Zemocrat & Bentinel.



C. D. MURRAY, Editor. James S. Todd, Publisher.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20, 1861.

us at our LOWEST TERMS.

S. M. Pettengill & Co., Advertising Agents, 119 Nassau Street, New York, and 10 State street, Boston, are the autherized Agents for the "DEMOCRAT & SENTI-NEL," and the most influential and largest circu-

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FANATICS.

dolph-Yoder, Jas. M'Coy.

That abolitionism caused the present war we have never entertained a doubt. The members of that fanatical organization, by a series of aggressions on the rights of the Southern people, exasperated them, and caused them to regard the Union as a curse instead of a blessing. They furnished to such demagogues as Jeff Davis, the fuel, with which they kindled the flame of rebellion. We know that it has been asserted in high places, that slavery is not the cause of this war, but we do not think that those who make this assertion honestly believe that it is true .-The history of the country since 1820, proves its falsity beyond a quibble or a doubt. At the time of the establishment of the Union the South was as devotedly attached to the Union as the North and the citizens of that section of the Republic would be so yet, but for the foul spirit of abolitionism with which the North has during the last forty years been polluted.

It is doubtless true, that selfish ambition

prompted the leaders of the Southern rebellion to endeavor to bring about the dissolution of the Union. They wished to build up a new Republic, in all the States of which slavery would be recognized as a domestic justitution. Counting on the speedy acquisition of both Cuba and Mexico as a matter of certainty, they entertained no doubt as to their ability to soon build up the mightiest nation on the face of the earth. But these visions, these day dreams, were not indulged in by the great mass of the Southern people. They, we repeat, loved the Union, and were proud to acknowledge themselves American citizens. But the demagogues in their midst, soon discovered that the abolition agitation in the North, furnished them with the means to slienate their fellow citizens from their attachment to the Union. They told them that the North had become thoroughly abolitionized, that they had inaugurated an "irrepressible conflict" against slavery, that they were determined to forcily abolish it in all the States, and that therefore there was no longer any security for their property in the Union. In support of these assertions, they pointed to the speeches of Seward and other abolition members of Congress, to the organization of a great sectional party in the Norto, the cardinal principle of which was hostility to slavery, to the opposition in all the Northern States to the execuiton of the fugitive slave law, to the personal liberty laws, and to the John Brown raid. The people believed what they were told they believed that their rights were endangered by remaining in the Union, and hence they became secessionists.

Thus it is plain, that but for the abolitionists, our country instead of being cursed with a bloody and expensive civil war, would be happy and tranquil. Their fanaticism has indeed been the direful spring of woes unnumbered to the American people. And yet they now claim to be the only Union loving patriots in the land, and insultingly style their Democratic fellow citizens, friend. Bully for him. who have always opposed abotitionism and sectionalism secessionists. There is no limit to their insolence. It is only surpassed by their

The people of the South, even if conquered by cur army, will never remain tranquilly in the keeping. The articles which he sells, cannot Union, while abolitionism continues triumphant fail in recomending themselves to all good in the North. It is therefore the duty of all judges. true patriots at the present time, to indignantly frown down, all attempts to carry out the fanatical doctrine of the Abolitionists. Let ut show by our course in carrying on the war, that we are not sectionalists but national and conservative of town. We learn it will be finished to the patriots, and that we are fighting not for the ab- turnpike during the present week, when the er of shells to abandon their works and beat olition of slavery, but for the preservation of the iron horse will commence conveying freight a basty retreat. Union. As soon as they are convinced of this, and passengers to Cresson. The work will be thousands who are now secessionists, will become completed before Court week. Union men, and the war will be brought to : speedy and successful close,

The following advertisement recently appeared in the New York Tribune. This is a fine chance for some man who has more daughters than he knows what to do with. If you

want to secure a bargain write in time. WANTER -- A situation as son in-law in some respectable family. No objections to going a short distance into the contnerv. For reference and particulars, address FRANK STUART, Post Office, Williamsburg New York.

The Arrest of Mason & Slidell.

