

THE REGISTER 13 PUBLISHED DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

SYME Editor and Proprietor.

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BOOK and JOB PRINTING of every description executed TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1863. ADDITIONAL FROM THE UNITED STATES.

From Northern papers of the 16th we get an interesting summary. The capture of he blockade runners R. E. Lee, Cornubia, and Ells and Annie, off Wila.ington, is announced, and the Herald says that "within the last week or so" they "have captured no less than five rebel blocksde runners off Wilmington, N. C."-The Herald rejuices over "the intercepted correspondence," which consists of letters from Mr. Edwin De Leon to President Davis and Secretary Benjamin, "Memorandum of agreement between Major Huse and the Mercantile Trading Company, limited," with several letters from Major Huse, Edward P. Stringer, Henry W. Moncure, "Agreement or Contract" between Colonel J. Gorgas and Charles H. Reid & Co. for inioment of saltpatre, &c., &c.

The correspondence between Major Huse and Mr. Stringer amounts to simply nothing. Major Huse made some contracts for saltpetre with Mr. Stringer, the latter doubting the Major's author ity, did not comply, whereupon Major Huse writes him a severe letter.

We reprint two of the intercepted letters.



PETERSBURG, VA., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 27, 863. VOL LVII.

The press, the priests and public opinion may supply the shortcomings of the Government in this respect. At least the attempt is making, and shall continue to be made.

Having called (of course as a private indi-vidual) on the Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of Carlisle, an old acquaintance, I was most courteously and kindly received, and had a long conversation with him on this and kindred topics. Subsequently, I dined with him, when we sgain discused the whole matter. He admitted the xistence of the evil of emigration and the powerlessness of Government in the matter. Here in France I see no change either in the attitude of the Government or in the popular sentiment. In fact, until the arrival of the Florida at Brest allusions even to the Confede racy (except those supplied by our friends in the

press) were becoming very rare. The Polish question and the Mexican entirely obscured ours, in which Frenchmen have r ally felt but little interest. The sympathy at first felt for the Federals has been forfeited by their brutality end insolence, a kind of vague admiration for the heroism of our people has succeeded, but not lively enough to prompt any action, nor give us reasonable hopes of it.

The arrival of the Florida and the questions which arose excited an interest; but, that, too, has now died away, and even the arrival of the Federal vessel Kearsege, and her admission into the same docks, have not revived it. .

Her visit has been important, however, in settling some vexed questions, as the enclosed ex-tracts from the Monitcur, France, and Pays will sent show. The extract from the latter print (which is now the organ of the Minister of Foreign Af fairs) threw a wet blanket over our too sanguine friends, who predicated French intervention on the acknowledgment of our belligerent rights by France, on water as on land.

The Emperor is now at Biarritz, where every year all the world are admitted informally to the reunions of the Empress, and French royalty goes in dishabille. Mr. Slide'I's family have passed the summer there, and he himself for the ast month has been there.

The Court next week will be transferred to Compeigne, where none can go except by invitation. There the Emperor will receive the Mexi-

can deputation after their visit to Prince Maximilian, near Trieste, and some people hope he

Before this letter reaches you events will have We hear from the West to night that, by tele many visitors, but managed to spare time for a roved their correctness or faisity; for we are graph received at Bullato on Thursday morn-lengthy interview with Goversor Curtin, of proved their correctness or faisity; for we are graph received at Buffaio on Thursday morn-lengthy inter all groping in the dark at this moment. God ing, the sloop-of-war Michigan was ordered off Pennsylvania. grant 1 may be unduly suspicious and d'strus- the mouth of the Welland Canal, with the apful, and that we may get more substantial "aid proval of Lord Lyons, to smash that Secesh and comfort." from Napoleon than I either hope steamer if she came through. or expect.

