IMPORTANT FROM EAST TENNESSEE

The Rebels Advancing upon Knoxville.

THE PLACE COMPLETELY INVESTED.

HEAVY SKIRMISHING YESTERDAY.

The Position Very Strongly Fortified

THE REBEL FORCES UNDER LONGSTREET

KNOXVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 17. The enemy began skirmishing from their position on Kingston Road, at 10 this morning. Our advance alone, composed wholly of mounted infantry and cavalry, occupied the position, under command of Gen. Sanders, and each man fought like a veteran. At noon the enemy opened with artillery at short range, their battery protected by a large house. Banзамиз battery was the only one which replied, ocsupying the chief fortification, half a mile in front of and to the right of the town. A desperate charge was made by the enemy about 3 P. M. Our men were protected by rail barricades on the crest of the Gen. Sanders was severely wounded, and was

We yielded the position, and fell back about a third of a mile to a stronger one. We have lost about one hundred, one quarter of whom were killed. The enemy had completely invested the place, but Gen. Buanside will defend it to the last man, and it is betieved successfully. The troops are in the best spirits. Every important point is fortified, and confidence prevails that we shall whip the enemy out. A MORE DETAILED ACCOUNT.

Knoxville. Tenn., Tuesday, Nov. 17. Gen. LONGSTREET, after crossing the Tennessee on Saturday morning, 14th inst, was attacked in the afternoon by Gen, Burnside, who drove the advance guard back to within a mile of the river's edge by

Longstager crossed the remainder of his troops during the night, and on Sunday morning advanced in

Gen. BURNSIDE, finding it impossible to cope with Mm with the small force at his disposal, fell back to Lenoir, the rear guard skirmishing heavily with the enemy through the day. Three desperate charges were made upon our po-

sitions during Sunday night, but they were handsomely repulsed.

On Monday morning Gen. Buansids evacuated Lenoir, but owing to the energy with which the nebel pursuit was kept up, determined to give them a decided check, and accordingly same into line of battle at Campbell's Station, when a fight ensued, lasting from late in the forencon until dark. Our first position commanding the road from both sides, the infantry deployed in front of this, and were soon attacked by the enemy, who made several gallant charges, and finally succeeded, by outflanking our men, in driving them to the cover of the batteries, which now opened a terrific and destructive fire. The rebels retired before it, gave

way, and eventually fell back to the river. It was now three o'clock in the afternoon. The rebels showing a desire to renew the attack, and having brought three batteries to their assistance, Gen. Burnside fell back to a more desirable position and again gave them battle. The contest continued, closing at nightfall, with our troops in possession of

their own ground. The object of the fight having been attained, and as the detention of the rebels had enabled our trains to get all in advance, our troops fell back during the night and early Tuesday morning reached Knox. ville, where a great battle is expected to be fought

Yesterday the rebel advance guard attacked our outposts upon the Loudon and Clinton roads and heavy skirmishing continued all day.

This morning the attack was resumed when the sog which set in during the night had lifted. The sebels finding it impossible to drive our men with mantry, brought several guns into position, and poured in a flanking fire.

In the afternoon they brought forward a heavy force of infantry once more, and, after a brief skir mish, charged our position. A terrific hand to hand conflict occurred—both sabres and revolvers being used on both sides. Our men fought with the greatest gailantry; but at last were compelled to fall back about a third of a mile, to a strong line, which they

We have to regret the wounding of Gen. SANDERS and Capt. Sizzs, of the cavalry, who commanded the outpost. His condition is critical. Lieut.-Col. SMITH, of the Twentieth Michigan, was killed at Campbell's Station. Our loss in that fight was be-tween two and three hundred. Our loss to-day will not exceed one hundred and fifty. Our men are in the best of spirits and perfectly con-Adent of success to-morrow.

LATE FROM CHATTANOOGA.

Correspondence of the New-York Times. CHATTANOOGA, Monday, Nov. 16, 1863. The stream of deserters from the enemy conlinues to increase. Among them are some of the Vicksburgh paroled prisoners, who are much exerelsed regarding their status. From information which they bring it is now rendered certain that LONGSTREET is operating against Burnside in East

The weather for the past few days has been very sine, and the roads are in excellent condition. REPORTS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

ATLANTA, Friday, Nov. 13. Nothing from the front this morning. A party of Georgia State troops and Indians killed the notorisus Bayson and thirty-four of his men, a short time duce, on the line between Georgia and North Caro-A special to the Register, dated Sweet Water, Nov. 12, says: "The Federals have removed all their

pupplies to Knoxville for safety, and are living on half rations. Several deserters, recaptured, were exceptionally A special to the Intelligencer says: "Two Yankee officers who deserted and came into our lines, report that GRANG expects soon to assault Lookout. His

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Davalry Skirmish at Germanna Ford-Great Scarcity of Contrabands - The Army Heing Paid Off.

