OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY. PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING::::::::NOV. 19

THE EXPLOIT OF CAPTAIN

WILKES. a British steamer on the high sear, is an event the result of which no man can foresee. That these men were under the protection of the flag That they were rebels against our government, and engaged at the moment of their arrest in the presecution of a hostile purpose, is equally true but all this has nothing to do with the question between our government and that of Grea. Britain. The ques ion is of a far higher significance.

Let it be borne in mind that no political offence. or orimes are recognized in the Ashburton treaty. therefore Slidell and Mason do not come under its provisions. But even were this not so, or tad those men been guilty of any crime whatever known to the laws, their capture would have been equally a violation of the sanctity of the British flag. The rendition of criminals can only be brought about by a regular process of law, and not by violent seizure: The act of Capt. Wilkes, there-

Isolated acts of war are cometimes instified and defended under the pressure of extraordinary Spanish province) by Gen. Jackson in 1814, and the West to place him at the head of an-Quincy Adams, then Secretary of State, will be satisfied that cases may, and often do, arise, when such acts of war are eminently just. The rescue of Krata from the custody of the authorities of Austria, in the harbor of Smyrns, by Lieut. Ingraham, some vasts ago, was another case comewhat similer Kosts claimed as a citizen or intended citiz en,the protection of our tlag, and he got it; but there are very few points in common between that case and the one u der consideration. Kosta was a captive; but Lieut. Ingraham restored him to free. dom, to which he believed he was entitled. Mason and Slidels were free, but Capt. Wilkes made them captives. Kosta claimed, and we think rightfully, the protection of our tag, and it was accorded to him, although he was charged with rebellion against his government, whose prisoner he then was. His professed allegiance to the government of the United States absolved him in the judgof Austria. But these men had by their own act put themselves for the time being under the protection of the flag of Great Britain, and had as much right as any other men living to claim, may

innocent persons living. strike down at a blow a'i international law and comity, and throw the whole world into anarchy Suppose we hold on to Messrs. Mason and Slidell, we must not, can not treat them as traitors.

after arresting them in the manner we did-Well then, we shall send them to Fort Lafayette, tract their fangs. No man knows better how to make a courteous and dignified apology than

Mr, Seward, and we hope he will do it promptly. To hold these men as prisoners would, under the circumstances, do us no good, but, as we have endeavored to show, incalculable injury. Fortu- Lock Haven, quietly slipped the cable last But should there be the slightest hesitation about advantages that we might derive from our magnanimity and our almost scornful indifference as to the whereabouts of this brace of rebels and misthem to liberty, and send them on their way, the sympathy of Europe would be changed to

EMANCIPATION --- A RECON-STRUCTION OF THE UNION. the Emancipationists or Abolitionists will openly advocate a cessation of hostilities, unless the Government proclaim freedom to the slave. Their only interest in the struggle appears to be the des-

truction of the institution. We have, heretofore, published evidences of a determination upon the part of the Abolitionists, to force the Administration to accept their issues him, by settling now he may be assured of upon this subject; but now that it is upon this subject; but now that it is given out that the Government has a fixed policy, not in accordance with their views, we find them, in many quarters laboring to bring it into disrepute. The Government's intention is to simply crush the rebellion and reunite the States: the Abolitionists say no, unless slavery is destroyed, we desire no Union.

a correct "balance" on the books and sub had been well kept. The South Carolinians were warned of the point at which the blow was to fall, and had tume to complete their fortifications, mounting forty two guns, and to resemble a considerable force that the editor shall—never know anything about them. Should we hear of any that are not sent, washall not fail to all the destroy and the circumstances in our next.

