VOL. LXI

RALEIGH WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 4, 1861.

NO 48

The Raleigh Register.

SEMI-WREELY, (single copy,) \$4 00 WEEKLY, Payable invariably in advance.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 20, 1861.

SQUALLY TIMES AMONG THE MANU-FACTURERS OF ENGLAND, &c. The annexed accounts from England show the effect that Lincoln's blockade is having upon the manufacturers of that country, and give us strong additional reasons to believe that England will avail herself of Wilker' blundering seizure of our Ministers to make arrangements for putting an end to a blockade which, in truth, as the English have themselves contended, never was such a blockade as, under the law of nations, deserved respect. England has every inducement, as well as a perfect right, to raise the blockade. The laws of nations, like all other laws, are founded on common sense, and common sense teaches us that no power has the right to disturb the peace, happiness and business of the world, in a vain attempt to attain its own selfish ends. Up to the present time, the powers of Europe have pursued a course of strict neutrality, and as far as they are concerned, the Yankees have had a fair field on which to try the experiment of conquering the seceded States, and forcing them back into the fold of the Union. That experiment has proved for the Yankees worse than vain, and all Europe knows it, and all Europe, therefore, would have a right to say to the Lincoln Government, "You have had the opportunity to conquer the seconded States, and you have, on repeated and signal occasions, incurred most disastrous defeats. Your armies, the most numerous and best appointed of modern times, have, again and again, been routed by inferior and badly equipped numbers, and the Southern Confederacy has amply vindicated its claim to be regarded as one of the powers of the Earth. Your block-

within her own empire. Besides this, England knows that when the blockade is raised, and peace made, she will not only restore employment to her now idle and suffering operatives, but get back a market a hundred times more profitable than it was when Yankee Tariffs wrested it from her. She knows that she will find a most profitable customer for many of her manufactures in the South, and that for a long time her vessels will do the carrying trade of the South. With these THE SEIZURE OF OUR COMMISSIONfacts before us, and looking to the further

fact that it is the interest of Great Britain that there should be in North America two nations of respectable size and power, instead of one of overshadowing size and power, we cannot help thinking that she will soon recognize the independence and nationality of the Southern Confederacy, and raise the

> THE COTTON QUESTION IN ENGLAND. From the London Times, Nov. 8.1

The accounts from Lancashire state that the paralysis of trade in the manuf-cturing districts, owing to the scarcity of American cotton, is becoming more visible day by day. Each succeeding return shows numbers of mills gradually being reduced in the hours of working; some ing reduced in the hours of working; some that were working six days in the week being reduced in time by not being lighted up in the morning and evening, some that were working four days being reduced to three, and some being closed altogether. From particulars turnished by correspondents of the Manchester Examsser the following figures have been compiled, which, although not complete, are sufficient to show generally the state of employment in the various localities of the coulon trade:

[This table shows a total of 64,393 people at work on full time; 55,572 at work five days in the week; 55,297 at work four days: 28,832 three days, and 8,063 men now idle.] The Times

These returns are imperfect, as there are several important districts not emunerated, and it is fear-ed that the last item of the number of work people totally out of employment and for whom no resources is left, but the poor rates and charitable subscriptions, is below the actual state of the case,

and that the total will continually increase.
With reference to the reiterated recommend tions to mill owners to work only three days a week, and to the speculations as to the effect such a course would have on the cost and supply of cotion, one correspondent remarks that they show a very imperfect knowledge of the condition of the trade. There are, perhaps, 400 to 500 owners in Lancashire, but the cost of working short time is comparatively so great that it is questioned if there are more than a hundred that could afford to resort to it beyond six months. In corroboration of this, the fact is cited that numerous masters are giving notice to the work-people that their mills will be entirely closed as soon as their present stock of cot-

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT ON COTTON AND THE WAR.

