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ELIXIE PROPYLAMINE, in the form above spoken
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and with MARKED SUCCESS, (as will appear from the
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For It is carefully put up ready for immediate use,
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Opinions given in Chemical questions.

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Physicians and invalids in want of a reliable article of pure Port Wine can be supplied by inquiring for the above wine at CANTWELL & KEFFER'S, Southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street.

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SEASONABLE PRICES. SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES. Ladles' and Misses' Bonnets, Children's Turbans Caps, &c., the best and most fashionable, and at the lowest prices. Bonnets made over, or bleached, and retrimmed; Millinery Goods in quantities to suit. BEA-

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25 lbs Extract Aconiti, in 1 lb jars.

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Hydrarg., in 11b jars. WETHERILL & BROTHER, 47 and 49 North SECOND Street.

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Buchanan's Coal Ila Whisky,
Old Tom Gin, Old London Gin,
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For the quality and finish of these Tables the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the
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and secure the Bargains just received from Auction.
Foulard Silks, 37½ to 44c., cheap at 75. Splendid Plaid, 50c., cheap at \$1. 1,000 yards at 55c., regular price, \$1.25. These Silks, for styles, qualities, and price, cannot be equalled in the city.

SILAWLS! SILAWLS!—500 Broche Long Shawls, at \$15.00 at \$10.560 Secure Plant Splendid Styles. SHAWLS! SHAWLS!—500 Broche Long Shawls, at \$5, cheap at \$10, 500 Square Broche Shawls, at \$2, cheap at \$5; 1,000 Stella Shawls, Reversable French Shawls, Chenille Shawls, Cashmere Shawls, at half price, at McELROY'S, No. 11 S. NINTH Street. CLOTH Cloaks, in endless variety. The newest style Cloth Cloaks, at the lowest prices in the city, at McELROY'S, No. 11 S. NINTH Street. 500 yards Black Cloths, for Ladies' Cloaks, at \$1. A splendid assortment of Cloths for Ladies' Cloaks, at \$2. per cent. less than can be bought elsewhere. FURS! FURS!—From Auction. Bargains. Splendid Sets, at \$2.50, \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.50, \$7.50.

500 yards Black Cassimeres, 44 cents, all wool, cheap at 75.

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500 yards allwool Merinoes, 65c., cheap at \$1.25.
1,000 yards Velvet Poplins, at 87½, regular 11.25.
2,000 yards English Prints, 6%, cost to import 11.
MCELROY'S,
no21-thatuat No. 11 S. NINTH Street. BLANKETS, FLANNELS, MOUS-

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Try it, and be convinced of its efficacy.
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VERY CHEAP BLACK SILKS.
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3,000 yards Mohair Brocades at 14c, worth 25c.
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A choice assortment of Blanket Shawls,
NEW STYLES OF WINTER CLOAKS of
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The most Elegant assortment in the city.
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Men's heavy Overcoatings.

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Shaker Flannels, warranted genuine.
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Black Cassimeres, some extra fine lots.
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parts of the city, with punctuality.

The undersigned is at all times prepared to present, for
the inspection of Ladies and Gentlemen, a list of the
things necessary for a large or small entertainment, as the
case may be, thereby avoiding all unnecessary profusion
and waste; and flatters himself, that by his long experience is business, he will be able at all times to give, as
beretofore, entire satisfaction to all who favor him with
their patronage. HENRY JONES, Caterer,
No. 250 South TWELFTH Street, above SPRUCE.
cel-dm

K ingsford's oswego STARCH.

ITS ADVANTAGES!!! It requires only HALF as much as of other Starch!
It irons best when wet, and does not stick to the 'iron! It gives a crisp and glossy finish to the Linen! It is more economical than "Cheap Starch!" WTB es sure it is Kingsford's you get! It is for sale by all good retailers. ALLEN & NEEDLES.

No. 42 South DELAWARE AVENUE and 41 South WATER Street AMP SHADE MANUFACTORY OF V. QUARE,
Southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets,
Wholesale Establishment.
Retail Store, opposite, No. 831 ARCH Street,
For convenience of Lady customers, who will find there
the most suitable article for a Christmas present. CHEAP SUGARS.—C. DONOGHUE,
23 South WATER Street, is now selling SteamRefined Sugars, Syrups, Coffee, and Adamantine Candles
at reduced prices, to prompt cash buyers, 226-34*

AGENTS FOR THE MANUFACTURERS

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1861. More British Feeling.