The intelligence of the arrest of Mason and Slidell, the Ministers from the so called Confeder ate States, to England and France, has been received with joy and surprise in every part of the Republic. It is certainly a matter of importance to our Government, to have secured these two arch and influential rebels, but the fact of their being arrested on board a British vessel, will we fear draw us into a difficulty with that power Our Government so far from recognizing, has always protested against the right of search on any pretext whatever. In this case we can only justify the act, by repudiating our own doctrine -We forbear any further comments, until we shall learn what view England takes of the matter .-Both Mason and Slidell are distinguished Southern Statesmen. Mr. Mason has represented Virginia several years in the United States Senate. Mr. Slidell also has been a member of that body, from Louisiaua, and was our Minister in Mexico. at the time of the breaking out of the war with that country. Of course now that they have ating Newspapers in the United States and been secured, they will be kept as close prisoners. Canadas. They are empowered to contract for It seems they were permitted by General Wool to write open letters to their friends. The news of their capture, will doubtless create great consternation in the South, It is a very depressing circumstance, following as it does, close on the capture of Port Royal.

Good News. The war news which we publish this week is highly interesting, and well calculated to carry a thrill of joy to the breast of every true patriot in the land. The importance of the victory of our naval and land forces in South Carolina, cannot be easily overrated. We have gained a foothold in the very hotbed of secessionism, and if our troops there are promptly reinforced, the Stars and Stripes will soon be seen floating in triumph over Fort Sumter and in Charleston. This is decidedly the most important movement of the army since the beginning of the war, and it should be followed up promptly by a bold and decisive blow at the Capitol of the Palmetto State. Having gained an important advantage, let us make all out of it we can during the present campaign. The news from Kentucky is also important and gratifying, and leads us to confilently hope that the secession forces in that State will soon be driven beyond her borders.

County Board.

On last Wednesday, Peter J. Little, Esq., our newly elected County Commissioner, was "sworn n," and forthwith entered on the discharge of lent Clerk and practical business man, and pos | Wm Tibbott, Benj Wertner. esses all the qualifications necessary to make an excellent and accommodating officer. The taxpayers of the County, could not possibly have made a better selection for the position. Mr. Lloyd whose term of office as Commissioner, has ust expired, was an excellent officer, and in retiring, carries with him the best wishes for his future prosperity, of all with whom he transact ed business officially. The Board is now composed of Dr. D. T. Storm, of Loretto, James Coop er, Esq., of Johnstown, and Peter J. Little, Esq., of Allegheny township.

The Lady's Friend .- Godey's Lady's Book for December is on our table. It contains the usual amount of interesting reading matter, and the Engravings are, we think, the finest ever published in a Magazine. During the year 1862 each number of the " Book " will contain a double sheet Fashion Plate, containing from five to seven full length colored fashions; each plate alone being worth the price of the Magazine. Now is the time to form clubs.

The Foster House, Johnstown, is decidedly the best Hotel in Western Pennsylvania. The Proprietor, Mr. Wm. Richter. spares no pains to render his guests comfortableand at home. He merits the liberal share of patronage he receives from this portion of

of the Alleghanian, drinks too much of something stronger than small beer, since he became a politican. This is bad, very bad. If he carries on so while a "common man," what will he do when he gets to Congress.

22 Our trusty and well beloved brother of the Alleghanian, wrote a lengthy letter to Mordecia recently, in which he says among other things-"i wants you tu du awl you us to state he will do in a horn.

Last Sunday was decidedly the unpleasentest day of the season. There was a slight fall of snow, and the air was intensely cold. The weather however, has again very fleet to have been very severe. The steamkindly "cleared up," and the sun smiles on us with all the genial fervor of a sincere

2. The advertisement of Mr. Wm Patton, into days paper, will be especially interesting to those of our new married friends who are making arrangments for setting up house-

20 The track of the Ebensburg and Cresson Rail Road has been laid to the bridge across the branch of the Conemaugh, within sight

Little X has resumed his post as clerk at cent sickness. Although by no means a giant in off. size he is every inch a man.

RESPECTFULLY DECLINED. -Clara's Poem. We entertain no doubt that it is as she says. original. If it is not, she certainly displayed very bad taste in selecting.

Read Prof. Wood's advertisement.

LAMPS .- Lamps for the parlor, dining room and kitchen; Lamps for the centre table, work stand and mantel; Lamps for the pulpit, Lamps to swing, Lamps for wall-sides and Lamps to carry around-in short, Carbon oil Lamps of every discription and pattern, and for every purpose, may be found in quantities at the Tiuware and Stove Depot of F. Chimneys. He has just received a large invoice of the new style patent oval chimneys. which together with lamps and wicks, he is prepared to furnish to retail dealers at Pittsburgh prices. Those who try a Carbon Oil Lamp will never buy any other .- Johnstown Tribune.