Deekln

At the risk of being tedious, I have exposed my inmost thoughts to you. What is passed is

and am enlarging the sphere of my operations; for the exigencies of the hour demand. I abhor penny for myself, have given Mr. B. a reminder that a small sum in Treasury drafts is full. At the expiration of eighteen months, "France wants money," literately and not figue intend to violate British heutrality, out only a will reach Knoxville in a day ratively. They are a far more mercenary race rescue two thousand men from such wretched will reach Knoxville in a day than the English and we must hav golden only " manters, designed to kill them by slow degrees: Bureside is ill with dysentery. than the English, and we must buy golden opine "quanters, designed to kill them by slow degrees: ions from them if at all. Such was the secret TANKEE VERSION OF THE FRENCH ACTION ABOUT of Dr. Franklin's success. Mrs. De Leon was very much gratified by your very kind mention and remembrance of her. Believe me when I say that she fully shares in my feelings towards yourself and Mrs. D., and heartily echoes the wish of meeting soon again, and under happier Auspices As a jouvenir of an old friend, I send, Madum, for her album, the "portrait of a gentleman." as they say in exhibitions. So soon as a good one is taken of Madam, it shall also be

With the warmest wishes for your health and happiness, your obliged, sincere friend. E. DE LEON.

THE GREAT JOHNSON'S ISLAND PLOT-A CANA-DIAN ORGANIZATION FOR WAR AGAINST THE UNITED STATES-LORD, LYONS JUMPS OUT OF BED AT MIDNIGHT.

The Johnson's island plot has loomed up into a conspiracy of gigantic dimensions. Major General Dix, who was ordered to Buffalo, N. Y., arrived there on the night of the 15th instant. A large force of infantry and two batteries of artillery were sent to Johnson's Island on, Thursday, and eight hundred men of the 12th Ohio cavalry left Cleveland on Friday for the same place. A report obtains in Buffalo that a tunnel had been discovered from the prisoners' quarters on the island to some woods several hundred fost dstant, and about ix hundred muskets found concealed in it. The plot is said to have been to seize the United States steamer Michigan and two of the New York Central propellers, and make a raid upon the shipping. Additional information shows their design to burn and lay waste the cities of Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, and every other town from Ogdensburg to Chicago, and to obliterat ventirely the commerce of Lake Erie. Vallaudigham, James Clay and Marshal Kane are said to have been the "archconspirators." Reports from Sandusky say that everything is quiet in that vicinity, and that all the preparations are made to guard against danger. There were no indications on the part of the rebel prisoners at Johnson's Island of an intention to escare. The Washington Star says that Hon. Preston King was dispatched to Montreal on the 14th, to confer with the Canadian authorities relative to the alleged plot. The Detroit Free Press gives the following frightened exposure of the plot : The scheme is worthy the ingenuity and audacity of the rebel leaders, and if it is not fully successful, it will be in consequence of the vigilance of the officers of the Government, assisted by the detectives whom they have employed in-ferreting out and bringing it to light. The scheme comprehends no less than the seizure of Detroit and its occupation during the winter, and the organispring as an active invading force against Michigan, Ohio and Indiana. The public may feel a very natural curiosity to know how this is to be done. It is estimated that there are in the neighboring provinces of Canada not less than one hundred thousand able-bodied men; refugees from the Southern States and deserters from the Union armies, who are we'l drilled, and may in a short North. The stories told by returned prisoners time be organized into an army of thoroughly are startling. One who arrived at Annapolis disciplined soldies. It is known that they are already pinched with want, and it is calculated that as the season advances they will be driven by distitution to any desperate adventure that pro- as the head of a pin." This alarming intelligence mises relief from starvation and exposure. These was immediately telegraphed to the Baltimore men are relied upon to furnish the material for the enterprise. Dtreit is selected as the field of operations from its nearness to the Canadian. frontier, and hence its facility of communication not only for procuring men and supplies, but also doubtless as affording a tolerably safe means of escape to the leaders of the movement in case of dissater. A pecessary part of the scheme is a naval force. How is this to be procured ? will be asked. If our information is correct, it is already at hand. Every one will call to mind the frequent mention in the telegraphic despatches of the. escape of blockade runners from the port of Wilmington, and their arrival at Halifax. These vessels, most of them, are compactly built, swift, light draught steamers. Besides the supplies of the rebel ports, they carry regular commissioners as part of the Confederate Navy, and such ar mament as is suited to their tonnage and capacity. The fact of their coming from a Confe lerate port bearing these commissioners, will relieve them from the objections urged against British-built vessels, like the Alabama and others, which have never touched at a port under reb 1 juris-These vessels, after having procured what supplies they could at Halifax without violating the neutrality laws, are to start ostensibly on a cruise, but will make their way directly up the St. Lawrence, through Lake Ontario, the Welland canal, and Lake Orie, and taking position in the river opposite Datroit, demand its unconditional surrender. This plot is entirely consistent with the lately discovered conspiracy in Cincinnati to seize the steamer Michigan and release the prisoners confined on Johnson's Island, in Sandusky bay, and that conspiracy was doubtless a part, though by no means a necessary part, of it. The plot is a novel one, but it must be confessed not more rash than many warlike enterprises that meet with success. The defenceles condition of our lake coast and towns not only sugg sis but invites some such enterprise, and Detroit, from its location, seems best adapted for its execution.