Mr. Edmund Potter, in the course of an address at Carlisle, where about five thousand working people are usually employed in the cotton business remarked as follows:

I need hardly, perhaps, tell you of the position in which we are now with regard to cotton. We get, or have got, eighty five per cent. of our cotton from America; but you know that unfortunately the Americans are at war among themselves, and we are not getting a bale of cottop from them; on the reverse, they are actually buying cotton in Liverpool to send back to the States. What is to become of us unless we can get that eighty-five per cent. very greatly made up somewhere else? There is every probability. am afraid, that within the next year we can get very little more than five or ten per cent., and we cannot get that very quickly. If we cannot get American cotton on account of the civil war they are carrying on among themselves, we shall not have a bale of American cotton in England. Unless something occurs to settle this silly, foolish, mischievous, and, I think very wicked quarrel, I can see no prospect of the working classes in the cotton trade being kept one half or one third employed. It is a fearful thing to contemplate. * * You see the temper in which the American war is carried on, and the state of feeling, and

you can judge as well as I can of the probabilities of the cessation of this miserable quarrelling amongst themselves. You can judge of our prospects respecting the cotton supply. We have prospects from India, I will admit. If you look to prospects from India, I will admit. It you goods India for cotton, and if they will take our goods back for it, as they will, there is a prospect of trade; but it must be slow, it cannot come rapidly. The quantity of bales from India last year was 600,000; while from America the average is 1,700,000 or 1,800,000 bales. We may get more from India this year, but nothing to compensate for the loss of the American trade. Indian cotton would not keep us at worn a day

and a half a week, and there is no probability that us at work, unless we get the American war at an end. It is a question of life and death with us it is a vital, question for all, and we shall have to meet it in some way or other. In conclusion, he appealed to the electors and non-electors to support him as a man who could represent their interests in a question, in comparison with which the extension of the suffrage and the ballot sink into insignificance. They could afford to wait for them, but they could not afford to wait for cot-

THE SEIZURE OF OUR MINISTERS. The annexed article from the Charleston Mercury will show that a considerable change has taken place in its views in relation to the outrageous violation of the British Flag by Lincoln's cruiser. At first the Mercury was of the opinion that Great Britain would have ade avails nothing towards the attainment of no right of complaint-that Slidell and Mayour ends, while it is most injurious to the son were of the highest degree contraband, other nations of the world, and you must and that there was no difference between therefore raise it, or we will raise it for you." them and a bearer of dispatches from an en-This is the language which Europe, or any emy's camp. We thought at the time that of its powers, has the moral and legal right this was strange ground, inasmuch as Slidell to use, and to follow up by corresponding and Mason embarked from a neutral port on action, and we believe that England will plant board a neutral ship, and the seizure was berself on that position. Having the right made on the high seas, the common highway so to act, she has every inducement for takof nations. Had the seizure been made ing, pay, there is an imperious necessity that within a marine league of Yankee territory, she shall take that position, if she would not the case would have been otherwise, for withstarve her subjects, or incite a war for food in that limit the Yankee jurisdiction would have been paramount.

> The telegraphic dispatches as to the views of Lord Lyons on the subject of the seizure are contradictory, although the general drift of them is that he regards the seizure as an insult to his Government, which must be atoned for by a disclaimer of Wilkes' act, and the restitution of our Ministers to the shelter of the flag from which they were