UF We respectfully direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. John B. Fromald, in another column. His stock of millenery and Fancy Dress Goods, is the most extensive and best selected in the county, and his prices regulated to suit the times. Our Ebensburg friends when they visit Johnstown, should give him a call.

Colonel Richard White, s regiment and Colonel J. M. Power's regiment, both received marching orders on Monday of last week They are now at the seat of war.

col items and scoundrels are scarce articles in Ebensburg just new. That's so.

Increasing rapidly-Our subscription list. That's so too.

LYBEUM .- The question for debate at the Ebensburg Literary Association on next Friday evening is :-

Resolved-That it would be detrimental to the Union cause to open a port for Traffic in

L. T. Evans, Secy

List of Jurors December T., 1861.

GRAND JURORS.

Joo Flanagan, Foreman, T Brookbank, Paul Cobaugh, Samuel Dillon, Wm Dysert, James Douglass, Evan E Evans, John J Evans, John Good, Samuel D Goughenour, John Gillon, John E Hare, Jacob Hoover, John Heslop David J James, Samuel Kring, John McBride, Jac Pringle (of Geo.) John Park, the duties of the office. Mr. Little is an excel- Jos L Parker, Rees E Rees, James M Riffle,

TRAVERSE JURORS - FIRST WEEK.

Henry Anstead, M M Adams, D Berkstress er, Ansalem Bradley, Robt J Bryant Samuel Black, Samuel Baxter, Samuel Cain, Francis Cooper, Thomas J Davis, James Duncan, Daniel Davis, Patrick Donoughe, J Eidhen-Goughenour, James Griffin, James Glasgow, Hiram Hays, Jacob Holsopple, Wm J Jones, Benjamin James, Griffith J Jones, George Kohlar, D Litzinger, Sylvester Little A R-Longenecker, James McCoy, Patrick Moran, James Mardis, James Mckeever, George Mitchell, John McGough, John B Miller, James Paul, Sylvester Parish, Thos Powell Cyrus Reilly, Samuel J Royer, John Swegler, Geo W Stalb, Wm Slick Jr , John F Tibbott, to spread before our readers. In the ac-

TRAVERSE JURORS - SECOND WEEK.

Richard Adams, Francis, Bearer John Behe John Coshong, Henry Delozier, Cornelius Dever, Be jamin Edwards, Evan J Evans, John Edmiston, David Farner, Jacob Grembling, Wm Davis, David Hamilton, Lewis Hoover, John Homer, Josiah R Hite, Jacob Hamilton, Michael Kline, Jacob Levergood, Wm Litzinger, Joseph Layten, David R Lucas, Simon Litzinger, Sam'l Long, Geo Mack, E C McMullen, Alex McIntosh, Sam'i J Metz, Luke McGuire, Geo Mickey, John Nipps, Geo W Osborne, Constantine O'Niell, Newton J Roberts. Michael Rutch, Joseph We regret to state that our neighbor Reynolds, Jacob R Stull, Aaron Sherb'ne, John Steetham, John Sharbaugh, Wm Simons, Jacob Wirtz, Wm Weakland, Augustine Walters, David Younkin.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 13. via Baltimore The steamer 'Bienville' has just arrived at Old Point from the great expedition. She left Port Royal on Sunday morning, and by their rebound, from not being properly Dawn were not known, and the vessel was should acknowledge their tool bredayed kan, to cekewer fur me the nominashun fur brings cheering intelligence. She proceeds secured to their carriages.' Of this, we are Kongerass," all of which Mordecai requests at once to New York, where she will be due not told, however, in any of the communica- blockade successfully. It is the opinion of ormation day after day to-morrow evening.

place, and proceeded direct to Washington ted otherwise, appears too much of a mystery with dispatches and trophies of victory-two brass cannon and Rebel flags. He reports the gale encountered by the

ers Union and Oceola went ashore and were lost, as previously reported.