A telegram from Toronto, Canada, dated the

14th, says: irrevocable; but I feel our future is safe in The Advertiser, a secession newsnaper, to-day your hands. I cannot volunteer any advice now admits the failure of the rebel plot, and says your hands. I cannot volunteer any advice now that you know my inmost ideas. I am working hard and incessantly, personally and by proxy, and am enterging the schere of my operations: Halifax, with a cargo, was to furgish the necessary funds. Thirty-six officers and three hunasking for money; but, as I do not appropriate dred men were to come over in small parties and counterfeit. meet at a general rendezvous. It was their not a Fortunates' purse, ever filling and ever Johnson's Island, liberate the prisoners there, full. At the expiration of eighteen months, and convey them into Canada. They did not intend to violate British neutrality, but oly to

THE CONFEDERATE RAMS.

nst., savs :

The suthorization which was granted by the market in the Fall. It then remarks : French Government to Mr. Annah for bui ding and arming ships of (war at Nantz and, Borthat they were to be sold to the Chin se Gov rn ment, and to be used in the waters of China. It was not known or suspect d that these vessels were designed for the reb is of the United States. Information of that design was ob-tained by this Government only a short time age, and the French Government promptly revoked the authorization when that information

was laid before the Emperor. Justice to France requires that this statement should be made to correct misamprehension on a a subject in regard to which France has acted with good faith towards the United States.

FROM CHARLESTON-THE CONDITION OF FOR SUMTER

A correspondent of the Baltimore American writes from Charleston as late-as the 3d ins ant. There is nothing new in his letter. He says : Since Sunday afternoon no flag has be n disbleyed from the fort. On that morning it was shot away, bu was replaced by a daring retel who, after re-hoi-ting it, waved his cap in defiance and escaped to his hiding place. In the aft-rno n it was again shot sway, and another attempt was made to re-hoist it. A shell, however, exploded over it, and when the smoke cleared off nothing was to be seen of the flag-staff or the man engaged in the a tempt. Since them the fort has been fl gless, but the rebels still show their presence by the regular discharge of a morning and evening gun from the ruins. It is presumed our fire will be kept up until no hng but a mass of sand and dirt remains, withn which it will be impossible for either party offind refuge. The in rt resistance of the vast mass of rubbish composing the gorge wall is very great, and to strengthen this the rebels have formed an immense traverse of sand bags. A great amount of labor must have been expended by them on this work, as the traverse is estimated to be twenty fet thick and from twenty to thirty feet high. Through both these obstructions Gen. Gillmore has to bore before be can effectively reach that part of the fort which is still tenable. Though slow, the work is sure-to be accompli hed. Alrealy we can see charges in the aspect of the front gainst which our firs is directed, the wall of which is being perceptibly lowered, and the sand barrier demolished, and not many days can elapse before the interior wall will be opened to a "fire in the gear," and the last rebel driven perforce zation of a rebel army to take the field in the from the stronghold they have so tenaciously held

Register.

Inli du

NO. 44.

All the contrabands in Washington, dependent on the Government for support, are to be quar-tered South of the Potomac. They have become a nuisance.

The Washington Government has determined elose the port of Wilmington, N. C. at any expense, and such swift steamers as can be spared are being sent to that point.

Richard Liddell, L-muel C. Mathews and Henry J. Cooper, arraigned in Baltimore for having Confederate scrip in their possession, were discharged upon showing that the whole of it was

Lt. Budd recently drew \$28,318 as his individintention to surprise the Federal garrison on Jual share of the capture of three blockaderunning ships- he Memphis, Britannia and Victory. A profitable business.

General Foster, who succeeds Gan. Burnside will reach Knoxville in a day or two. General

FINANCIAL.

The New York World, in its financial articl A telegram from Washington, dated the 15th of the 14th instant, reviews at length its predictions for several months past of a stringent money

The World has nothing to take from what we have written ; we can say now that the condition deaux was obtained by him on the false pret nces of the New York banks, the Treasury Department and financial affairs generally in the city of New York are to day worse than we could have conceived it possible to make them, even under the mountet nev and stock jobbing trickery of the Treasury D partment.