The Edinburgh Review was established in

1802, with the avowed purpose of defending the Whig party in England, per fas et nefas :to advocate Whig principles, in fact, whether right or wrong, to carry out the leading principle, avowed some thirty years later, by Mr. Joseph Hume, that he would vote black to be white, and white to be black, if he thought that his doing so would keep the Whigs in, and the Tories out of, office. What the Edinburgh Review was at first, it has continued until now-minus the talent which originally made its reputation, when such men as Francis Jeffrey, Henry Brougham, Francis Horner, and Sydney Smith were its directing spirits. It sank low indeed when it fell into and under the editorship of Sir George Cornwall Lewis, the heaviest philosopher and historian living, who now is War Secretary in that curious body, the Palmerston Ministry. Of course, Sir George still writing for the Review, he frequently uses it as a medium of conveying to the world the ruling ideas which take the place of principles in his own mind and in the minds of his colleagues.

It may here instruct our readers that Lord Palmerston, a very sagacious politician, has invariably shown himself friendly to the employment of literary talent against political opponents. In 1819, when he was a rank Tory, he contributed largely to the amusing satire called "The New Whig Guide," and it is doubtful whether he would have given a seat in his Cabinet to Sir G. C. Lewis, but for his connection with the Edinburgh Review. Mr. Robert Lowe was made a member of the British Government, chiefly because he wrote with great ability in The Times, where he continues to support and defend the policy of his principal. James Wilson, of The Economist, was pushed up in office for the same reason, and other instances might be mentioned. In the new number of the Edinburgh Review is a paper entitled "The Disunion of America," which we can scarcely err in attributing to Sir G. C. Lewis, one of Queen Victoria's Cabinet Ministers. We might pause to question if any man in such a situation, writing opinions in a periodical which a sense of propriety would prevent him from delivering to the public in a speech, but the error is so obvious that we need not do more than glance at it. At the same time, we are justified in assuming that whatever Palmerston may say about the

the United States, his lieutenant, heavy Lewis, actually declares the Premier's opinion as well as his own. The Review, taking a strong anti-slavery position, denies "the audacious avowal of the South, that slavery is the corner-stone of the social fabric," but, at the same time, proclaims that "the public mind of England, and of Europe, is totally unable to follow the North in its determination to maintain the connection with the South by force of arms. What, then, does England—what does Europe expect? That the treason of Secession was to go unpunished; that the Union was to be broken; that the Constitution was to be violated? The Edinburgh Reviewer cannot get rid of the fact that our Constitution was meant to be supreme, but qualifies it by declaring that it was to be supreme only as far as it goes,

struggle for freedom and good government in

and, in fact, that the South was to judge how far it did go! One of the Reviewer's accusations is, that the scarcely less dangerous to express in the North opinions in favor of Secession, or even of a peaceful compromise, than it would be in the South to advocate the abolition of slavery." Surely no sensible writer can pretend that disaffected people are to be allowed to talk treason in any State, Kingdom, or Republic waging war with another State? What is the English practice in such cases ?-to arrest the free-spoken garrulists, and clap them, in double irons, into Newgate or the Tower, without allowing them to seek for redress un-

der the Act of Habeas Corpus. The statesmen of Europe, the Reviewer says, are persuaded that " if there be in America a party who think they are contending for the maintenance of the Constitution of 1789, these men are self-deluded," and that such allegiance is not due to our Constitution as is paid to the monarchies of Europe. If this be so, then half a million of patriot-soldiers now in arms "are self-deluded," for they are resolved, with true hearts and strong hands, to do battle for the

maintenance of the Union which that Constitution completed and sealed. Passing a great deal of verbosity, relieved now and then by such startling declarations as the above, we reach the peroration of the Palmerstonian disquisition on "The Disunion of America." It is as follows:

of America." It is as follows:

"The next three months, which include the season most favorable for military operations in America, will probably be marked by important events, though we can hardly hope for a decisive result. The operations of the present campaign are in fact almost confined to the Border States, and the utmost success of the Federal armies could hardly do more than regain a footing in those disputed territories, where the opinions of the people are divided. Nevertheless, in spite of the hatred engendered by this contest, we cannot anticipate that it will be of very long duration. Democratic governments have seldom shown that tenacity of purpose which induces a nation to submit to all the privations of protracted and unsuccessful war; and the enormous scale on which modern warfare is carried on tends to limit its continuance. A foreign war may be waged for a long series of years; but a war like this absorbs the whole vital energy of the country, suspends all the sources of production, and makes the people at once the instrument, and war like this absorbs the whole vital energy of the country, suspends all the sources of production, and makes the people at once the instrument and the victim of its destructive power. The process of exhaustion is therefore accelerated. Moreover, whatever the financial resources of the Union may be, the strain on them is too great to be prolonged indefinitely. Nearly half the country, and more than half the export trade, is at once cut off from the area of taxation; the import trade is crippled; credit is shaken; manufactures are partly stopped; the local taxations of the several States must have increased; the direct taxation of the Union has been raised to a war level; but even these taxes, if they can be raised, will only pay the interest on been raised to a war level; but even these taxes, if they can be raised, will only pay the interest on the loans which have been voted; the indirect taxation, which has hitherto sufficed for the wants of the Government, perishes with the stoppage of trade. The financial pressure in the South, and the want of the necessaries of life, which the South has hitherto drawn from the North or from foreign countries, must be still more gricover. South has hitherto drawn from the North or from foreign countries, must be still more grievous and intolerable; and it is not easy to comprehend whence the resources are derived which have enabled the Confederate States to maintain so large an army, and to defend so vast a line of frontier But although the efforts made on both sides in the present year have been extraordinary, war cannot be carried on for several campaigns without a reproductive power in the armies and finances of the country, which this contest is not likely to call forth. It is not probable, from the nature of the operations, and from the nexperience of the belligerents, that any decessive military successes