Washington, Thursday, Nov. 19. The intelligence received to-night from the Army of the Potomas is to the effect that a cavalry skirmish between 200 rebels and part of the Pennsulvania cavalry took place yesteron the Rapidan. our men fell back

the country and weather being favorable for such

Hundreds of contrabands could be profitably employed in the army as drivers, teamsters, &c. In one artillery brigade alone, a sufficient number of soidiers are employed as wagoners and teamsters, to man a six-gun battery, for want of negroes. Yesterday evening some cannonading was heard in the direction of the Rapidan south of Culpepper,

but no particulars had been received when the messenger this afternoon left the army. No sutlers have yet been granted right of transportation for their stores to the army. A few occasionally succeed in passing goods, but they are liable to arrest and confiscation.

Paymasters are busily at evork in the discharge of heir duties in almost all, if not all, the army corps.

THE HEROES OF JULY ...

A Solemn and Imposing Event.

Dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburgh,

NUMBERS OF VISITORS.

Oration by Hon, Edward Everett-Speeches of President Lincoln, Mr. Seward and Governor Seymour.

THE PROGRAMME SUCCESSFULLY CARRIED OUT-

The ceremonies attending the dedication of the National Cemetery commenced this morning by a grand military and civic display, under command of Maj.-Gen. Coucs. The line of march was taken up at 10 o'clock, and the procession marched through the principal streets to the Cemetery, where the military formed in line and saluted the President. At 1124 the head of the procession arrived at the main stand. The President and members of the Cabinet, together with the chief military and civic dignitaries, took position on the stand. The President seated himself between Mr. SEWARD and Mr. EVERETT after a reception marked with the respect and perfect silence due to the solemnity of the occasion, every man in the immense gathering uncovering on his appearance.

The military were formed in line extending around the stand, the area between the stand and military being occupied by civilians, comprising about 15,000 people and including men, women and children. The attendance of ladies was quite large. The military escort comprised one squadron of cavalry, two batteries of artillery and a regiment of infantry, ich constitutes the regular funeral escort of hor for the highest officer in the service.

After the performance of a funeral dirge, by Bing-PIELD, by the band, an eloquent prayer was delivered by Rev. Mr. Stockton, as follows: O God, our Father, for the sake of the Son, our Saviour, inspire us with thy spirit, and sanctify us to e right fulfillment of the duties of this occasion. We come to dedicate this new historic centre as a National Cemetery. If all the Departmedts of the one Government thou hast ordained over our Union, and of the many Governments which Thou has subordirelations and interests of our blended brotherhood of Thy presence, we trust it is because Thou hast called us, that Thy blessing awaits us, and that Thy designs may be embodied in practical results of incalculable, imperishable good. And so with thy holy Apostle and with the Church in all lands and ages, we unite in the ascription: Blessed be God, even the Father of Our Lord Jesus Christ, the Father of Moses, and the God of all comfort, who comforteth us in all our tribulation, that we may be able to comfort them which are in any trouble by the comfort wherewith we ourselves are comforted of God. In emulation of all angels, in fellowship with all saints, and in sympathy with all sufferers, in remembrance of Thy works, in reverence of Thy ways, and in accordance with Thy word, we love and magnify Thy infinite perfections, Thy creative glory, Thy re deeming grace, Thy providential goodness, and the progressive, richer and fairer development of thy supreme, universal and everlasting administration. In behalf of all humanity, whose ideal is divine, whose first memory is thy image lost, whose last hope is thy image restored; especially in behalf of our own nation, whose position is so peerless, whose mission is so sublime, and whose future is so attractive; we thank Thee for the unspeakable patience of thy compassion and for the exceeding greatness of thy loving kindness. In contemplation of Eden, Calvary and Heaven, of Christ in the God on the cross, and on the throne—nay, more—of Christ as coming again in all-subduing power and glory; we gratefully prolong our homage by this alter of sacrifice, on this field of deliverance, on this mount of salvation. within the fiery and bloody line of these mountains and rocks, looking back to the dark days of fear and of trembling, and the rapture of relief that came after, we multiply our thanksgivings and confess our social consecration to thy service and glory. O, had it not been for God! for our enemies, they came unresisted multitudinous, mighty, flushed with victory they reveled in our valleys; they feasted, they rested, they slept, they awakened, they grew stronger, prouder and bolder every day; they spread abroad, they concentrated here; they looked beyond this horizon to the sicres of wealth, to the haunts of pleasure and the seats of power in our Capital and chief cities; they prepared to cast the chain of