In another part of the same article the World advises "the out-ide public to sell and realize at once on all the railway and speculative shares they hold, and do nothing until after Congress meets, and Mr. Chase's policy and movements re refter known. * * The 'money pressure' during the week will be severe and ruinous to those who are unprepared for it. This warning is based on actual knowledge of events which are a most certain to Eapten next week."

TELEGRAPHIC RELORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

WEEKLY and WEEKLY, upon t e following terms-1 square 1 day \$150] F square 2 weeks 115 1 square 2 days \$300 | 1 square 1 month 85 1 square 3 days \$450 | 1 square 2 months 500 1 square 4 days \$600 | 1 square 2 months 500 1 square 5 days \$750 | 1 square 6 nonths \$175 I square 1 week \$900 | 1 square 12 ionths \$300 Eight lines or less constitutes a square. Advertise 5 must ay in advance for their advertisements. Special Notices, leaded, will be charged FURCE DILLARS per uare for each insertion. juare for each insertion. Marriages, Deaths, Keligious and Funeral

TERMS OF ADVERTIS NO.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted in the DAILY SEMI-

advantageous to that country. The revenue of France has increased, and without any extraordinary resources he has met the expenses of the wars.in C chin China and Mexico. Only a passing allusion is made to American affairs.

La France asserts that Maximilian's acceptance of the Mexican crown is no lorger doubtful. - Advices from Austria indicate that Maximilian is making preparations for his trip to Mexico. Austria will send a fleet to blockade the Danish ports.

. The state of affairs in Poland shows no change.

The Bank of England had advanced its rate of discount to six per cent. to check the iffur of gold. The action of the Bank had caused a general decline in scourities. Consols fell a balf per cent.

Cotton was duil, business being checked by the advance of the Bank rates.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLSTON, Nov. 21 .- The sh lling of Sumter averaged one a minute la t night, and continues heavy this mernign. One man was killed at the fort yesterday.

Fort John on and battery Simkins opened a vigorous fire upon the Yankees mounting guns between Gregg and Wagner.

No further firing on the city since last report. SECOND DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, Nov. 21 .- The shelling of the city, which commenced this morning at halfpast 10, was continued to half past 12, during which time 18 shells were thrown. Two more were thrown this afternoon. One colored wos "man was killed and one white person was slightly i jured. Four or five buildings wire injured. The shells thrown are 100-pounder Parrotts. Heavy mortar saelling of Sumter has been continued all day. No report from the Fort this evening.

[THIRD DISPATCH.] CHARLESTON, Nov. 22 .- Last night 18 shells

both from Mr. Edwin De Leon, one to Mr. Benjamin, the other to the President. It will be seen from the latter that this intelligent and it defatigable Confederate agent laments the exceptional measure of retaining the French consuls, and the Confederate Commissioner at Paris, while Mr. Mason was recalled, and the English consuls dismissed. Here follows the letter : EDWIN DE LEON TO J. P. BENJAMIN.

[No. 10.]

PARIS, Sept 30, 1863.

Hon. J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State, Richmond, Confederate States of America :

Sir-Your despatch (No. 81) of 15th August last, was delivered to me by Dr. Chas. Girard, on the 16th instant, and in conformity with the instructions therein contained, I write you, via Bermuda, by the first post, and shall continue my communication by each successive steamer in that port.

Since your last dispatch was written you have doubtless received my Nos. 8 and 9, and it is sparcely necessary for me to observe that had the lews and intentions of the administration been previously confided to me, the strength of my anguage on one measure of policy, since adopted would have been greatly modified, however unchanged my private opinion might have remained.

