peace.

On the 26th inet. about sixty citizens of Newbern left nder flag of truce, for the interior. Petitions requesting Governor Stanty to order an elec-tion for the remander of the term of the present Congress are in general and active circulation in Eastern North

ir Hunt, Assistant Surgeon of the Twenty seventh regiment Mossachusetts Volunteers, was shot by guerillar on the Williamston road, near Washington, N. . . , a few days since. His two companious barely escaped the same fate, one of them. however, being wounted. Dr. Hunt's home is in West Boyleston, Mass., where he leaves a wife and child. His body has been embalmed, and will has produced intense o cut ment, and many acrests are

t-eneral Foster is determined to stop the smu going operations which have been carried on extensively by professed Unionists, and his energe in measures have

iready gone tar to remedy the evil Rev. James Means, of Massacousetts, chaptain to the United States Hospital here, has just been app. n.ed to

of contrab non-Lieutena.t B. B. Foster, a brother of Chas. Henry Foster, or North Carolina, has been promoted to the trees, o mentacing the United States forces at Suffois

ANDERSO INON CLAD,-The iron battery Kast kill will shoul works, the bissist, to mare a (Sapardes), at half part nine o'nicch A Mr Aha resent in sim respects to the Pagence and Mortank, previously Launcees