Long before anything which may be said on this side of the Atlantic, on the seizure of our Commissioners on the high seas, from the British Packet, shall reach England, the British Government will have taken its position, as to the rights it involves. If the cotton famine shall have loomed up with those terrific proportions, which will inevitably be developed by time, the British Government will find, in the laws of nations, quite sufficient ground for a very impressive demand for reparation from the Government of the United Stales. If, on the contrary, the sufferers, prospective and immediate, of a deficiency of cotton shall have been stupidly indifferent to their fate and meet destitution and starvation with a passive resignation, the Government of Great Britain may treat the seizure of our Commissioners as only an indelicate affair, requiring no stern demand for reparation. A gentle complaint eliciting a polite disclaimer of any intention to offend, will close Fund the matter. Which course Great Britsin will pursue, it is difficult to anticipate. That she has acquiesced in a blockade, clearly illegal, according to the declaration of her Ministers in Parliament, s beyond dispute. How much further she will be prepared to acquiesce in the insolent illegalities of the United States, will be shown by time; but we are satisfied that one result will take place from the seizure of our Commissioners from the deck of a British Packet—an immense impulse will be given to the cause of the Confederate States, in Great Britain. Let the British Government construe the laws of nations as it pleases, with respect to this act, the people of England will feel that it is a moral outrage-a national insult and in dignity. A man may have a guest in his house, who may be amenable to some Government inquisi-tion—yet if he is seized at his table, before his family, and forcibly carried from his house, he must be indignant. His sympathies will be with his guest. Our Commissioners were under the British flag. Their errand was an errand of peace and good will towards the people of England. They were the bearers of provably the most magnificent offers of friendly and lucrative intercourse which have ever passed from another. intercourse which have ever passed from another people to the people of England. Passing from one neutral port to another neutral port in a British packet—the packet is made to come to, under the guns of a United States frigate-the packet is searched and the Commissioners are seized, and forcibly carried off. Such an act every true Briton will resent. With or without In Preston the masters baving giving notice of law, he will feel that it is an insult. which no aid to convenient law of nations, ever varying to suit

us better service as captives, than as Ministers at the Courts to which they were accredited.

Charleston Mercury.

ATTORNEY GENERAL BRAGG .-- IN-

We have been an attentive, and, we hope, edified reader of the Lynchburg Virginian for a period so long, that about its probable duration, in the language of a Scotch song,

"We dinna choose to tell," and have found it a fair, just and generous journal, and one conducted with a degree of ability much above the usual grade of American journalism. We were therefore surprised at its strictures on the appoinment of Attorney General of the Confederate States of America, recently conferred on Ex-Governor Thomas Bragg, of this State. Looking at the old party lines, it was our lot to differ essentially from Governor Bragg; but that difference never closed our eyes to the fact that he was a gentleman of exalted character, and fine attainments in the profession to which he devoted himself until called into the service of his State, and country. We mean to draw no comparisons between Gov. Bragg and the deservedly eminent gentlemen of this State with whom the Virginian contrasts him; but this we do know, that one of the best lawyers in this, or any other State, and one, too, who has had the opportunity of forming an opinion on the subject, expressed the belief that Governor Bragg was we can have cotton from any other source to keep fully qualified to discharge well and ably every duty pertaining to the high position to which he has been called by the voluntary act of the President of the Confederate States. The Virginian is likewise wrong in classing Gov. Bragg with the "Fire-Eaters." "Fire-Eating," or going rashly or madly into extremes, is no part of Governor Bragg's character. He is a prudent, judicious, and, at the same time, a firm and decided man, and we predict will, in his new sphere of public duty, give our worthy contemporary of the Virginian reason to revise and correct his opinion in regard to his fitness for

"REHEARSING A FIGHT."

and everybody must remember the inimitable scene of the rehearsal of the fight prior to Court week in Lincoln county, Ga .- how the candidate for pugilistic honors gouged, bit and pummelled the ground, and how he interlarded his performances with appropriate expletives. Well, the Yankees have recently got up a "rehearsal of a fight," on a somewhat larger scale than the one in which the Georgia Cracker figured. A few days ago they got up a grand sham battle near Manassas. Such rapid volleys of musketry, such bayonets, and such swooping down of cavalry, all in a figurative way, was never before seen, heard or imagined. The usual finale in sure-enough Yankee battles, to wit : the running, was postpoued until the sureenough battle comes off, when their previous practice will enable them to acquit themselves with their usual ability.