Slavery around the form of freedom, and to hind life and death together forever. Their premature triumph was the mockery of God and man. One more victory, and all was theirs. But behind these hills was heard the feebler march of a smaller but still a pursuing host; onward they hurried, day and night, for their country and their God; footsore, wayworn, hungry, thirsty, faint, but not in heart; they came to dare all, to bear all, and to do all that is possible to heroes. At first they met the blast on the plain, and bent bebefore it like trees; but then led by Thy hand to the hills, they took their stand on the these rocks, and were they assaulted; all art, all violence, all desperation failed to dislodge them. Baifled, bruised, broken, their enemies retired and disappeared. Glory to God for this rescue! But, Oh! the slain, in the freshness and fullness of their young and manly life! with such sweet memories of father and mother, brother and sister, wife and children, maiden and friend, From the coasts beneath the Fracture store from the From the coasts beneath the Eastern star; from the shores of Northerm lakes and rivers; from the flowers of the Western prairies; from the homes of the midway and the border, they came here to die for us and for mankind! Alas How little we can do for them! We come with the humility of prayer, with the pathetic eloquence of venerable wisdom, with the tender beauty of poetry, with the plaintive harmony of music, with the honest tribute of our Chief Magistrate, and with all this honorable attendances; but our best hope is in Thy blessings. O Lord, Our God, bless us. O, Our Father, bless the bereaved, whether absent or present. Bless our sick and wounded coldiers and spilots. Please II. wounded soldiers and sailors. Bless all our rulers and people. Bless our army and navy. Bless the efforts to suppress this rebellion, and bless all the associations of this day, and place, and scene, forever. As the trees are not dead, though their foliage is gone, so our heroes are not dead though their forms have fallen. In their proper personality they are all with thee, and the spirit of their example is here. It fills the air, it fills our

these skies and rest on these landscapes, and pil-grims of our own land and of all lands, will thrill with its inspiration, and increase and confirm their devotion to liberty, religion and God. Mr. Evererr then commenced the delivery of his oration, which was listened to with marked attention throughout. [The oration of Mr. EVERETT will

hearts, and as long as time shall last it will hover in

be found on our second page.] Although a heavy fog clouded the heavens in the morning during the procession, the sun broke out in all its brilliancy during the Rev. Mr. STOCKTON'S prayer and shone upon the magnificent spectacle. The assemblage was of great magnitude, and was gathered within a circle of great extent around the stand, which was located on the highest point of ground on which the battle was lought. A long line of military

surrounded the position taken by the immense mul-

litude of people.

The Marshal took up a position on the left of the stand. Numerous flags and banners, suitably draped, were exhibited on the stand among the audience. The entire scene was one of grandeur due to the importance of the occasion. So quiet were the people that every word uttered by the orator of the day must have been heard by them all, notwithstanding the immensity of the concours.

Among the dictinguished parsons on the platform

the immensity of the concours.

Among the distinguished persons on the platform were the following: Governors Bradford, of Maryland; Curtin, of Pennsylvania; Morton, of Indiana; Seymour of New-York; Parker, of New-Jersey, and Tod, of Ohio; Ex-Gov. Dennison, of Ohio: John Brough, Governor Elect, of Ohio; Charles Anderson, Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio; Major-Generals Schenck, Stahel, Doubleday, and Couch; Brigadier-General Gibbon: and Provost-Marshal-General Fry. General Gibbon; and Provost-Marshal-General Fry. PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S ADDRESS.

The President then delivered the following dedica-

Fourscore and seven years ago our Fathers brought forth upon this Continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. [Applause.] Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as that war. We are met to declicate a portion of it as the final resting-place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate. We cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated the place of the pl It far above our power to add or detract. [Applause.] The world will little note nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. [Applause.] It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the refinished work that they have thus so far nobly carried on. [Applause.] It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they heregave the last full measure of devotion; that we

have a new birth of freedom, and that Governments of the people, by the people and for the people, shall not perish from the earth, [Long continued ap-Three cheers were then given for the President and the Governors of the States.

After the delivery of the addresses, the dirge and the benediction closed the exercises, and the immense assemblage separated at about 4 o'clock. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Fifth New

York regiment of heavy artillery, Col. MURRAY, was marched to the temporary residence of Gov. Ser-nour, where they passed in review before the Governor, presenting a handsome spectacle. Upon the conclusion of this ceremony, which attracted quite a crowd of sight-seers. Gov. BEYMOUR presented handsome silk regimental standard to the regiment, accompanying the gift with the following speech:

GOV. SEYMOUR'S SPEECH. SOLDIERS OF NEW-YORK: We love our whole country, without reservation. But while we do so, it is not inconsistent with that perfect and generous loyalty to love and to be proud of our own State This day, when I took part in the celebration that was to consecrate yonder battle-field, while I felt as an American citizen, proud of my own country, and proud of the gallant services of her citizens, in every State, nevertheless my eye did involuntarily wander to that field where lie the glorious dead of our good and great fore me your manly and sturdy columns, not knowing you belonged to New-York, my heart did quicken and my pulse tingle, to learn that you were acting commissions issued by myself; I am most proud and most happy that I have have this opportunity, on behalf of the merchants of to you this glorious banner, which has been sent as a token of their confidence in your loyalty and your courage, and your fidelity in the hour of danger. Sergeant, I place these colors in your hands in the firm confidence that they will be borne through every field of triumph, of toil and to the great State which you represent, and the still greater country, to which we all belong. My God bless you as you serve your country in the distant field of danger. We find in those glorious fields you left behind you are not indifferent to this conflict; are not indifferent to the welfare of the whole Union I do not doubt, therefore, that when you shall return from your dangerous fields of duty, you hall bring back this standard to place among the archieves of our State with honorable mention of the services her sons have performed. I do not doubt that though it may perhaps be returned torn and stained, yet it will be still more glorious, and with glorious recollections clustering around it. In concluding these remarks, I ask in return of the men our country, and three cheers for the fing of our

Gen. Schenok followed in a short speech. A subscription of \$280 was made by the Marshals attending these ceremonies, to be devoted to the relief of the Richmond prisoners.