P. S.—We don't know who keeps the shells before taking to their coasts defenders. Here, after they will not wait for many bomb shells before taking to their heels.

agitators by the removal of Fremont. was for no other reason than because he

was in advance of all other presidential aspirants upon the immediate emancipation policy. He had done nothing to attract their attention, until he transcended his duties and flew in the face of his government, by the publication of an impracticable proclamation, designed for partizan purposes. The Union men of the South took alarm at this

ed to the government to save them from the horrors of servile insurrection. The Administration acted promptly in directing Fremont to recall his proclamation, The capture of cessrs. Slidell and Mason, on board and thereby saved the border States from being forced to join the Confederacy. From the moment that Fremont was declared a defeated candidate in 1856, until the rebellion broke out in 1861, he was almost forgotten. Even the Chicago Convention of last year scarcely mentioned his name, although he had been the candidate of his party but four years before. After being ap-

pointed to take command of the Westtern Division he committed fatal blunders, in neglecting the gallant Lyon and intrepid Mulligan. He exhibited neither military nor executive ability, but was "the observed of all observers." for he ng a vain, pompous, ostentatious spendthrift, fond of show and clap-trap, and indifferent to expenses while the government furnished him the funds I t not surprising that such a person should so impress the Abolitionists of the country, as to cause them to mutter treason in his behalf, and hint circumstances. The iavasion of Florida (then a at the probability of an uprising in the from San Francisco to China.

hanging of Arbu and Ambrister, two British other insurrection? The cause of this subjects, to were aiding our savage enemies in abolition enthusiasm for Fremont was that province, under the neutral dag of Sprin, was the publication by him of an emancipal a case in point; and whoever remembers it e mass tion proclamation. Had the government terly defense of Gen. Jackson's conduct by John endorsed that paper we have conclusive evidence that it would have prostrated the Union men of the border States, and placed them at the mercy of exult ant traitors. Still, these facts do not appear to have much effect upon the ollowers of Fremont; emancipation, in considerate and unqualified, is their motto now. What the effects of emancipation would be those zealots do not appear to care for; not even for the

> emancipated themselves. Napoleon Buoneparte, in a speech de ivered by him on the 20th of December, 1812, speaking of his campaign

against Russia said: "The war I undertake against the Rus. sians is a political war. I could arm the greatest portion of her population against her by proclaiming freedom to the slave. ment of his deliverer and of the great m jority of mankind, from his original allegiance to the crown of Anstria. But these man had been state of this numerous class of the Russian people, I have refused a measure which tion for a joint action. would have devoted so many families to the most horrible punishment.

Napoleon was accused of grasping a iniversal empire: he had They had done nothing to forfeit that c.a.m; for no the carnage and war of battle, but the liw, no convention, no usage eyen, reached their horrors of service insurrection, even in case to make it different from that of the most an enemy's country, was too terrible preparing for it. () are expedition will were occasionally seen in the reading-The whole country will applaud the zeal and teror of all Europe;" he who carried by pluck of Capt. Wilkes in this transaction; but the worst means the worst ends, could cool and sober-minded men must nevertheless not for a moment think of an undercondemn it. He has brought the country into a taking, moderate and innocent comparbad scrape, and the sconer we get out of it the ed to a servile insurrection in the South. more gracefully we can do so. It will never do In this connection we cannot refrain was supposed. In fact we are not alone one enterprising individual who had adto rush wrong end foremost into a quarrel with from copying the following extract from going to claim with the strength of our vertised to forward letters to Europe by Great Britain for the sake of a brace of traitors the Louisville Journal, a paper that has guns, an indemnity which the Mexican that means was doing a good business. We say this, not because Great Britain is power- fought the Union cause with unparalful; but because we cannot afferd, especially at a leled bravery. It will be remembered, time like this, to forestst in a wrong. This were to too, that Cochran's speech, alluded to contained nothing of emancipation doctrine; it mere stated what should be done with slaves in certain contingen-