operations, that have decisive military successes will be obtained; and if we might hazard a conjecture as to the issue of the contest, it would be that the two parties, tired but not satisfied, exhausted but not reconciled, will at last sullenly submit to a necessary separation." We need not point to the fact how remarkably the "decisive military operations" during the present month negative the prediction here so boldly made. But we beg to tell the reviewer that sullen submission to a necessary separation is the last thing that the true men of the North, West, and East, will ever make.

Colonel Croghan.

In the late engagement between General Ranham and Governor Floyd, a rebel cavalry officer displayed a degree of bravery which attracted the admiration of our troops. In his vain efforts to rally his flying forces he was mortally wounded. He proved to be Colonel Croghan, son of the United States Navy officer, of Pennsylvania, who in the last war with Great Britain, displayed undaunted courage in defending a Western post," &c. Suffer me to correct a slight mistake, into which your informant has fallen. The father of Colonel Croghan was Major Croghan, then a youth of twenty years, who was in 1813 left in command of Fort Sandusky by General Harrison; he was ordered on the approach of the British to set fire to the fort, and by General Harrison; he was ordered on the approach of the British to set fire to the fort, and with it destroy a large quantity of stores then in his possession, and to retreat. Major Croghan disobeyed the orders of his superior officer, and with but a handful of men repulsed the attack of the enemy, and saved the fort and stores from falling into their hands. For this act of great gallantry he was rewarded by promotion, and lived to be raised to high rank in the service, and died, if we mistake not, at New Orleans, at which place he at one time, we believe, was collector of the port, but was, as appears from the above, a United States Nary officer. He died, happily for him, too soon to see misapplied and perverted the talents of his son, of whom otherwise he might have been justly proud.

justly proud.

THE REBELLION.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

GEN. HALLECK'S PLANS. GUNBOATS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH DOOMED CITIES.

THE STONE FLEET.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY. FIENDISHNESS OF THE REBELS.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

Drainsville. CAPTURE OF REBEL PRISONERS.

Affairs on the Lower Potomac. A CANADIAN VIEW OF THE MASON AND SLIDELL QUESTION.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

&c.,

Gen. Halleck's Policy of Campaign-An Advance Down the River. [St. Louis Correspondence Cincinnati Enquirer.] A large force is at work on the gunboats and mor tar flats, and all will be sent forward to Cairo within the present week. The engagement of steamers for transportation of troops and supplies, &c., will not at all be difficult, for the tonnage laid up at this port, and now idle, is immense and ample to carry 100,000 men. General Halleck has not yet intimated his policy, but as "straws show which way the wind blows." so do preparations and movements indicate the future advance of our army. Co-operating with the forces in Kentucky, Gen. Halleck will move on to Tennessee overland, and down the Mississippi river, and the opinion is now entertained that by the 1st of March the Union forces will have complete possession of that State, and tar flats, and all will be sent forward to Cairo within will have complete possession of that State, and possibly be on their onward march further South.

The railroads in this State are to be held by Go-The railroads in this State are to be held by Government troops, so that other parts of the State will be of little benefit to the rebels. Jefferson City is now strongly fortified, and impregnable to any force that can be brought against it.

Twenty thousand troops have arrived at Tipton, and are expected at Jefferson City to-morrow, cn route for St. Louis. These divisions of the army will be stationed at the barracks for a few days, preparatory to making the great movement South.

Gen. Halleck is in his new quarters, and as a contrast I send you the present expenses for headquarters, as compared with the rental for headquarters under Fremont. The rooms for Gens. Halleck and

under Fremont. The rooms for Gens. Halleck and Curtis, quartermaster, adjutant general, master of transportation, commissary, &c., are now adjoining each other, at a rent of \$2,250 per annum. The buildings rented under Fremont for these same offices amounted to \$14,500 per annum.

Major Generals Halleck and Fremont had an interview lest night at the residence of the latter trajor Generals Malicek and Fremont had an in-terview last night at the residence of the latter. General Fremont laid before General Halleck his plans, movements, &c., together with all informa-tion he was in possession of, as to the strength and condition of the army late under his command. The interview was very pleasant, but the views of The interview was very pleasant, but the views of the two generals are quite different as to the man-ner of carrying on the campaign. Colonel Blair was introduced to General Halleck for the first time this morning. The Gunboats.

foot, in which case our war vessels would be in pretty much the same condition of the Cincinnati runboats, that, by reason of low water, were caught in a tight place at Louisville.