In the afternoon, the Lieutenant-Governor elect of Ohio, Col. Anderson, delivered an oration at the Presbyterian Church.

The President and party returned to Washingto at 6 o'clock this evening, followed by the Governors' trains. Thousands of persons were gathered at the depot, anxiously awaiting transportation to their homes; but they will probably be confined to the meagre accommodations of Gettysburgh till to-

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

ARRIVAL OF THE CREOLE FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The Attack upon Gen. Washburn's Column.

Our Entire Loss Six Hundred and Seventy-seven.

The steamship Creole, Capt. THOMPSON, arrived yesterda y morning from New-Orleans, bringing dates to the 10th inst. Further accounts from the Teche country concerning the attack on Washburn's column represents our whole loss in killed and wounded and taken prisoners at 677. The Indiana Sixty-seventh was captured almost entire; the Sixtieth Indiana and Ohio Ninety-sixth lost largely. The rebel force was as five to one. We only excelled them in artillery, by means of which, at short range, it is thought, we killed a large number of the enemy. It is reported that the Thirteenth army corps, now in the Teche country, is ordered back to Memphis.

The attack was made by the enemy in force of 5,000 upon our rear guard, only 1,800 strong. The enemy captured two pieces of artitlery, but one of them was subsequently retaken. The fight took place at Buzzard Prairie, on the east side of Bayou

Gen. Price was reported at Alexandria with 15,000 men, and for this reason, as well as the impossibility of getting supplies, it was deemed best to fall back. Gens. Thomas and Wadsworth arrived in New-

THE DELAWARE ELECTION.

The Union Ticket Overwhelmingly Successful-Smithers, for Congress, Walked

WILMINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 19. The election in this State passed off quietly. The Copperheads, seeing defeat staring them in the face, abandoned the contest. Brown did not withdraw, but the leaders, knowing they would be compelled to proclaim themselves loyal men in order to vote, gave the key-note for the whole party to stay at home. SMITHERS walked the course. Newcastle County gives Smithers 4,014 votes, and Brown 6 votes. In six Districts of Kent County, Smithers has 1,275 votes, Brown none. In five Districts of Sussex County, Smithers has 844 votes, and Brown 7 votes, showing a gain for SMITHERS over FIBERS'S vote of last year in this county.

J. T. HEALD, last year in this county.

Chairman State Committee.

GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

Welcome to Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Demonstration at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

A GREAT SPEECH:

of British Feeling Toward His Impressions America.

An immense audience assembled at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, last evening, to welcome and hear the Rev. Henry Ward Beccher. The meeting was under the auspices of the War Fund Committee, the entire proceeds to be devoted to the Sanitary Commission. Rev. Dr. Storms made an eloquent address of welcome to Mr. Brechee, who, on his appearance, was most enthusiastically greeted. When quiet was restored Mr. BEECHER spoke as fol-

MR. BEECHER'S ADDRESS. I will not attempt to disguise the deep feeling with which your generous kindness, expressed in the words of my brother, affect me. I am more touched and more stirred by this sympathy than by all that I have seen and by all that I have experienced in the whole of my travel abroad; and I speak the simple truth, which has the witness in your hearts, that it is here in this city more than anywhere else that I dehere highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain; [applause] that the Nation shall under God sire to be so greeted. For as, when in England, it was my pride to be an American, so when I am in America, it is my pride to be a citizen of Brooklyn; and I accept your generous confidence. and this affecting testimony of it, in so far as it re-

lates to me personally, with profound sensibility and with deep gratitude. I thank you; and yet I should be ver if I supposed that this was meant for me in my simple individuality. I am myself the effect of American institutions; I am made by them and if I have done any service to the public worthy of your regard, I owe it to this very public and the institutions which enrich it the power to do it any service. And I am glad that it is so—so deep are my feelings of patriotism, so profoundly am I impressed with the grandeur of this latest and ripest pressed with the grandeur of this latest and ripest development of civil life, that I am more than willing to be sunk myself if my decadence and disappearance could add anything to the glory of my country. I would fain be as the oil in the lamp that gives its life, that the light may be bright which consumes it. And that which is my feeling is your feeling, and I know I bear your sympathy with me in this simple and artless expression of my feelings to-night. I am glad that you asked me to be present; and I am proud