The steamer Governor foundered at sea, but the Isaac T Smith succeeded in saving all her crew with the exception of a few ma-

The fleet arrived at Port Royal on Monday, the 4th inst. On Tuesday the smaller gun-boats sounded and buoved out the channel under a fire from the forts, which did no damage. On Wednesday the weather prevented active operations, but on Thursday morning, the 7th inst , the men-of-war and the gun-boats advanced to the attack.

The action commenced at 10 o'clock A. M and was hotly carried on upon both sides, and lasted four hours, at the end of which time the Rebels were compelled by the show-

officer, the Chief Engineer of the Mohican, About twenty men were wounded.

The Rebel loss is unknown. Fifty-two bodies were found by our men and buried. the Arcade, looking a little the worse of his re. All their wounded except two were carried

> calibre They were both new and splendid earthworks, of great strength, constructed in the highest style of military science, and pro-

The final retreat of the Rebels was a perfeet rout. They left everything -arms, equip ments of all kinds, even to the officers' swords and commissions. All the letters and papers, both public and private, order books and doeuments of all kinds were left in their flight, and fell into our bands, affording our officers much valuable information. Among the papers was a telegram from Jeff Davis to the commander of the post, informing him of the W. Hay, Canal street. Also-Wicks and sailing of the fleet, and that he knew their destination to be 'Port Royal.' (Who was the traitor?)

The whole surrounding neighborhood was seized with a perfect panic. The day after the fight the Seneca and two other gun-boats. under the command of Lieut. Amman, proceeded up to Beaufort and found but one man in town, and he drunk.

All the plantations up the river seemed to be descrited, except by the negroes, who were seen in large numbers, and who as the boats passed, came down to the shore with their bundles in their hands, as if expecting to be

All the letters in the Beaufort Post Office were seized.

After the capture of the forts, the whole army, about 15,000 strong, were safely lanlanded, and established on the sacred soil of South Carolina.

The forts were but little injured, but the Rebels could not stand the explosion of our big shells. The force of the enemy is ascertained to be, from 3,000 to 4,000 men, under Gen Drayton, of South Carolina

Our victory is complete-the enemy leaving everything but their lives, which they saved by running.

J S Bradford of the Coast Survey, bearer of despatches, and Lieut. R H Wyman, commanding the Pawnee, also arrived in the Bienville, and take the boat to-night for Bal-

The boats from the Wabash were the first land after the fight, and Captain John Rodgers was the first man on shore. The boats returned ladened with trophies of all kinds One of our officers found an elegant cavalry sword, with a solid silver scabbard. Swords, pistols &c , were scatttered about in every direction, and in any quantity But four prisoners were found, two of them being wounded.

All hands connected with the fleet are represented as acting in the most gallant man-

The reporters who accompanied the expedition return to New York in the Bienville, with full details.

A flag of truce was sent to Norfolk yester- landterday, but it is understood to have brought no additional tidings.

How the Rebels Account for their

We have obtained a copy of the Norfolk Day-book, of Monday November 11th. It contains an editorial article, in which the desicher, Adam Fockler, John J Farren, John feat of the Rebels is attributed entirely to the Flick, Henry Fisher, Simon Eagan, Jacob J bad manner in which the guns of their forts were mounted.

We quote as follows :-

Dismounting of Guns in Shore Batteries.

We know so little about military matters, that we are loth to express an opinion without first consulting practical men on subjectwhich may arise for consideration, preferring in all cases to have the best views we can get counts which have reached us of the engagement at the batteries at Hilton Head and Bay Point, we have seen a good deal about our gurs being dismounted. Now, the engagement there, happens not to be the first we have had during the war, so we can safely refer to precedents.

At the attack on Sewall's Point, in this neighborhood, which took place at a time when every thing was new to us, and when if there had been any greeness, it should there have shown itself-we believe that no such announcement reached us as 'guns dismounted.' Well, further along in the progress of events, bring us to Hatteras, -and without mentioning the innumerable other instances in which engagements were had with our shore batteries of heavy orduance. without our guas being dismounted Hatteras being an engagement in which quite as formidable a force was brought to bear as against Hilton Head, we were not informed of anything of that kind taking place there. The natural inference is, that there was considerable want of management on the part of those in authority in the battle of Port Royal, and that the 'guns dismounted themselves Capt Stealman, however, left her at this of thirty or thirty six guns could be dismoun- be destroyed with a very slight effort. to practical minds with whom we have con-