These contingencies, the people may rest assured, have all been duly considered by the boat-builders and the naval commanders. Their means of information are superior to those of the commanders. builders and the naval commanders. Their means of information are superior to those of the community, and it may safely be supposed that they are acting with a full knowledge of everything that may hinder or promote the success of the great naval expedition of the West. If the water is falling too fast, the boats will be hurried out and completed at Cairo. If they are not able to carry off their guns, lighter draught vessels will be employed to transport them.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

The Frendish Spirit of the Rebels (From the Maysville Eagle]

The subjoined intercepted letter from James Blackburn to his wife has been sent to us by Gen. Nelson with a request that it shall be published. In complying with the request we omit portions of the letter which are strictly of a private nature, and publish only such parts as exhibit a fiendish batred towards men in Kentucky who have only offended in remaining loyal to their country and State. James Blackburn was a schoolmate of the editor, and our personal relations were friendly. He is a son of Edward Blackburn, of Woodford county, and a brother-in-law of Thompson Flourron: the Maysville Eagle] county, and a brother-in-law of Thompson Flour-noy, of Arkansas, in which State he has himself re-sided for geveral years. We have no doubt that the devilish and murderous spirit exhibited by the latter are shared by most of the renegades who have lifted their traitor hands against their native State, and all hesitating Union men may see from it what they have to expect if they shall ever be

placed at the mercy of such men as our quondam ABINGDON, Va., Oct. 2, 1861.

My Dear Wife: I have left you and our children in the land of the despot, but God grant that I may soon be able to make the Union men of Kentucky feel the edge of my knife. From this day I hold every Union traitor as my enemy and from him I scorn to receive quarter, and to him I will never grant my soul in death, for they are cowards and villains snongh. Brother Henry and I arrived here without hindrance. I have had chills all the way, but I hope to live to kill forty Yankees for every chill that I ever had. I learn that Hardee is still in the Arkansas lines inactive, and if this proyes to be true, I will tender my resignation and go immediately to Kentucky. I hope I will do my duty as a rebel and a freeman. Since I have the Union men of Kentucky I intend to begin the work of murder in earnest, and if ever I spare one of them may hell be my portion. I want to see acquaintance :

of them may hell be my portion I want to see Union blood flow deep enough for my horse to swim in. Your husband,

JAMES BLACKBURN. A Secessionist Killed. John Milliken, who was formerly the postmaster at Paducah, has met a deserved fate. Since Secesat Paducah, has met a deserved fate. Since Secession was first planned in Kentucky, he has been among the foremost in the rebellion, and when the Federal troops were about to occupy his town he left for Mayfield, and has since then been unscrupulous and unsparing in his persecution of every one who was loyal to his country. On Tuesday of last week he entered a house, where he found two Union men, and commenced in the most vituperative language to threaten them, and, having lashed himself into fury, he finally struck one of them. As quick as the thunder follows the lightning's flash, the report of a musket was heard, and the ruffian received its entire contents, killing him instantly. This terrible retribution will, it is hoped, ruffian received its entire contents, killing him instantly. This terrible retribution will, it is hoped, have the effect to deter others from the commission of similar outrages. While the Union men in that vicinity are disposed to be peaceable, the Secessionists are violent, turbulent, and aggressive. Our friends are extremely anxious to reach Paducah, that they may join Col. Williams' regiment, but the rebels will not permit them to leave their homes, and they subject them to all kinds of indignities.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 27 .- The Old Point boat has arrived, but brings no news of importance. The passengers report that a flag of truce went up to Norfolk yesterday, but brought nothing whatever in relation to the fight at Fort Pickens. This is considered a good sign, indicating a victory of the

The United States transport Constitution ar-

rived yesterday with troops, destined to take part in General Butler's expedition against some Southern port as yet unknown. Successful Reconnoissance to Drainesville. WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The following despatch was received to-day from General McCall

United States forces.

Camp Pierpont : "Colonel G. D. Bayard, with seven hundred men of the First Cavalry, Pennsylvania Reserve, marched last night at nine o clock, with orders to proceed to Drainesville, and capture a party of the enemy's pickets understood to be there. He has just returned, at noon to-day, with seven prisoners, having killed two and wounded one of the enemy. "Two of the prisoners are cavalry, with their horses, arms, and equipments. The remainder are footmen.

"Colonel Bayard had his horse killed, and is slightly wounded. And I am sorry to report that Surgeon Alexander and one of our men are wounded. Surgeon Alexander and one of our men are wounded. The prisoners will be forthwith sent to Washing-

The Lower Potomac. WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The rebel blockade of the Potomac does not seem to have been rigorously

TWO CENTS.

rived at our wharves, among them some eight of ten laden with fine oysters, of which our citizens and soldiers, will have an abundant supply for Thanksgiving. Considerable quantities of wood, we are glad to learn, have also reached us by the we are glad to learn, nave also reached us by the river route, and a large quantity is reported to be on the way. Several vessels taking advantage of a fine northwest breeze, have left the city for points below Two large schooners arrived yest wilay laden with coal, of which we trust we shall soon have an abundant supply—at least sufficient to bring down the price of the article to some reasonable standard."