that you asked me to be present; and I am proud that it shall go abroad that when I came back to America, having witnessed as I could in Europe for the truth of our cause, the first place to greet me was my own home, where I am best known. It is, indeed, a wreath which I shall wear none the less because it is invisible. I went abroad, as you know, simply as a private citizen. It was tauntingly asked me, on my arrival in England, why, in the very height and paroxysm of our national agony, I abandoned the held to go abroad. I did not answer, but I now do answer. I foresaw that the Autumn and the Winter would require labors even greater than any period previous, and the excitement and the excessive labors of the two and a half years, or three years preceding, had not destroyed my health jaded, and I feared to go into the labor of the Autumn and Winter, which required the best powers of every man, without my full strength; and since I could do nothing in the Summer, I took that opportunity, upon the generous invitation of my own people, to go abroad and rest, that I might come back to labor more my own dear people was a comfort to me everywhere. and that in Great Britain-not because I disesteemed neir kindness or undervalued their hospitality, but because it was something that I cherished with tality or, in the remotest degree, compensation in any form. I said to them, my own people sent me abroad, and it is their pleasure that I shall stand upon them for support, and I will not take one penny from

the hand of an Englishman. [Applause.] You will not misunderstand me; it was not because I dis-dained their kindnes; but because I valued yours. It was also said that I had come abroad sent by our Government. That would have spoiled it all. I had no official character, and would not have had one. I went simply as a private citizen, and I izen. And when, unsought and, indeed, against my feelings, if not against my judgment, I entered upon the labor of the past few weeks of my sojourn in England, I assumed the responsibility, I cannot say with treinbling, for I am not accustomed much to tremble; but I assumed the responsibility with the gravest sense of what it was. I have felt the inspiration of nationality often, but I never before was

placed between two such great people, where I saw them both in prospective, both in their present relations and in their future. I never before felt so much as I felt all the time, waking or dreaming, night or day, what it was to stand and plead for the unity of these two great nations, for the sake of struggling mankind; and it was at once an excitement to me and a support. But, after all, I did not know how my countrymen would regard my efforts. If you had disapproved, I should have been sorry that you disapproved, but not sorry for what I had done. I did the best I knew how to do, every time, everywhere disinterestedly, which underlie it, and I had no word, could not have of fact, and of history, and of the tendencies of things would accord with yours or whether I should not be caught up in the whirl of conflicting parties, my reasonings traverted, my arguments denied—nor till I landed in Boston did I hear one whisper—and then I learned for the first time that my services had been accepted by my countrymen. [Applause.] But to-night I meet you, a citizen returned among his friends, profoundly thankful that the labor and the service which I attempted for the public good have the seal of their approbation. It is my purpose not to trespass any further upon your time in matters that are personal to myself. I know that you will not think me vain for what I have said, and I desire now this evening to speak upon that which you all have come to hear—namely, my impressions and experiences in respect to the condition of things in Great Britain, as they relate to this struggle and this coun try. Among the wise things said by that wisest of modern political writers, Dr Tocqurville, is this:

"That it is impossible to judge of the affairs of one country by applying to them the experiences and the rules of another one." There are many reasons why one would have presumed beforehand that it was easy to understand British feeling and British policy. There was a similarity of institutions and a sameness of radical principles; but that very similarity, since it begets, by different insti-tutions and different vehicles, different policies in the to many conclusions, because, upon the face, things look like those to which we are accustomed at home. I myself have experienced that, for I had judged of the condition of England from the impressions produced upon me by my first four weeks' tarry there in the Summer. I should have judged very wrongly, as judged by my present convictions. Nor do I feel myself now adequate to analyze or state either the causes or the results of my feeling : I am quite aware that I am imperfect in my views in many directions. Nor can I ture gives intensity to my expressions, and yet I wish beforehand to ask you to consider that the statements that I make are impressions liable to mis-

take, subject to corrections that may afterward be made in them. And with these preliminary remarks I will tell you what I saw and found. You are aware that the original expression of our people was almost universal that in Great Britain we should find a sympathizer, ready and prepared. One thing we nations stood aloof, there was one that would stand by us in the nour of our peril, and that was Great Britain. And the sharpness of our retaliatory com-plaints was acuminated by that very disappointment of a very confident conviction. When I was asked in Great Britain why the American Press so severely inveighed against England, and was almost silent in respect to France, I said: "Because we in our deepest hearts care for England, and not much for France." [Applause.] "Because un-der anger, and lower down than prejudice, when you strike the deeper feelings, the Americans know that they have an Engish origin, and they are proud of their history; when it gets back further than the present generation, (laughter;) and it was this growing affection and sympathy in the best natures and in the best parts of the best natures—it was this that made the disappointment of public expectation so sharp and so hard to be borne when Great Britain folled our expectations and gave us no sympathy. We

never asked for help. We never asked that she should

lend us anything or stretch out so much as the little

finger of her right hand. We did ask simply the generous confidence and generous moral sympathy and that was all, and that we did not get, and we felt sharply, the conduct of England. The expression of public feeling had an effect of throwing her moral weight against the North and for the South. So I told them. I carefully discriminated between the intention and the result. What men intend has much to do with judging of their moral character; but what men do does not depend always on their intention. men do does not depend always on their intention.