The withdrawal of Mr. Mason from London has had the good effect of reviving an interest in th + Southern question and awakening the public public in England from their dream of continued non-intervention. From all sources of information is my power, and from the expressed views of intelligent English friends, I am led to believe that the public feeling in England find true expression in the Editorials from the Times of the 25th and 27th, which are herewith enclosed. The greatest recoil of the measure has been against Lord John Russell personally. His speech, apologetic and vindicatory of his own course, is the reply te y ur challenge, and it proves that he will persist in his policy to the "bitter end," and is even ready to overstep the laws in order to avoid offence to the Washington government. The delivery of this speech is too re-Cent to permit me to inform you of English sentiment in relation to it. The commentary of the Times will show that even that obsequious echo of the ministry does not accept and reiterate Lord Russell's views without a protest; and should he venture to carry into execution the threat he has made of violating the law and asking a bill of indemnity from Parliament, the experiment may cost him his place, the sympathy of the British people for us, growing stronger every day, and in the same ratio as their antipathy for the Yankees. To foster and increase these favorable dispositions, I have caused various publications.to be made in England on the opics of cotton, slavery, the oath of allegiance, federal fabrications, and kept up a running fire through the English press. Some of these publications shall be sent you by the first opportu-

hity which presents for sending packages. After the disposal of the Roebuck motion, the rapid increase of Federal recruitment in Ireland attracted much attention, and I deemed it advisable to visit that country to see it anything could be done to check it. During three we ks residence, chiefly in Dublin, with a visit to Bel. fast, in the North of Ireland, I succeeded in unmasking and exposing the enemys battery, and the real nature of the services required of them ; but many more were entrapped by promise of high wages; their contracts containing a clause that they would take the preliminary "oath of renunciation" on their arrival in America.-This at once would make them subject to the draft. Another drag put upon them was the exhertation to the women to accompany their husbands, as the promised wages were so high, so that the Yankees now get a good deal of dross with their good metal. The number of actual recruits thus obtained from Ireland for the past year, up to August, cannot have exceeded twenty thousand able bodied men, but has probably reach d that figure. When the harvest time is over the Yankees hope to make a grand haul, but we hope their nets will not hold. The men of intelligence, who see the drain thus made of the very rone and sinew of the country, resist it from policy and patriotism. The priests, wh are generally conscient ous and earnest men, and who live on voluntary contributions of their parishioners, are also bent on arresting the exodus. The only party favorable to the Yankees is the silly and mischievous clique of demagogues who style themselves "Young Ireland-ers," of whom Gen. Mesgher used to be one of the shining lights, and these men make themselves busy in selling their countrymen for the Yankee shambles. No step has been, or will be taken by the British Government to stop this wholesale deportation, for two reacons: 1. From the difficulty of proof of actual enlistment, and 2. Because of the unwillingness of Lord Rusof whose conduct he has "no complaint to our enemy enjoys the substance of non-inter- the mines of the military televenth make."

may say something bearing on our question. I entertain no such hopes.

The withdrawal of Mr. Mason from London makes the Emperor more than ever master of the situation, the only rivalry he feared being thus withdrawn. He can amuse us with Mexican alliances in lieur of more practical intervention, in the belief that we shall continue to be very rateful for very small favors. Neither the British Parliament nor the French Chambers will meet until February next, and until then the game is entirely in his own hands. Earl Russell's speech having relieved his mind of any change in England's inactivity, I sincerely hope that the intentions of the Emperor may be more practical, but I can only judge by the lights b fore me. I remain, very respectfully,

EDWIN DE LEON.

EDWIN DE LEON TO JEFF. DAVIS. PABIS, Oct. 1,1863.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS :-

My Dear Sir- You cannot possibly imagine the very great bappiness which your letter gav me, both on account of the assurance of your continued friendship and the hopeful tone which prevaded it in relation to our public affairs. Both of these facts are fully confirmed by my friend, Dr. Girard, who speaks of your kindness to him in the most enthusiatic terms, and he has relieved my apprehensions that, like our first greal eader, Calhoun, your body might prove unequal to the burden your spirit imposes upon it.

For the sake of the cause, as well as for the take of those that love you, it is e-sential that you should not overtask your strength, for every day has convinced me more and more that we have no Joshus to take your place and lead us into Cansan, if that place were rendered vacant. It is useless to disguise the fact that the men around you do not inspire confidence, and that chaos would soon come ware your hand with. drawn from the helfn. Military ability of the highest order our revolution has produced; but of diplomatic talent it has been most singularly barren. The old men of the old regime, like the Bourbon's, seem "to have learned nothing, and forgotten nothing," and no younger ones seem springing up to supply their places. Radical democracy, which levels down instead of grading up, seems almost as strong with us as with the North, though not in such repulsive shapes; and after this war is over we shall have to fight the same old foe with a new face. I may seem to speak bitterly; but I see on this side so much pitiful salf-seeking and worthless greed in the swarm of speculators and blockade breakers and swaggering shufflers from danger, who call themselves Confederates, that my soul sickens as I contemplate our future. No one appreciates more than myself the beroic victues of our home population, and I turn my face towards them for purer air and more hopeful presages.