cies. Savs the Journal: "Never during the the conflict has there as we have done others equally guilty. What then? Why we should in that way do more to perate measures. Never has there been a Priod less calculated than the prestone and destinated, to a normal condition, an agent was located to forward would be to render to all the world, and the British mail steamer. Its early to the Mexicans themselves. strengthen their cause in Europe than a thousand sand Masons and Slidells could do, were they there. It would be the strongest possible acnary course of warfare. Yet this is the
knowledgment that we feared them—feared them—feared them—former than the course of warfare. Yet this is the
China, will follow the expedition ing the whites three to one. There knowledgment that we feared them—feared them moment seized by the Secretary of War to such a degree that we preferred to trample to speak with a flourish and with no little to such a degree that we preferred to trample under foot all national rights, and risk a rupture ambiguity of what should be done and with the most powerful nation on earth, rather with the most powerful nation on earth, rather driven to the wall and reduced to the last powers, and who will have cach in Mexico an extraordinary commissary provided with full left, there had been no attempt at an powers, and who will have to act in insurrection. These slaves seemed to than let them cross the Atlantic. Rely upon it, extremity! Such infinite fatuity is a burnthose desperste deplomatic adventurers—for at ing disgrace to the Administration. It is best they are nothing else—could accomplish more, a thousand fold, in Fort Lafayette than the could despers the Country of the C

the first steamer that sails, and send after them vives the malignity of her assailants in a shout of derisive defiance. In that way, and this strife and the stupidity of her defendin that way only, can we cut their claws and ex. ers, she will become the pride and musters piece of the human race. And we cherish an abiding faith that she will survive

GONE A HUNTING. The editor of the Clinton Domocrat, at

nately the outrage on the British flag was so flagrant' week, and gun in hand, proceeded to Sugar that its disavowal can never be attributed to any Valley to kill something. War times make other impulse than that of honor and fair dealing. even editors blood thirtsy. The editor, however, left some representative to annoy making the aniende honorable, we shall lose all the his subscribers the same as it at home in person, who, if he does not make a republican journal out of the Democrat, will cause the pious H. L. to swear at the ob- and active. - Washington Republican. chief makers. If our government should restore streperous course of his sub. - just hear him: Gone.—The editor, in company with several other gentlemen, left yesterday morning for Sugar Valley on a hunting the West should at once be directed to finstelling the war in Kentucky. Western It is evident from what has already transpired, that if the present civil war in the country last six months lorger. charge. Perhaps you don't know us. Sor-ry for you. But bring a box of cigars and

s bottle of old Bourbon along, and we will allow you our acquaintance!

He has left us to fulfill all his editorial duties. We shall therefore, smoke all the editorial cigars, and drink all the editorial whisky. The public will perquive that we labor under no doubts as to our ability to perform properly all editarial functions.

If any enthusiastic admirer of the editor wants to present him with a new suit of doubts. clothes, we would suggest that now would be an appropriate time. If any body owes

The uproar occasioned among those | best hats in town, but we should know if we were to find a new 71 lying on our table some day.

FROM WASHINGTON:

WHAT IS TO BE DONE IN SOUTH CAR-OLINA. Before South Carolina recovers from acr fright a port will be created within her borders beside which Charleston was never very much, is now of very little, and will soon be of no account. Its inhabitants will be more numerous than her largest towns boast of, and its adventurer's proclamation, and appeal-Frame houses and large quantities of materials for the construction of stores have been sent to Port Royal. Wharves will be immediately built. Already numerous applications for liberty to trade have been made, and enterprising Yankees have begun to make proposals for the purchase of land. Office-seekers are on the alert: Numerous applications for the collectorship, both there and at Hatteras, have been received.

REBEL PIRATICAL PREPARATIONS. It is known to be the intention of the Rebel Government to put piratical craft into distant seas, where, as our cruisers have been recently withdrawn, they hope to be able to prey upon honest commerce with impunity. The privateer reported to be fitting out at Shanghae is believed to-be but one of a number which are to make their appearance in that vicinity. Mr. Ward, formerly abroad by way of Canada, is thought to letters calculated to further this end. establish lines of armed mail steamers from New York to Rio Jamero and

COMMUNICATION WITH MEXICO. Although the City of Mexico is but ten or twelve days from Washington, and it should seem that the two Governments ought, especially at this juncture to be kept well informed touching each other's doings and purposes; we still have no regular communication with Minister Corwin. He is often without datss from home for two menths togother. At each end of the route between the West Indies and Vera Cruz. letters lie for weeks together waiting for the British mail steamer. Can we not afford a dispatch boat of our own, Mexico and the three European Powers

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST MEX- fire.

is settled?