Officers Retired: WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 .- In addition to those heretofore announced, the Army Board have re-

tired the following named officers, in consequence f physical disability. Major Henry B. Judd, Llewelyn Jones, and Christopher S. Lovell. The President has approved

Colonel Stephen II. Long has been ordered to assume the duties at the head of the corps of Topographical Engineers. The fifty-eight volunteers from the Maine Volunteer Regiment, now at Tortugas, will be temporarily detached for duty to companies of regulars.

The Banquet to Captain Wilkes. A banquet was given to Captain Wilkes and the officers of the San Jacento on the evening of the 26th at the Revere House, which was attended by about one hundred and fifty guests. The affair Successful Reconnoissance Near was got up by a committee of gentlemen who were sadly deficient of a knowledge of their duty on such occasions, inasmuch as they did not furnish the slightest accommodation to the press. the slightest accommodation to the press.

Among the invited guests were the Governor, Chief Justice Bigelow, the Commodore of this station. Mayor Wightman, and a number of distinguished citizens and strangers.

Hon. T. Wiley Edmunds presided. After the cloth was removed he made a welcome speech to the distinguished guest, which was loudly applauded.

Captain Wilkes, on rising to respond, was received with tremendous applause, the company

ceived with tremendous applause, the company rising and giving him three times three cheers, which were thrice repeated. 3. Captain Wilkes thanked the company for the kind which were infrice repeated.

3. Captain Wilkes thanked the company for the kind reception they had accorded him, and for their endorsement of his acts. He spoke but a few minutes, giving a rapid and compendious account of the cruise of the San Jacutto in pursuit of the privateer Sumpter after her arrival at the West Indies, which was ended by the capture of the rebel emissaries, Slidell and Mason. Captain Wilkes remarked that he would have suffered the rebel commissioners to pursue their way if they could have shown a pass from the General Government.

The noble sailor is not much of a speech-maker, but he has an honest, smiling countenance, and won, by his genial and bland manner, upon the ready affection of the company.

Governor Andrew, on being introduced, said he rejoiced to be present on an occasion like this, for the purpose of paying the utmost honor to the illustrious commander who was the guest of the evening. Enough had been done during the past two weeks to make the name of Wilkes history. He had performed the most illustrious service that two weeks to make the name of Wilkes history. He had performed the most illustrious service that has been rendered since the war began. It had happened to him (Governor Andrew) to be present on official business at the War Department when the telegraphic despatch announcing the capture of the two rebel officers was received. He thought it but courteous that the Secretary of War should lead in the cheers which followed; but he begged to assure the company he was not behind the second man to raise his voice in loud acclaim; and he had the satisfaction of knowing, at a very early hour, that the territory of Massachusetts would have the opportunity of furnishing a prison to these unnatural and audacious traitors. When he thought of the contumely and scorn our glorious New England had received from these men, once Senators, now captives, he felt more than repaid in contemplating their present condition. The Governor concluded by proposing the health of Lieut Fairfax and the officers and crew of the San Jacinto. It was received with great applause. omeers and crew of the San Jacento. It was re-ceived with great applause.

Lieutenant Fairfax, in rising to respond, was re-served with hardly less consideration than his com-mander. The Lieutenant spoke at some length, giving some of the incidents attending the cruise, and the part he took in the capture of the rebel ambassadors. Although he was a Southern man he

ampassacors. Attnong he was a Southern man he knew but one flag for America, and that was the glorious stars and stripes.

Chief Justice Bigelow made a fervid speech. There were occasions when a man did not need to look into law books, or to consult counsel. His own instincts and his own patriotism would tell him what to do. He vindicated the act of Captain Wilkes as The St. Louis Democrat says: Considerable apprehension is observed to exist in the minds of the people that the gunboats, not quite finished, will not be able to get out of the Mississippiriver, unless they are sent away within a very few days. The latest reports from Hat island represent the stage of water at five and a half feet, and some of the boats are said to draw five feet. A few days of dry, cold weather will lower the river at least a constant of the content and it you ark me where our ships, our sailors, our commanders are to come from, I answer, we will get them from England. The Chief Justice would answer for it that Slidell's hopes of getting ships and men from England would prove quite as false as his hopes of representing rebellion in that country. He ventured to say that England, unless she falsifies her own conduct, the declarations of her statesmen and the decision of her judiciary cannot make an issue with us on the arrest tions of her statesmen and the decision of her judi-ciary, cannot make an issue with us on the arrest of Slidell and Mason. We need only to refer to the recorded judgments of her great juvists to see that she can make no just quarrel with us on this question. Nothing could be more deplorable than a war with England; but he trusted that if it did come we were prepared to meet it like men. We needed peace with all nations, but we should never buy it at the cost of our own degradation.