And when, therefore, the British people disclaimed sympathy with the South, or a disposition to go against their own principles as represented by the North, I said to them, "What your intentions are you can best judge, but what the effect of your attitude is we on the other side can best judge," and we know that the moral influence of Great British that substituting one for roots than Britain that substantially gone for more than two years to help the rebellion of the slavocracy of the South, and to hinder the progress of free institutions in the North. And if there is rescue or relief—if there is redemption finally, creat Pritain for the standard of the standard of

Great Britain must stand aside, and it must be said. The nation that boasted of her free institution and her sovereign sympathy with the welfare of the common peoples has had no part nor lot in the great work." [Applause.] The denial of moral sympathy in Great Britain was only interpreted by the active exertions of certain parts of the British people on behalf of the South, so much so that it, I think, will scarcely be denied by so that it, I think, will scarcely be denied by any man that if the shippards, and foundries, and looms, and shops of Great Britain had refused their succur to rebellion, the rebellion would have died out in the nation long ago. I said in private what it did not seem altogeteer judicious ti say in public, that in some sense I might bring this war and lay it at the feet of the British people, and say, not that you intended it, but that the course of conduct pursued legal or illegal, was such that, but for you, the re-bellion would have perished almost in the beginning

of it. [Applause.] And no man but knows that there was also in England an extraordinary spectacle of men who, from sheer hatred of war, by mis-judgment add mistake were left to foment it. There never was a misposition more signal than that of the British public, as represented in their leading in-telligent classes, in this conflict. There never was a case where a nation, by its npper classes, went so that they occupied themselves in the intensest denunciations of slavery—that went against free society at the very time they were particular-ly praising free society and arrogating to themselves its highest claims and honors. Under themselves its highest claims and honors. such circumstances we were, you recollect, drifting right toward war. I told the British people that war was not our choice, and yet terrible and cruel as it was, there was something in this struggle so near to s, and so indispensable to national life, that rather than that there should be interference, rather than there should be disruption and dismemberment rather than that this republican free Government should fall, we would stand war with Great Britain, with France, with Europe. [Applause.] It would have been difficult to say this without the appearance of threat; but that difficulty was itself dissolved by the Iterated and reiterated charges brought against me of having been bellicose in my own country, and of having threatened all manner of desolation to Great Britain; and my reply was this, that I felt a part, and full part in proportion, of the deep indignation which my

own people felt against Great Britain, and that I had never desired war, and abhorred it, but that I held the great principles of free Republican Government to be so precious that we would ot give them up, not even at the threat not infliction of war, no matter who brought it upon us. This being the cruel disappointment that we experienced in our expectation of sympathy from Great Britain, you will ask me, "What did you find to the facts and condition of things?" I found in the first place, on going there, that every man I met but this is the division they have themselves made. and Northerners even more than we are here. I found that on the railways, on the boats, in the hoa public that sympathized with the South, and ad-

hear a gentleman who nad talked freelyand kindly with "Bad news we have got by the last steamer." "Ah, what is the news?" being a little troubled, "I understand," he would reply, "that Meade has driven LEE entirely out of Pennsylvania." [Laughter.] But coming from communities enthusiastic and al my ears to hear well-dressed and well-read men congratulate themselves on disasters to the North, and the case. Nor will there return to your side one young man has been traveling that will not bring back to you this substantial account; that wherever he went almost every man whom he met, without exception, was against the North and in favor of the South; and you can well imagine the impression that would be made on the mind of such. They would say "There is no question about this matter—the whole British nation is against us." Go where you will, up or down, you wil, find it all the same, and that was the effect impressed upon my mind. On still further inquiry, I was disappointed to find that that boy to whichd

myself belonged—the Congregationalists, known as Independents in England. I had supposed, since they are set for a testimony for freedom and have been arrayed almost invariably on the side of strug-gling peoples and struggling liberties, I supposed I should find them right, I did not. I do not mean that there is not a very large part of that power whose principles are right. They will be included under the head which I shall mention by and by, but I am sorry to say that I did not find the influential and leading clergymen of that denomination, nor the influential and leading (laymen on our They said that they sympathized with liberty. Yes, they sympathized with liberty just exactly as the icicles sympathize with sunlight and Summer. [Laughter.] It chills you to come near them; and I said to them, I want no such sympathy, and I want nothing if it cannot come from enthusiastic hearts, it does no good and we do not want it. I found also the most profound ignorance of our affairs and of the operation of our institutions, and that, too, in quarters where I had a right to expect more intelligence. I found the most active and unscrupulous efforts made by Southern men to stir up animosity toward our country. And let me say that the bad cause was better served than a good one there, as to some extent it has been in our own land, for I am sure that the South, for a bad cause, has more nearly

put forth every particle of strength that it has to put forth than we have for a good cause. And as it is at home, it was abroad. Where we sent one man to England to influence public opinion, they sent a score; where we touched one spring, they touched a hundred. They seemed to pervade England, and they seemed, with the unerring instinct of selfishness and despot-ism, to know just where to undermine the generous and better feelings-just where to invoke the influence of ignorance—just where to touch men so that priniple should fall and profit take its place. [Applause,] You may then imagine the surprise and skepticitm the ascurance of friends on every side that the great found nobody except unconditional friends of emancipetion in whose society kwas thrown—I had found almost nobody that spoke kindly of us on that seemed to be in sympathy with us, and yet my ears