BAD NEWS ABOUT SALT. A letter from Messrs. Stuart, Buchanan & Co., dated at Saltville, Nov. 22nd, and addressed to Major Russ, states that owing to the call of the Government for more Salt than they can furnish and comply with prior engagements for the next two months, they

cannot fill his order. In this connection, we refer to the synopsis of the report of the Convention's Committee on Salt, which will be found in to-day's paper. We sincerely hope that the recommendations of the Committee will be promptly adopted.

THE CONCERT.

The Concert given by the Raleigh Musical Club on Tuesday evening was a most delightful entertainment, and judging from the numbers in the Hall, must have paid something handsome into the Soldier's Relief

By the way, we understand that we are soon to have another set of Tableaux.

PARALYZED.

We regret to learn that the Rev. Dr. Leroy M. Lee was stricken down at Norfolk on the 25th inst. by paralysis. Dr. Lee had participated, on the morning of the day on which he received the fell stroke, in the proceedings of the Conference in session at Norfolk. He was living at the last accounts.

LIST OF THE PRIVATES BELONGING TO THE SEVENTH REGIMENT N. C. VOLUNTEERS WHO DIED AT GOVER-NOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK HARBOR,

AND AT FORT WARREN HARBOR. We are indebted to Mr. A. Gordon, Assistant Adjutant General, for the following list of the deaths that have taken place among the North Carolina troops captured at Hatterss since they were carried to New York :

AT GOVENOR'S ISLAND.

C. Midyett, 23d Sept., Co. D, Capt. Lamb's Company. W. B. Griffin, 28th Sept., Co. E. Captain Gilliam's Company. Hasea Blount, 29th Sept., Co. E, Captain Gil-

liam's Company.

Thomas Carter, 29th Sept., Co. K, Captain at the appointed time, too many circumstances at the appointed time, too many circumstances at the appointed time, too many circumstances at the appointed time, too many circumstances.

liam's Company.

John B. Harrell, 7th Oct., Co. I, Captain Cle-

ment's Company.

J. B. Collins, 7th Oct., Captain Duke's Com-9. John B. Scott, 8th Oct., Co. I, Captain Cle-

ment's Company. 10. W. A. Philpot, 8th Oct., Co. I, Captain Clement's Company. 11, D. Rogerson, 9th Oct., Co. D, Captain Lamb's

> Company. 12. James G. Harrell, 10th Oct., Co. E, Captain Gilliam's Company.
>
> 13. M. Roberson, 11th Oct., Ca. D. Captain Lamb's Company. 14. James Whitehurst, 11th Oct., Captain Duke's

5. H. Tyson, 16th Oct., Co. G. Captain Johnston's Company. 16. Wilson G. Gregory, 17th Oct., Captain Duke's Company. 17. Staten Roberson, 24th Oct., Co. D, Captain

Lamb's Company.

8. W. H. Brown, 27th Oct, Captain Duke's Stephen Kite, 28th Oct., Co. I, Captain Clement's Company.

20. Samuel Tatterton, 30th Oct , Co. D, Captain Lamb's Company. 21. Frederick Jolly, 6th Nov., Co. D. Captain Lamb's Company. 22. George Sawyer, 8th Nov., Co. B, (Fort War-

ren) Captain Cohoon's Company. Note-Lieut. Col. Johnston and Major Giliam are named as Captaits in the foregoing list. Their companies are meant.

MANUFACTURING STATISTICS.

The Hon, C. G. Memminger, Secretary of the Pressury, has addressed the following circular to the Mayor of this city, and doubtless to other Mayors of towns, &c., throughout the Confederate States, with a view, we suppose, of gathering up the statistics in reference to the progress of the nanufacturing interests in the Confederate States. It is important that the information desired by he Honorable Secretary should be supplied, and we therefore trust that all who feel an interest in the prosperity and welfare of our young Republic will send in the facts desired by the Secretary as early as possible. The Circular is addressed to the Mayors of towns, but all who possess any inormation on the subject are requested to write to the Secretary and give him the information : CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

Treasury Department. Richmond, Nov. 10, 1861. TO THE HONORABLE -Mayor of -

Will you be kind enough to furnish for the use of this Department, if it can be obtained, the information asked for below, at the earliest conven-

What branches of manufacture, or other industry, if any, within your limits, which did not preing war, and to what extent, and what enlargement has been made of previous manufactures? If no changes have taken place in your manufactures, please, if convenient, give any facts relating to such as exist in your neighborhood.