A letter from Major General Butler was read, in which he characterized the conduct of Captain Wilkes as equalling in importance any one in our naval records. naval records.

Speeches were made by Mayor Wightman and several other gentlemen. The greatest good feeling prevailed throughout the evening until ten o'clock, when the company separated with cheers for Captain Wilkes, his officers, the navy, and the Stars and Stripes.

Doomed Cities. The New York Times, of yesterday, in commenting upon the operations of the stone fleet, says : Ing upon the operations of the stone fleet, says!

A despatch from Washington gives assurance that the stone fleet has gone on the very mission towards which general hope spontaneously pointed—the closure of the ports of Charleston and Savannah! As this novel expedition sailed from New London and New Bedford, now seven days ago, and the weather has been highly propitious during the whole time, it is probable that it has already done its work, and that the five-and-twenty old hulks, with their stony burdens, scuttled broadside. hulks, with their stony burdens, scuttled broadside, hules, with their stony burdens, sewilled broadside, have obliterated for years to come the entree to those cursed cities by the sea.

It must be confessed there is something wonderfully gratifying in this silent, resistless piece of Rhadamanthean justice. The calmness of the method is fine, and a chef dianuve in its way; no vulgar theatrical vengeance, no laying of the city in ashes, as those heated braggarts of Charleston threatened, but a silent blight falling on them as though out of the night—deadly, inevitable—and leaving those perfidious cities in a patrified death in life, to "point a moral or adorn a tale."

in life, to "point a moral or adorn a tale.'

MESSRS. SLIDELL AND MASON-EX-GOV. MOREHEAD — MARSHAL KANE—SICKNESS DECREASING — DEATH OF A NORTH CAROLINA CORPORAL. The Boston Traveller, of the 26th inst., says: Everything is as quiet at Fort Warren as it was before the arrival of the important prisoners whose capture is the cause of so much discussion and so much rejoicing. Col. Dimmick is more strict in admitting visitors to the Fort than heretofore, although a few officers still have the privilege allowed. Among these, and about the only ones, are Gov. Andrew, Marshal Keyes, and the Mayor and Chief of Police of Boston.

Slidell and Mason have comfortable quarters which they share with their segretaries. As they which they share with their secretaries. As they have funds they have purchased various articles for their convenience, not provided by the Government, and as the prospect is that they are likely to remain here some time, their money has been judiciously used. Mr. Mason, who wore an air of nonchalance on Sunday, when taken to the fort, has apparently found the place less agreeable than he anticipated. Perhaps the climate does not agree with him, or it may be that he means to be exclusive; but it is remarked, among the prisoners, that he keeps himself very close to his room. He appears sad and not in a very good humor.

very close to his room. He appears sat and not a very good humor.

On the other hand, Slidell is brightening up, and is more cheerful. He ventured out of doors in the storm yesterday, but he is of Northern birth, and thus the climate may not affect him so much as freely with other political prisoners, but we doubt whether their conversation is very edifying, or the story of their experiences very cheermg.

Mr. Morehead, of Kentucky, is less bitter in his denunciation of "Yankees" than heretofore, and now appears in his original character as a fine old Kentucky gentleman. Marshal Kane, of Baltimore, still sports his long boots and smoking-capput swells about less than formerly, evidently feeling that he is no longer a "lion." Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia, as heretofore, remains quiet, taking his confinement with the air of a philosopher.

The hospital was formerly full of patients, but the number of sick has materially decreased, and Dr. Peters reports that most of them are doing well. One man died yesterday—a corporal of the North

this theory than General McClellan. He believes that cemented Tennessee, politically and commerced this week, as various vessels have arrived here with cargoes of coal, wood, and other domestic supplies.

There is no news from below this morning.

The Wyandank is taking in stores for the flotilla, and the Mount Washington will go down to-day.

The National Intelligencer of this morning says:

"During the last few days quite a number of river craft have safely passed the batteries and ar-

THE WAR PRESS. THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate, thus : 20 cepies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60; and

For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS.

The Stone Fleet-Destruction of Rebel Harbors. We have already given an account of the stone fiet which has been purchased by the Government for the obstruction of the Southern harbors. That portion of the fleet which was purchased in New Bedford is thus described by the Mercury:

"The fleet which sailed from this port on the marning of the 20th instant, consisted of sixteen vessels. The crows consisted of fourteen men cach, vessels. The crews consisted of fourteen men each, except the South America, which carried sixteen. The cost of these ships to the Government was about \$10 per ton. Some of them were worth double that you per ton, and all would have brought more than that if they had been booken up. Here, at least, the Beartment has get fall value for the money it has expended, and in the fitment of the vessels the Government has had the benefit of the supervision of some of our most experienced ship-owners.

owners.