ICO. THE FRENCH PLEET READY TO SAIL. (Paris, Oct. 28, Correspondence of London Post.) The French expedition for Mexico is eady to join that of England and Spain. It is generally understood that a United States frigate will accompany the naval force of the l'owers, I believe, have by this time signed the conven-

THE LAND FORCE OF FRANCE-HEB OB JECT IN GOING TO MEXICO. expedition against Mexico is no only decided upon, but what is more, and of the American colonies; they but all written correspondence with the will be commanded by the cheffs db-North was at an end. going to claim with the strength of our guns, an indemnity which the Mexican government aiways refused to pay; but His charges for forwarding corresponds we are informed that our soldiers are ence were very high. He professed to

of robbers. To restore that country which is so very fertile and so admirably situated, to a normal condition, would be to render to all the world, and first of all to the Mexicans themselves. The same universal sympaths. The same universal sympathy which against Mexico. The three powers

The Regular Army. There can be no doubt that increase of the regular army from 17,000 to 40,000 has proved a most signal failure, as well as a cost expensive one, as far as the present plantations. war is concerned, unless, indeed, it is assumed that the war is to last for a period which the country would be very unwils ling to contemplate as possible. Some five hundred commissioned officers were long ago appointed to command the new reginents, which have even now only recruitthat is, which is lost, but their services.—
A large number of them are West Pointers, and have served in the army, and we need them in the regime ts which are filled

opinions.

ishing the war in Kentucky. Western dled, to kill, capture, or drive out every rebel in Kentucky before the holidays. It is a shame that the war in that State has been permitted to last so long. If the wa is not carried into Tennessee without further delay, the evidence will be overwhelm

The Victory. The victory over the rebels at Port Roy-

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH. A gentleman just arrived in this city from New Orleans direct, gives the

Express the following news of affairs at New Orleans and the South: THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

"The principal topic of conversation n New Orleans was the great naval ex- of the editorial plans and views was pedition, the destination of which was entirely ignorant of the article. never doubted to be that city. The utmost exertions were making accordingly by the confederate authorities to multiply and strengthen the defenses. Forts Philip and Jackson were thought day, digging intrenchments, throwing | in giving the enemy ample time to up the breastworks, placing cannon,

DESOLATION IN NEW ORLEANS. "The city itself was the very picture of desolation. All trade of consequence was at an end. The levees were almost deserted, and not a bax, bail, or barrel could be seen. The only arribarrel could be seen. The only arrivals were those from the Red and White rivars with a little best corn White rivers, with a little bheat, corn, and provisions.

"Most of the stores have been 'cleaned out' by the military authorities acting under government. Richmond. and everything that come be of use to Minister to China, who managed to get the army had been appropriated, the owners receiving in payment confederbe on his way to the Celestials, bearing ate sorip. There was much dissatisfac tion felt at these summary proceedings In view of this prospect, Government at first, but as all complaints on the is urged and will probably comsant to subject were sure to subject the parties aggrieved to trouble and suspicion of loyalty, they soon ceased.

UNION FEELING. "There is no doubt that there is still a strong feeling of attachment to the Union in New Orleans, which would show itself if the terror inspired by the secessionists was removed. No open expression of Union sentiment is therated, but in many ways signs of dissatisfaction with the new order of things would make themselves apparent spite of all official repression.

DEFENSE OF THE CITY "The general belief seemed to be that, in the event of an attack, the city would be able to defend itself against at least until the question between any force that might be set against it. -but that if 'the Lincolnites' were likely to enter it, the confederate government would order its destruction by

"The principal hotels were nearly all closed. The St. Charles was still open, but it had, not boarders enough to pay expenses. It was expented to follow the example of the other houses in a

day or two. "There were two theatres in operation in the early part of October, but neither would pay; and when our informant left, he could hear of not a single place of public amusement open in the city.