Your obedient servant, C. G. MEMMINGER. Secretary of the Treasury.

No one who is bold enough to look events in the face can deny that we are now in the very pinch and tug of this war. The enemy has been cured of the illusion and delusion that he could overwhelm the South with numbers, and march from field to field, from Washington to Richmond. Manassas and Leesburg have taught him a lesson thundering of artillery, such charging of which is not without danger to ourselves. The Government of the United States has concented to take its military plans from the brain of Scott, instead of the pages of the New York Tribune, and attempts to put in operation the scheme for the subjugation of the South, which that traiter invented and which the abler heads have since continually recommended.

By that plan a great army was to be rolled down the Missiesippi to New Orleans, while a fleet blockaded the coast from Hatteras to Mobile, bombarding the cities of the shore and leaving fortifled camps at other points, till it met the army. with full supplies, at the mouth of the Western river. The Southern Confederacy would be crushed in the embrace of these two arms. Such is the campaign, to the execution of which

the United States now lends all its strength and strains every nerve. Certainly, it promises more than any of its predecessors, and if successfully and entirely completed, might effect the conquest of the South, if the war continued to be conducted with the present military organization and on the actual defensive system. We should be surrounded by a line of fire, and consumed by its slow and inevitable approach. Hence, the operations of the enemy are regarded with more apprehension at this moment than they have ever before been by the patriotic portion of the public; while the concealed traitors, of which the country is full, are quickened into life by their renewed hopes, like vipers at the approach of the summer's sun. An illustration lies on the table where these lines are written. It is an anony mous letter addressed to the editor, containing slips cut from the columns of this newspaper six months ago, expressing certain decided and uncomplimentary opinions of Yankees and of Lincoln. The accompanying note contains only these words—Read, and pray for your sins. The whole bears the Richmond post-mark, and there is little doubt but that we have hundreds of like wretches in this Southern city, protesting not less loudly than Letcher himself their devotion to the Southern Government, their efforts for the Southern cause, who have carefully filed away every scrap of evidence on which they hope one day to hang us all, and appropriate our property, who believe in this moment that the good time is at last coming, and their long silence soon to be

There is a certain fact, however, which should allay the apprehension of timid friends and quiet the arrogance of exultant traitors. The line which the North desires to draw, the campaign on which it has entered, is one of the longest and most complicated undertaken since Napoleon's march on Moscow; it not only extends over enor mous distances, but must be executed over territo-ries so diversified that it will involve a greater amount of different equipage than any hitherto known. It is in fact exposed to all the chances of sea and land; and should it fail at one point it is a failure of the whole, and must all be begun again. Now, history does not show an instance of one such snormous and prolonged military project arriving at a successful conclusion. The greatest genius that the world has ever seen has been applied to their arrangement; and they have uniformly failed in the execution because too many individuals who must fullfil their parts that must come out right, are involved in them.

strike, although support in this suicidal course can hardly be expected from fellow-workmen who are on the verge of severe want.

ate. In its effect in promoting the cause of the Company.