As I ventured to give counsel with reference to an important public movement, I feel bound frankly to say what I am not warranted in embodying in a despatch, especially since being informed by Mr. B. that there were reasons and proceedings out here of which I had not been informed. In a despatch to him I therefore have only dilated upon these points by the lights before me, as there may be reasons beyond my ken

By reference to my despatch and my letter to yourself, it will be found that my suggestions have been treated as were the prayers of Homer's heroes by Jupiter-one half accepted, the rest | diction. enlisted the aid of some powerful auxiliaries in dissipated as empty air. I suggested a policy by the press and pulpit to s op this cruel and cow- which you would have administered a grave reardly crimping of recruits, under pretext of em | buke to Europe, and have appealed to the conoyment on Northern railways. Many knew science of Europe. This I think would have preduced a most happy effect. The isolatory action which has been taken has not the same weight and gravity, and has been attributed more to a personal pique against a small minister, and to impatience of recognition, than to the calm consciousness of strength or to deliberate and settled policy. A general measure would have sown suspicion between the two great powers. Each would have feared secret negotiations with the other. Now it is an open game, and Louis and Pam both see each other's hands. I am not a prophet, and may be deceived ; but as far as I know and can see, there has been, and is to day, as little real intention of speedy recognition by France as by England. That we may be made a pawn in the Mexican game, I think very probable; but the detected intrigue in Texas, (Mr. B's denunciation of which was intercepted and published in New York and English papers) does not inspire confidence in that very astule gentleman, who now is an arbiter of Southern and Mexican desti nies, the retention of Mr. Mannin Belgium not being remembered by the public. Judge Rost, who is here now, entirely concurs in my views, and he adds forther, that Mr. Dayton declare: he had never had any complaint from Washington, regarding Fraench intervention in Mexico. If Seward, therefore, acknowledges Maximilian's empire, the ground on which our action seems to have been predicated, is cut away from under our feet. Even should S. make protest, (for he cannot meditate a war with France,) we still will be held as a power, and have the shadow of a favor, while vention.

CONDITION OF THE PRISONERS AT RICHMOND WHOM THE UNITED STATES REFUSE TO EX-CHANGE.

The condition of the prisoners of war at Rich mood is exciting a general lamentation at the from Belle Isle said the ration there was a piece of dry bread and a piece of ment about "as big papers. The American publishes the following ist of articles sent from Baltimore for the relief of prisoners: \$2,000 in Virginia money. To Libby prison, 526 bbls. flour, 13 bbls. mess beef, 12 bbls. mess pork, 1 bbl. corn meal and 1 sack of salt, and the same amount to Belle Isle. The "loyal citizens" of Baltimore have contributed \$272. The F deral authorities at Baltimore have received satisfactory letters that the articles sent are faithfully distributed. A Connecticut Chaplain named Trumbull, who left the Libby on the

11th inst., contributes the following to the narrative of grievances : The rations of meat to the officers in Libby prison had been stopped for two days, and was not likely to be resumed. The only ration served cotton and other articles of commerce taken from out to them was a small wedge of dry corn bread, weighing less than a half pound. This they were expected to subsist on lor twenty four hours The officer in charge confessed that the prisoners on Belle Isle were starving, and that he had not, and could not, procure food for them. For twenty-four hours not the slightest articles in the rear. way of food had been given to them, and up to noon on the same day they had received nothing. The New York Times takes the following blood

> and thunder view of this matter : These noble defenders of the Union must not be left longer to their a conies. It will be a crime before humanity and high Heaven for our Government to allow this thing to go on. At any cost, at any sacrifice, it must be ended. We can not reason these demons into any just exchange, and it is useless again to attempt it. To undertake to frighten them into it by practising similar barbaritles upon the prisoners is impossible, for it would but make us devils also. We have no way but to yield. Give them their demands .-Concede anything, everything, no matter what, it it will only ransom these heroes from the gripe of their tormentors while life yet flickers. We ward t ndency. can afford it. The world will take account of the . The City of London arrived at New York on contrast in the spirit of the two parties to this war, and it will enure vastly to the moral power of the national cause. Every soldier in the field will also take account of it, and his nerves will . The matter of the seizure of the Alexandra has be strung to a yet keener vigor for g just retribu-been again brought bef re the Cours of the tion upon these enemies of himself and his country! We adjure the Government to deliver those thirteen thousand Richmond prisoners. In the sisters and children, whose hearts are wrung with the sensibilities of every loyal man in the Republic-in the name of civilization-we demand . The London Star says an action of divorce that these victims of Confederate fiendishness for crum. con. has been instituted, in which Lord shall be rescued, at whatever cost."