"The destination of this fleet is a metter about which the public has the largest liberty to speculate. Whether the five thousand tons of stone are to be used to increase the base of the Rip Raps, or whether the ancient cataguit is to be brought into use, and the stones are to be projected, or whether they are taken South for the arming of the slaves, or whether they are to be sunk at the entrance of Charleston or Savannah, we are not informed. The fact, that at light water mark in each vessel a hole has been bored, into which a lead pipe has been inserted, the ends carefully hailed down on either side of the vessel, a plug-griven in from the outside and another from within; and both secured by a rod passing through them, and fastened within by a nut and screw, favors the sinking hypothesis; and the additional fact that, at the last moment, an old sea-captain suggested putting two 2-inch augers on board each ship, makes it violently probable that these sixteen whalters are to be put to the inglorious use of stopping rat-holes.

"In due time we shall hear the result of this novel expedition. It has been admirably managed in its inceptien, the ships are in charge of experienced navigators familiar with the Southern coast, and the orders of the Department, whatever they are, will be executed to the letter. We have large faith in the enterprise; and as it is an exceedingly pacific mode of carrying on the war all our citizens will join in wishing it success."

Another stone fleet is fitting out, to consist of twenty-five vessels, which will be ready to sail in a few days:

A telegram from Washington, in other columns, conveys the impression that Lord Lyons will probably wait for instructions from home before taking bably wait for instructions from home before taking any step in a matter so important as the Mason-Slidell affair. It is to be expected that the British minister will act with deliberation. But we doubt if any authentic report of his views has been communicated to the press. The inventive faculty of the Washington correspondents is so great that one can scarcely believe anything they say. Some of them, for instance, the other day, represented Lord Lyons to be in a tearing, undiplomatic rage, threatening all kinds of things if the prisoners were not delivered up; also, that other foreign ambassadors at Washington were in a similarly pleasant state of mind, saying what they would do, &c., if the case were theirs. It is almost needless to \$\tilde{a}\tilde{a}\tilde{b}\tilde{b}\tilde{c}\tilde{b}\tilde{c}\ti plomative agents by neutral vessels, if the rule were so enlarged as to cover the capture of Messre. Mason and Slidell. It would render all the English mail steamers liable to capture by Confederate vessels, and to confiscation. Le Courrier des Etats-Urits also points out that the rule, if held good against a neutral vessel proceeding from one noutral port to another, as the Trent was doing, would justify either belligerent in stationing cruisers in the British Channel—aven in the Stratts of Dover—and capturing all the mail steamers bearing American agents of either of the belligerents, and despatches from the continental embassies to that in London. London.

It is clear that the rule thus autanded would become simply unbearable to neutrals. It must be assigned some rational limit, and a vessel loaded or cleared from a neutral port for a neutral port, bearing despatches only to the neutral countries or neutral Governments, ought to be exempt from the penalties which the Northerners claim they have a right to indict upon all reseals conving contraland. penalties which the Northerners claim they have a right to inflict upon all vessels carrying contraband of war. We apprehend that a Spanish or English vessel, carrying powder, &c., to Cuba, would not be lawful prize, though the Cuban importer might have really ordered such stores with a view to supply one of the belligerents, else the Government of Cuba might be hindered of supplies for its own army, And so in respect of arms and stores sent to Canada from Great Britain, some of which have undoubtedly been imported for sale to the Northern States, but were not, therefore, lawful prize while

doubtedly been imported for sale to the Northern States, but were not therefore, lawful prize while on the high seas, and under a neutral flag. The right to search for contraband of war, is for that evidently shipped to, and intended for one of the belligerents, and for despatches sent from one belligerent officer to another. We apprehend that General Scott could not have been lawfully captured on the steamer that took him to England, though he should have carried despatches to Mr. Adams. If not, then Messrs. Mason and Slidell were not liable to capture on the Trevet. liable to capture on the Trent.