were filled with these assurances day and night. "You are mistaken, you are mistaken, this great English people are sound at heart." I said where under heavens do the English people keep their hearts, then? [Laughter and applause.] And if I had spoken in my early visit to England in June, I could not have spoken as I now do and shail. Neither on my first return from the Continent in September could I have understood and felt what I understand now, in some measure, and entirely believe that they were right, and that, after all, the great heart of the Britsh nation is with us of the North. [Great applause.]

Let me take up, then, one part of society after another, and state, as I understand them to be, the

facts. First, there is the great commercial class of England, those that are making money and those that have made it; if you ptease, call them the plutocracy. They are against us. In the first place there is a large class of men that are actively employed in is a large class of men that are actively employed in supplying the South with all its necessaries—except principle, [laughter,] and they are making on suppose that they are making large fortunes. We suppose that they are making large fortunes. We cannot doubt which side they take. The next is a very large class of men who, for precisely an opposite reason, somehow are opposed to the North and in favor of the South; namely, those who have been accustomed to make money, but found this interrupting war has stopped their profits; and mee that want to make money, but do not; they are opposed to us. And between these two classes lies an intermediate one of men, who are bewildered and perplexed, and see that business is more or less affected, as it is over the whole continent, by its sympathetic relations with this continent. They say when will this war end? and as the offensive is on the northern side, they feel as though whenever the North will stop aggressing the Sout the war will stop. So in the main they are against us. It may be low-So in the main they are against us. It may be lowered down to this: that while there are very noble exceptions here and there all through England—men that stand out of their class above and against it, not speaking comprehensibly, the commercial class of England are against the North, and in favor of the South. I have spoken of the religious people. It is very difficult for me to analyze the causes that have turned both the established churchmen and the dissenters in respect to their most influential men against us. I do not think so in respect to the laymen; but the influential layman and the influential clergy-

men, I think, are adverse to us as a body. The grou

usually taken is this: that the North is not sincere;

and secondly, that the war is a great sin. And nowhere else in this world is there so tender a conscience on the subject of the war as Great Britain—when she is not waging it herself. [Great applause.] She has, I believe, only three wars on hand now—in China, Japan. and, I believe, in Australia—no matter where it is, it is somewhere; and the rest of her lightre she occurries with a proand the rest of her leisure she occupies with a pro-found regret and horror for this American war. If it was for but a ship on the sea, she was ready to go to war with us; if it was for the territory of a remote island in the Antartic Ocean, she was teady to go to war with the savages; if it was but to beat down the cities of Japan, she had no objection to burn the seat of 160,000 inhabitants in it; but when

a people are making war for their own life, for everything that dignifies humanity, they stand throwing out their hands that men will make war. [Laughter.] But I am sorry to say that, while from the Friends, who have always maintained as against their own countrymen a consistent testimony against war, it should have been expected, from those men, that had no particular objection to the Crimean war, none to the opium war in China, and none to the war that they now have, if not on their hands, on the tips of their fingers. I told them to their faces, in Exeiter Hall, there was not a land on the face of the globe against which they had not dashed their bloody prows and that their flag was a symbol of their history—a cross should have been expected, from those men, that had their flag was a symbol of their history—a cross inscribed on a field of blood. [Great applause.] The English nobility, as a class are also against us. I shall read some very noble exceptions by-and-by. But these exceptions do not alter the general statement that the nobility as a class are against us. For the most obvious reason we are not accustomed to estimate the effect of our example upon European institutions. When he takes his walk abroad it is not the elephant that weighs and measures its own gravity as he treads on the field-mouse's tail. If

is the mouse that meditates. [Laughter.] A gi-gantic nation as this, on such a continent as this, while we are treading on the steps of accomplishing history, we are not feeling the jar that we ourselves are making; but they that have thrones and aristocratic privileges do: and they are the best interpret ers of the reactionary influence of Ameridan ideas and American institutions. And it was the Saturday Review, that scholarly, keen, brilliant, un-principled paper of England; it was that paper that had the frankness to say that Americans must not think that their remarks were because they dis-liked us, but it was because they found our ideas and our example working in Great Britain, and they were obliged in order to defeat these ideas in England to attack us in America. They are there, fighting home battles; for there is an unerring instinct—there is this feeling—that if a Government con be so efficient, covering such a continent, and so ludicrously cheap, how can we maintain our expensive and complicated Government in our sphere? Lest they should not think of it themselves, millions of common people, who are being taxed perpetually, suggest it to their attention. Do you suppose they do not know it? Do you not know that the effect of our Revolution was to send revolution all through Europe? The causes of it were all prepared. It was the torch of our Revolu-tionary war that set fire to the trains that burned all over Europe. They don't forget it. They dread the reactionary influence of American ideas. Such prosperity—such power and at so little expense—with so few monopolies and prerogatives to the favored classes! Therefore, when they oppose us, it is not to be construed as malignant opposition to us—it is nothing more than another form of self-love, for it is self defending itself. If you had been born with a coronet on your head, you would have done just so. [Laughter.] In Parliament, if a vote were taken to-day according to the private thoughts, sympathies and wishes among members, I suppose they would vote five to one against the North and in favor of the South. It is believed, too, by those well informed, that at least a portion of the overnment have been entirely willing to go a rupture with the North, and that but for the unflinching restraints they would have done so long ago. It is the impression throughout the realm that the Sovereign of Great Britain has been from the longed applause.] It is believed and so represented to