Company one point is not executed, and because the whole of a line is never stronger than its weakest part,

either in mathematics or in war. If Napoleon could not execute his plan for the conquest of Russia with the ablest generals and the most perfect army ever seen, the probability that the Yankee Government, with its mob of rolunteers, yesterday taught to shoulder a musket, and not yet capable of marching in a line, will succeed in subjugating the South by literally surrounding it, is exceedingly small. Indeed, their plan has failed at its inception. Belmont was the first step; and Belmont was a de-feat. On the success of that first movement depended the insurrection in Tennessee; and Belmont having failed, the bridge burnings were premature. Thus has fared the great army of land; the armada of the sea has done but little better. The loss of twenty vessels compensates its success at Port Royal; and Pensacola was a second miscarriage, for which the fleet did not

arrive in timo. We have little fear of any military project, whether for a single battle or a campaign, which involves many agencies, a multitude of distinct commands, and large spaces of the earth's surface. Human means, even at their best, are insufficient to accomplish those thin spun webs of the brain. They have all failed bitherto; and this, the most gigantic, and difficult, and hazardous of all, in inexperienced hands, and against a desperate and powerful adversary, promises to be no exception to the constant law of nature.

Richmond Examiner.

From the Richmond Dispatch. A CASE (NOT) PARALLEL.

Ion, the correspondent of the Baltimore Sun. brings up the case of Henry Laurens, of Scuth Carolina, who was captured in 1779 by a British frigate, while proceeding to Holland on a mission from the Congress. The cases are not parallel. Laurens was captured in an American ship, the ship itself being therefore an enemy's ship, and persons on board of it standing in exactly the same relation to the Government of the captors, that they would have stood had they been taken on land in an enemy's country. Nobody denies that Wilkes would have been justifiable in taking Mesers. Mason and Slidell, had he found them on board a Confederate vessel. It is said

that the dispatches, papers, and drafts of our Commissioners were put in the British mail-bag before the capture, and have thus gone safe to Europe. Mr. Laurens was less fortunate. He had prepared his papers with lead in such a manner that he thought that they would sink when thrown into the sea. Unfortunately they floated, and were picked up by the British. The discovery, through them, of a good understanding between Holland and the Colonies, led to a short war between Great Britain and the former power, the only incidents of any account in which were the obstinate, but indecisive sea-fight off the Dogger Bank, between Admiral Hyde Parker and the Dutch fleet, and the capture and plunder of the Island of St. Eustatia by the British West India der Gen. Vaughan. This latter enterprise had a most important bearing upon the issue of the war in America, and is one of many proofs in the direction of Lewinsville. afforded by history, that the greatest events are frequently dependent upon causes the most trivial. Rodney was a great gambler, and had retired to France to avoid his creditors, previously to the breaking out of the war between that country and Great Britain, in 1777. It was said that one of the French Ministry offered him employment in the navy, but that he rejected the offer with indignation, and that thereupon the Minister in question offered him the means of returning iome. He accepted them, and, on his arrival in Engiand applied for employment. The command of a fleet going out to the West Indies was given to him, and he was instructed to throw supplies into Gibraltar, at that time besieged by the Spaniards, on his way to his destination. On the way to Gibraltar, he fell in with a Spanish fleet eleven sail of the line, commanded by Admiral Don Juan de Langars, and after a running fight, which lasted ten hours, succeeded in capturing five or six of them-one of them having blown up during the action, with the loss of every soul on board. Captain (afterwards Admiral) Macbride, the grandfather, by the mother's side of Edgar A. Poe, commanded a seventy-four (the Bienfaisant) in this action, and a curious incident is recorded in connexion with his name. A Spanish ship of eighty guns struck to him after a severe battle, and he was about to send a prize crew on board, when the Spanish Captain informed him that half his crew were dying of a malignant small-pox. Macbride was in a dilemma, but was relieved by the Spaniard, who told him that if he would trust to his honor, he would take the prize into Gibraltar and deliver it to the proper suthorities. He took him at his word, and the Spaniard was true to the very letter. This was genuine chivalry, worthy of Castile in her best days, and the feeling which prompted it reminds us of the Cidnor of Bayard, rather than of modern commanders. It was scarcely less creditable to Macbride than to the Spanish Captain. So apt are generous natures to understand each other, without explanation, by a sort of freemasonry which more vulgar spirits cannot comprehend. We had nearly forgotten our narrative. Rodney, after relieving Gibraltar, went to the West Indies, where in company with Gen. Vaughan, he captured and pillaged St Eustatia. The wealth