Entered according to Act of Congress in ne year 1863, by . S. Thrasher, in the Clork's office of the District Court o the Confederate States, for the Northern District of Georgia,

FROM TENNESSEE. CAPTURE OF 2,200 PRISONERS.

Knoxville Besleged.

ATLANTA, N. v. 20. -An officer who left Loudon on the 18 h. reports that Longstreet had captured 1600 prisoners and Wheeler 600. On the 18th Longstreet was within a mile and a half of Knoxville and was entrenching. In their retr-at from Loudon the Yankee army, numbering about 5.000, was gr atly demoralized. They left about 100 wagons, containing commissary and ordname stores, on the road.

Robinson's briga la left Loud in yesterday to repair the pontoous left by the Yankees on the Little Tennessee river leading into Blount county.

Pe sons liberated from Chattanooga report great suffering there for the want of food and fuel.

One hundred a thirty-six Yankee prisoners, forming Burnside's rear guard, reached Dalton last night. They say that Knoxville is another Harper's Ferry trap, and that Burnside must evacuate. (Approved)

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

KNOXVILLE REPORTED CAPTURED. ATLANTA, Nov. 20 -Advices from the front mys nothing was occurring more than the usual shelling.

The Confederacy states that there is great destitution at Chattano ga.

A special dispatch to the Intelligencer says that considerable shirmishing had t ken place at Nickajack Pass. The enemy was driven back. The Appeal learns from Col. Chester that Gen. Longstreet had captured Knoxville, routing the enemy and taking 1200 or 1800 prisoners. One hundred and forty of the prisoners arrived on the same train with Col. Chester.

Gen. Wheeler is reporte ! to be in the enemy's r ar and Longstreet pre-sing their front. Gen. Wharton has returned from Richmond promoted to a Major General.

Gen! Chea ham bas returned to the front. Gen. Buckner will go to the front in a few

Two hundred and thirty prisoners came down this evening. Many more are on the way down

[THIRD DISFATCH.]

ATLANTA, Nov. 21 10:40 A. M .- The Chickamauga train due at 4'a. m. has just arrived. with upwards of 100 Yankees from Buraside's

Officers from the front last evening report nothing m re than the usual firing.

Indications rep esent that movements of more than usual importance are being now executed in Tennessee.

LATEST FROM THE UNITED STATES. RICHMOND, Nov. 22 .- Baltimore papers of th 19th have been received.

were thrown into the city between 12 and 2 o'clock. Ten buildings were struck; but no person injured.

The fire on Sumter continued heavy during the night. One white man and two negroes were killed yesterday in the fort.

FROM EUROPE.

THE COURSE OF THE GOVERNMENT JUSTIFIED BY THE TIMES.

The London Times, in a leader upon Mr. Laird's recent speech at Birkenhead in regard to the iron-clad rame, remarks :.

"If no more can be said of them than Mr. Laird has now said for the Alabama, it feels sure that the public will approve the action of the Gove nment in detaining them."

WHAT THE NORTH MUST EXPECT.

The London Morning Post concludes an editorial on American affairs in the following terms ;

* * * Although the European Powers have higherto observed a strict reutrality, and have declined to recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy, the Federal Government must be well aware that any serious reverse sustained by their arms at the present juncture would leave neutral States no other ch ice than to acknowledge the new republic. The attitude o France, or rather the exigencies of that kingdom to her Maxican relations, cannot but render the Government of Washington apprehensive that at an early period the long sought for recognition will be accorded to the South. The fact that after a war of two years and a half the Border State of Virginia is still in the possession of the Confederates, and that the latter are enabled for a third time to roll tack the tide of invasion, cannot be overlooked by nations who interpret the neutrality as meaning something different from culpable indifference. The result of the present campaign will in all probability, d-cide the issue of the war, and if, with the incoming year, we should see prace established between the two federations, the North, will be not les indebted than the South to the happy chain of circumstances which have enabled Gen. Le 'ostrike a decisive blow.

AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT .- A writer over the signature of "Veritas" communicates the following to the Columbia South Carolinian :

I witnessed to-day, at the hospitable residence of W. B. Henderson, E-q., of Lourens, a trial of the broom corn for making syrup. Notwith-standing the stalks had been standing in the field until they were quite killed by the frost, the syrup is equal, if not superior, to that made from the sorghum It also contains less of the truit sugar; therefore I think it will readily granu-

Mr. H. will furnish seed to the planters who wish to plant troom corn next year. The broom corn now will prove a most valuable crop, particularly to our Edisto lumbermen. The straw is selling at twenty five cents per pound, and the seed is equal to cats for feed. If sugar cannot be made, it will make a superior syrup to that made from the sirghum; though, according to Mr. Parrish, of Lunenburg, Va., the yield may not be quite to good.

STOCKHOLDER'S MEETIMG.

The chief business transacted y sterday afternoon; at the meeting of the stockholders of the Wilmington and We don railroad company . was the election of president and directors' S. D. Wallace, Esq., was re elected president and the

A dispatch from Washington says :

It is understood here from Canada that Vallandigham, Henry Clay's beautiful son James, and that pardoned villian, Murshal Kane, had fully arranged for passing through the Welland canal an armod steamer whose mission was :

First-To open the prison doors for captive rebels at S indusky bay. Second-To arm and the tidings of their sufferings-in the name of equ p these veterans, over two thousand in number. Third—To seize as many propellers on Lake Erie. Fourth—To make Buffalo a heap of ashes, and her wessels in port charred skele tons. F.fth-To burn Cleveland, Sixth-To wipe out the commerce of Lake Erie. Seventh -To consume Detroit, and in effect to destroy the commerce a d cities of the Lake, from Ogdensburgh to Chicago, almost at a blow. Lord Lyons got out of bed alter midnight to communicate the news to Mr. Seward, and after-

MISCELLANEOUS.

Major General Schenck, in Baltimore, has is such an order prohibiting any one visiting the Confederate prisoners in bospitals there.

eleven regiments of negro troops in Maryland.

A dis, atch from Chattanooga says that the firing of the Confederate bat erv from Lookout Mountain resulted in no casua ties.

Sherman has made a junction of his entire corps with Graut's right wing.

Gold in New York 1493, closing with an up-

Mond y, with four days later news from Europe.

Exchequer, on a motion for a new trial. A hearing was rostponed until the 5th. The Lon name of their gallant deeds for their country's don Morning Post thinks from the discussion on flag-in the name of the mothers and wives, and that occasion, that the law officers of the Crown entertain but feeble hopes of setting aside the Journal. verdict already given.

> Palmerston is d-fendant, and a clergyman name i O'Kane is plaintiff It is alleged that the whole affair is to extort money. The French Chambers had opened. The

Empe or's speech was pac. He propries a The Yankee Government intends to recruit Conference of the European nations for the set-Lincoln commenced the preparation of his Mes- tlement of the Polish question. He hopes that States, and about thirty more of different patsage to Congress on Saturday. He did not see the arrival of Maximilian in Mexico will be terns.

old directors also re-elected or re-appointed without opposition.

The stockholders also raised the salaries of the several officers of the road an average of one bundred per cent; that is to say, they doubled them-the increase of salary to apply to the last as well as to the present fiscal year. The increase applies to all those in the employ of the company who are paid a yearly salary. The workman in the shops, and others who are paid per diem, have had their wages increased from time to t me as seemed necessary and expedient. At least we presume so.

The various recommendations contained in the reports of the President and Directors and the Engineer & Superintend at, were referred to the tosid for such action as i tmight deem proper and expedient.

The stock was pretty fully represented, though rather more by proxy than usual. T. D. Walker, E.q., held the proxy of the Wilmington and Manchester railroal company.-Wilmington

The London Daily News mentions a report that the manufacture of the Armstrong gun has been su-pended, if not brought to a close, at. Woulwich.

Two beautiful swords, intended as presents for General Wheeler, have been manufactured by Dr. H. Marshall, at his sword factory in Atlanta. They cost \$1 500.

Ten iron-clads on the plan of Captain Erica-son are in course of construction in the United