ed consort was our fast friend, and that among the last acts of his life were those which erased from documents presented to him sentences that would have inflamed the growing arger. [Renowed applause.] He died with the blessing upon his head, "Blessed are the peace-makers." [Applause.] All through in the British Government, as at present constituted, (and I shall read you their names bye-and-bye,) there are several that are known to be warm and disinterested in their regard for the North, as there are others in that Government who, it is known in England—at least it was so represented to me by those who ought to know—who would not hesitate to plunge the Continent in a war for the sake of dis-

rupting this nation. And if you ask me what is the great underlying influence that has been at work upon the upper class of England, I answer thus: 1. Commercial interest and rivalry therein. 2. Class power and the fear of contagion and American ideas. 3. (I know not how I shall say it so that it shall be the least offensive to our friends on the other side, but they have not come and you have not come to the bottom of the conduct of Great Britain until you have touched that delicate and real foundation cause,) we are too large and strong a nation. [Laughter.]
This is, in my judgment, the right of the whole matter. A distinguished ciergyman of London, personally kind and friendly to me, said to me in these very words: "Mr. Bercher, you may just as well have it said to you; you have been growing so strong that we have felt for a good many years that we had got to take you down, and we were very glad when the job was taken from our hands by your own people." [Laughter.] When Mr. Roebuck-whose speech it was my great privilege to hear-[laughter]-declared that sam fact in Parliament, it was cheered immensely, but reprobated in the Times and in the other presses that

sympathized with the South, not because he had not spoken the truth, but because it was a truth not best to be spoken. [Laughter.] It is said (and I intended to have brought here to-night to have read) in one of their recent publications—and it was the immediate cause of one of my speeches there—that we were a lawless and arrogant set of men; were proud of our sudden growth; and it is said that even Mr. Brecher himself was regarded as a specimen of what they should have to deal with in the nation supposed to be composed of men breathing that sort of threats. [Laughter.] Now when men make such lameutable mistakes as to supgerous, [laughter] is it to be supposed that they would not make a mistake in estimating the whole nation? [Renewed laughter.] It is the sun that makes the seeds grow. It is the light that stimulates the hill that makes the heat that causes the seeds to And it is just exactly that hot bed at the bottom, underneath, that works up and turns aside what would be otherwise insufficient to do so, the natural sym-pathies from the North. It is just that which has prepared them for this, that and the other preju-dice and misinformation. With this state of facts have been restrained? How is it that they have not gone into overt belligerency? That is the very questhat the English heart is on our side. [Applanse.] The nobility is against us; the Government is divided and a part is against us. I think I may say that while the brains that represent progress in Great Britain are in our favor, yet the con-servative intelligence of Great Britain is against us, and that all there is on the surface of society repre-senting its dignities, its power and intelligence is Anti-American. And the question I propose to you is how with the papers, magazines and universities how with their titled estates opposed to us, that they have been restrained from manitesting this in open

hostility? It is because there is a great funderlying influence that restrains them—it is the influence of that underlife, and to a very great extent of the non-voting English who have produced this effect. It is a thing I could not understand at first, and which it is very difficult for us to understand—for whenever in our country there is a majority of the votes there is sure to be a direction of affairs. But it is not so in England. I learned that the men who could not vote where they were united and determined had the power to control the men who do vote. This is not an anomaly, then. It would be in our institution, but it is not in English institutions—among other reasons. because in a nation where one class have a preëmi-nence and privilege and the underlying class have none, all the instinct of self-preservation teaches this favored class never to goad that great underlying class into madness. There is always that dragon of class into madness. There is always that dragon of of revolution coiled up that they are afraid to arouse. Therefore it is, that when the great under class of England is determined in one direction, they always carry their point; first or last, the upper classes have to give way. Men whose fortunes are made—men whose only thought of the future is to carry the rich freights of the present along into their future—that class are generally against us. Men who have no fortunes—

men having very little in the present to care for, who are struggling for better fortunes for themselves and children—that class are on our side. They are in our favor, but they are a class who have not much voted have very little expression, and they are therefore little heard. Their report is not waited across, but their influence is felt on the other side of the sea. It seems to me that it is peculiarly fitting that we, who be-lieve in the common people, should find ourselves

allies and fast friends in the emergency have been [Continued on Eighth Page.]