on this island puts one in mind of the enchanted castles and grottes filled with bags of gold, of which the "Arabian Nights" are so full. Rodney had an ample opportunity to recruit his broken fortunes, and he availed himself of it to the uttermost. He filled an enormous merchant fleet with the plunder, (valued at £5,000,000 sterling,) and sent more than half his squadron to convoy it. It was nevertheless nearly all recaptured by the French, and the absence of so large a portion of his fleet rendered it necessary for him to abandon the West India waters to the French Admiral Count de Grasse. That officer, without being followed, was enabled to carry his fleet into th Chesapeake and render the capture of Cornwallis and the independence of the Colonies a certainty. Had not Rodney been without so large a portion of his fleet, he would either not have permitted him to go, or he would have followed him and, uniting with Graves, in all probability have defeated him in our waters. Corn wallis would have scaped, and the independence of America would have been postponed for many years. So St. Kustatia saved the American cause, and there would have been no plunder of St. Eustatia if there had not been war with the Dutch, and there would have been no war with the Dutch if Mr. Laurens had succeeded in sinking his dispatches.

Mr. Laurens was sent to the Tower and confined, at first, with great rigor. After a while, however, his hea th having given way under the confinement, he was allowed to take the air, at certain stated hours, in the court yard of his prison. On one occasion, having met and conversed with Lord George Gordon, who was under trial for the riots he had gotton up in London on the Catholic question, he was instantly remanded to to cope with the Tennesseeans. He says the rea-Catholic question, he was instantly remanded to his dungeon, and during the remainder of his son of the activity of the Lincolnites at the prescaptivity rigidly confined. He was exchanged, we believe, for Cornwallis. It was a remarkable month, and unless they make some show of concoincidence that Cornwallis held at the time the quering the South the peace party at the North office of keeper of the Tower of London, and was will overwhelm everything, and force Congress to thus exchanged for a man who was his own cap-tive. North is growing fast.

THE MASON AND SLIDELL AFFAIR Washington, Nov. 18 —Lord Lyons has not behaved like a diplomatist since the news of the capture of Messrs. Mason and Slidell. Unoffici-

ally he is almost impertinent, and in conversation he assumes that the United States must yield the point in controversy, disavow the act of Capt. Wilkes, and return Messre. Mason and Slidell to

The Spanish Minister has openly declared that if Mesers. Mason and Slidell had been taken from a Spanish ship, he would have immediately de-

mended his passports.

Lord Lyons is said to have assumed a menacing tone, and to have declared that Mesers. Mason and Slidell must be given up, or ample reparation made for the offence offered to the British Nothing of this kind has been officially intima-

ted, but in ordinary intercourse these expressions of hostility and disapprobation have been unguardedly made.
The special Washington correspondent of the

New York Times of the 17th inst., says there is increasing confidence in the entire correct the conduct of Capt Wilkes in taking Messrs. Slidell and Mason; and I am informed that Secretary Chase has expressed his regret that Com-mander Wilkes did not at the same time seize the British mail vessel

The special Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, of the 16th inst., says that all are delighted at the seizure of Mesers. Slidell and Mason and their Secretaries, Messry. Eustis and McFarland, except the diplomatists, who growl over the event. It is said that Lord Lyons is especially angry, and it is even reported that he has demanded his passports.

The special Washington correspondent of the Louisville Journal of the 19th inst, says that al though there appears to be plenty of law to sus-tain Com. Wilkes, Lord Lyons is very noisy, and while being compelled to remain officially silent, he is unofficially impudent in all bis conversations and assumes that there will be no question between his Government and the Government of the United States, because the latter will apologize, and return Mason and Slidell. Many diplomatists, including some friendly to the Federal Government, express the opinion, unreservedly, that there will be war with England.