MAILS AND FOREIGN COMMUNICATION. "The mails were in an unsettled condition, and there was much complaint the French government is very busy in in consequence. Northern newspapers even for him to contemplate. The be composed of sixteen companies of room of the St. Charles, and on the bulmarines taken from the ports of France letins of the Picagnue and Crescent,

taillon D'Arband and Campion. It "An effort has been made to open a will thus be seen that the expedition channel of communication with the outtakes larger proportions than at first er world by way of the Rio Grande, and we are informed that our soldiers are ence were very high. He professed to going, if possible, to put an end, once run his mail by way of New Iberia and for all, to a monstrous state of things, Houston, and from Houston down to

THE SLAVE POPULATION.
"The slave population of St. Mary's ing the whites three to one. There 5,000 PAGS OF were no symptoms of discontent among concert with the commanders of the squadrons. France will, it is said, be pains were taken by their masters to represented by Count Dubois de Saculighten their ignorance on that subject as little as possible. The most lect on EATON, MAGRUM & CO. not8 they could do at the Courts of Et. James and concelliation to which even the victory can but clear the way.

St: Cloud. Let them go. Put them on board but clear the way.

According to the politician well known for his liberal control of them, however, had a 'no-politician well known for his liberal control of them, however, had a 'no-politician well known for his liberal control of them, however, had a 'no-politician well known for his liberal control of them, however, had a 'no-politician well known for his liberal control of them, however, had a 'no-politician well known for his liberal control of them in the control of them is liberal control of them. going on, but they did not seem to think that it was anything that particularly concerned them. Nearly all the fights ing population were off to the war, only men enough being left to guard the

THE WOMEN ALL SECESSIONISTS. "The women, almost everywhere, are rabid secessionists. Badly off as most families are for woolen and cotton goods in many instances they were known to give their last rag and their last blaned about four thousand men. It is not merely the pay of these officers, heavy as Many of them were in the habit of assembling in the Town Hall, in Franklin, and other places, every evening, to practice rifle shooting and the use of other arms, in order to take care of the plantation in case the men there should be all drawn off for the war,"

How the Independent Happened to Pub-lish that Foolish Paragraph About Seward and Weed.

From the New York Independent of this week.) No one could have been more astounded than were the editors of the Independent at the announcement made in a paragraph on the first page of last week's issue, [giving the substance of the paragraph.] No word could better express the feelings of the ing that there is a continued lack of vigor editors on reading this paragraph, than in the field.

could better express the recting editors on reading this paragraph, than the field. to it: "This most ridiculous and yet vicious falsehood excites mingled con-

tempt and indignation." Having prepared the paper for press. the editors had left the office. At the last moment before going to press, a gentleman who has been occasional contributor to the paper, and who has sometimes furnished items of informavictorines, Coffe and Music, Masin, Irah Linen, stion from the seat of Government; came in hurriedly with this item of news, which he claimed to have obtained personally and upon the best authority, The gentleman in charge of the 4 make.

The gentleman in charge of the 4 make. up," presuming the information to be

authentic, inconsiderately gave the story a place in our columns. Neither he nor his informant had the least authority to involve the Independent in so grave a responsibility. The veteran Assistant Editor, who has been con-

nected with the paper from its com-mencement, and who is fully informed Transfer of the War.

It is obvious from the latest intelligence from the South Carolina coast through rebel sources, that a desperate effort will be made by a strong force to prevent our to be impregnable; and all the approaches via Lake Ponchartrain were rior. The Carolinians feel that their doom thickly studded with batteries. About two thousand negroes were at work relieving each other by gangs night and distinguished us thus far during the war to receive our men. It is gratifying to learn that heavy reinforcements are already going forward, and that troops are being rapidly mustered for transportation as soon as the transport steamers with the expedition can unload and return. There will be an army of fifty thousand then on the

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