Nashville, Tennessee. The New York Times gives the following description of the proposed new capital of the Rebels:
The city of Nashville—to which Jeff now proposes to remove himself, his satellites, his secretaries, his bureaux, and his Congress, and where he proposes to set up a Government, which will probably last for some weeks yet—is the capital of the State of Tennessee and is situated on the Comparent of Tennessee, and is situated on the Cumberland river, two hundred miles (following the windings of the stream) above its junction with the Ohio. The city is built chiefly on the south side of the river, on the slopes and at the foot of a hill rising about two hundred feet above the water. The city has /hall a nonulation of about 30 000. Among the has (had) a population of about 30,000. Among the other inducements for establishing the capital here was doubtless the fact of its being a great railroad was doubtless the fact of its being a great railroad centre, as well as having river navigation generally all the year round. There are fiver ailroads radiating from Nashville—the Tennessee and Alabama, the Louisville and Nashville, the Edgefield and Kentucky, the Nashville and Continuous and the Nashville and North-Western. Steamboats ascend from the mouth of the Cumberland to Nashville, and the river is navigable by stoamboats of 1,500 tons for fifty miles above, the city, and by smaller boats to the falls, five hundred miles. Unlike Richmond, Nashville is a remarkably healthy city, owing in part to the rocky site on which it is built. As Davis has shaken with the ague nearly half the time he has been in Richmond, he will doubtless be glad of the chance to get cured of that miserable disease, by a change of climate and location. Nashville is generally well built, and there are numerous imposing public buildings. One of the finest of the former is the new Capitol, situated on an eminence one hundred and seventy-five feet above the river, and constructed inside and out of a beautiful variety of fossilitarous librates and the first three different in the contract of the structure of the structure of the second of th and constructed inside and out of a beautiful variety of fossiliferous limestone. It is three stories high, including the basement. At each end there is an Ienic portice of eight columns, each four feet six inches in diameter, and thirty-three feet five inches high; and each of the sides has also a portice of six columns. A tower rises above the centre of the roof to the height of two hundred and six feet from the ground height of two hundred and six feet from the ground. It has a quadrangular rusticated base, forty-two feet high, surmounted by a circular bell thirty-seven feet high, and twenty-six feet eight inches in seven teet high, and twenty-six feet eight inches in diameter, with eight fluted Corinthian columns, designed from the choragic monument of Lysicrates, at Athens. The dimensions of the whole building are 138 by 238 feet, and it cost over a million of dollars. It is approached by four avenues, which rise from terrace to terrace, by broad marble steps. The edifice is considered the handsemest State Capitol in the Union. This is the building in which the Secession Congress will hold its sessions. It was held out by the citizens of Nashville as one of the principal inducements to remove the capital to their town. There are many other fine public buildings—a court-house, a penitentiary, theatre, hospital, university, State bank, etc. At Secession time the periodical press of the city comprised five daily newspapers, eight weeklies, and eight monthly publications. Several of these papers have persished of late; but in addition to them, the late Louisville Courter (Secession) is now printed there. The Nashville press has long been the most respectable in Tennessee—noted for moderation and solid sense.

The commerce of Nashville has, been very large, and was carried on by river, rail, and turnpike, and was carried on by river, rail, and turnpike roads. A great part of this is, of course, now de-

been the most respectable in Tennessee—noted for ing.

Mr. Morchead, of Kentucky, is less bitter in his denunciation of "Yankees" than heretofore, and now appears in his original character as a fine old Kentucky gentleman. Marshal Kane, of Baltimore, still sports his long boots and smoking-gap, but swells about less than formerly, evidently feeling that he is no longer a "lion." Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia, as heretofore, remains quiet, taking his confinement with the air of a philosopher.

The hospital was formerly full of patients, but the number of sick has materially decreased, and Dr. Peters reports that most of them are doing well. One man died yesterday—a corporal of the North Carolina prisoners, taken at Hatteras. A metallic coffin was procured, by order of Lieut. Buel, of Col. Dimmick's staff, and his remains will probably be sent home.

They Must be Whipped, into Order.

Up to the time of the success of the naval expedition to Port Royal, the Southern people were proudly confident of their power, to, sink our entire navy, if an attempt should be made to attack their forts with our ships. A panic suddenly followed the Government success, and it is, running all over the South. The Southern people have the same blind confidence in their troops. The latest Southern people have the same blind confidence in their troops. The latest Southern people have the same blind confidence in their troops. The latest Southern soldiers. They must be disabused of this idea before they will acknowledge the Government soldiers. They must be disabused of this idea before they will acknowledge the Government soldiers. They must be disabused of this idea before they will acknowledge the Government soldiers. They must be disabused of this idea before they will acknowledge the Government soldiers. They must be disabused of this idea before they will acknowledge the Government soldiers. They must be disabused of this idea before they will acknowledge the Government soldiers. They must be disabused of this idea before they will ack

owners. "The destination of this fleet is a motter about

twenty-five vessels, which will be ready to sail in a few days.

Of the "effectiveness" of such a stone blockade there can be no doubt. The main ship-channel leading to Savannah is but 25') yards across in the narrowest place, and can be perfectly barred by half a dozen of these vessels. Charleston Larbor is a dozen of these vessels. Charleston harbor is equally eligible to the same treatment. Once sunk, these old hulks become points for the accumulation of alluvials, which the rivers bear down, and of the sands which the tides carry back. There is a natural tendency in such ports to form obstructions, and all we have to do is, as the physicians say, to "assist nature." Becoming thoroughly embedded in the sand, these accumulations but advance with time, forming unconquerable obstacles to reopening the harbors, and establishing a blockade which the highest pressure diplomacy of the world will be utterly powerless to "raise."

The Mason-Slidell Case. From the Montreal Gazette.]