TORONTO, Nov. 18 .- The Globe and Leader have severe articles on the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell. The Globe says it will add to the strength and dignity of the American Government if the captives are liberated without the remonstrance of Great Britain. The Leader says it is an insult to which the meanest Government on earth would not submit.

GRAND REVIEW-A SHAM BATTLE. WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 .- Gen. Smith's division, including the brigades of Gens. Hancock,-Brooks, and Brannon, and Mott's and Barr's batteries, and Friedman's cavalry, was to have been reviewed this afternoon by Gen. M Clellan, but as public business prevented him from being present, Gen. Smith himself reviewed the divison. After passing in review the regiments were drawn up in line of battle, the artillery occupying prominent points, and Friedman's cavalry having been posted in a position to make a charge.

The infantry and artillery first opened the fire, which was continued by the entire division for nearly an hour, movements as in actual battle being observed. They imagined the enemy to be

Ayer's battery, which occupies Smoot's Hill, took part in the engagement. The exercises were closed by a charge from Friedman's cavalry on a fancied column of the enemy's infantry. The only accident was that to Charles Trenter, of company, I, of Philadelphia, who was thrown from his horse and severely injured. Both the review and the sham battle were in the highest degree creditable to Gen. Smith's division, and showed that it has rapidly progressed in discipline and efficiency.

GEN. A. S. JOHNSTON TO THE GOVERN-OR OF ARKANSAS.

Below is the letter addressed by Gen. A. S. Johnston to Gov. Rector, of Arkansas, declining to receive twelve months' volunteers, unless they

To His Excellency, H. M. Rector, Governor of Arkansas, Little Rock :

Governor -Since making my call upon you for roops, of Sept. 23, I have ascertained that the arder of our people in defence of their rights has brought so many to our colors, for the war, in the Confederate States, and is bringing so many in Kentucky, that it is neither necessary nor judicions to accept unarmed volunteers for a period ess than the war, or three years. Under this state of facts, I beg your Excellency to annul the call, made at my request, for twelve months' men, except such companies, battalions or regiments as present themselves efficiently armed and equipped; and to disband all companies and regiments ssembled without arms and not mustered into ervice. And, at the same time, I trust you will be pleased to make known to the volunteers my appreciation of their patriotism in coming forward so promptly at your summons.

By my own orders I will disband all those musered into the service who were raised under the call and are unarmed at the different rendezvous. Under the provisions of law, the troops who have been mustered into the Confederate service will receive transportation in kind, or commutation, to their homes; and I will direct my Quartermasters to furnish transportation on the rail ways for all those who have joined the rendezvous (but who the public interest makes it no longer expedient to receive) to the point nearest their place of assembling.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient ser-ant, A.S. JOHNSON, General C. S. A.

COMMODORE TATNALL ATTACKS THE FEDERAL FLEET IN COCKSPUR ROADS-THE YANKEES IN POSSES-SION OF WARSAW.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 27 .- Commodore Tatnall. with three small steamers and one gun-boat attacked the Federal fleet in Cockspur Roads on yesterday. The engagement lasted one hour, and from 40 to 50 shots were exchanged. No person was injured on our side. The effect of the firing on the enemy is unknown. Failing to draw the fleet under the guns of Fort Pulaski, Com. Tatnall withdrew. There are now six large vessels inside of the bar, and one large frigate was towed over yesterday afternoon. The enemy has pickets all around Tybee Island, as far as King's landing.

It is reported that the Yankees have taken possession of Warsaw, and that they are preparing to attack Fort Pulaski.

PRACE PROSPECTS .- An Iowa Captain, captured in the battle at Belmont, states that the Federal troops engaged were all picked men, sprung originally trom Kentucky and Tennessee families, and were supposed, therefore, to be able