We have been so often told that one gun on shore is more effective than five or ten on ship board, that we are forced to credit the assertion; and how the thing was possible for those shots to dismount our guns, one after another, is a matter altogether unaccountable unless the rebound dismounted them. We could not see how the ships could have possibly dismounted them as they could not obtain such positions as to have accomplished the result, however, from what light we have had on the subject so far, we believe the dismounting of those guns was the means of allowing the enemy's ships to pass our batteries, and if our surmises should prove correct in this case. in may be the means of teaching our people a lesson at other points, which will prevent a recurrence of such another disaster

We see by some accounts that Commodore Tatpall, after his little fleet could no longer be effective, took his crew off and sent the were unaccustomed to handling such guns. that the Commodore and his men must have been expert at it, and therefore it could not have been so much for want of good gunners Two forts were captured-Fort Walker on as for good guns, or those they had improp-Hilton Head, mounting twenty guns, and erly grared, at the time the Commodore went Fort Beauregard on Bay Point, mounting to their assistance. If the guns had been nineteen guds. The guns were of heavy properly fixed it might have been that the result would have turned out quite different .-When he got there it was too late to think of making alterations, and he found himself nounced by our engineer as impregnable powerless, each gun possible dismounting itsagainst any assault by land forces.

powerless, each gun possible dismounting itself from the rebound. Whose fault was it?

New York, Nov 13 - The journal of the the humblest messenger. The Associated Press Reporter, on the steamer ploit at Por: Royal was certainly not Vanderbilt. received this evening by the if quite as electric in its effect upon ti steamer Bienville, gives the details of the bat- lie mind, as the taking of these general tle of Port Royal, which are mainly covered by the reports already received.

The following are the most interesting extracts from this letter -

The steamer Baltic got around near Hat-

teras on the 31st. ult, but got off without Government is now engaged in discus-The gale on the 1st and 2d just, was very

severe, and the fleet completely scattered The steamer Illinois lost a smoke stack. The rendezvous was reached at eleven o'clo-

ck on Saturday morning. The steamer Winfield Scott reached the rendezvous on the evening of the 3d, with loss of masts and her bow stove in She had an extremely rough, time and was obliged to threw over her three rifle cannon, all her freight muskets and equipments of her five hundred men, and everything but the rations to keep her from sinking; and but for the labor of the soldiers in baleing her, the fires ton Mercury, accepts all the difficult would have been put out, and nothing could dangers which may follow the bold have saved her.

The steamer Bienville went to her relief when her Chief Engineer, his Assistant and three of the crew jumped aboard the Bienville, leaving the Scott to her fate. Their action nearly created a panic among the soldiers, who gave up all for lost, but the Captain of the Scott put the Chief Engineer in irons, and brought him and the recreant crew back, when

things went on better. Col Clark of the Fiftieth Pennsylvania General Butler, of Mussachuseus, sure, Regiment, five hundred of whom were aboard | war is to be illuminated by her burner the Scott, describes the night as one of hor- and villages' We have forester, and ror. The gale was terrible and the vessel a deprecated the wretched policy which h mere shell. The men were terrified by the duced the invasion of the State W. cracking of the timbers as the masts went over | wished that it could have been otherwiboard, and despair seized them when they dis that the redemption of Maryland, and covered that she leaked badly, to which sue- protection of South Corolina had been a ceeded a panic, when the crew attempted to plished by fighting on the banks of the

The Scott was taken in tow by the Vanderbilt which out clear from the Great Republic in the gale.

The steamer Governor went down with twenty men, the Pembina taken off all who could escape. The account of the battle is substantially

the same as that clready received The Wabash had ber machinery disabled Our gun boats were sent up the creek to cut off the refrest of the Rebels; but where they had disappeared to could not be ascer- spills and power, and defenders of the

The First Brigade landed on Southern Point on Thursday evening, and at Hilton Head Nov. 9th. This Point is on South Is-

The New York Seventy-Linth Regiment have possession of Bay Point The 'est of the troops, with the Generals,

are on Hilton Head. Five of the twenty gans of this fort were

There were 1800 Rebels at Hilton Head. and 1500 at Bay Point We have captured 55 cannon, 500 muskets

and any quantity of ammunition. The road by which the Rebels escaped was covered with rifles, muskets, knapsacks, &c We have taken at least 2500 blankets, and tents for 3000 men.

The Rebel guns were all 32 pounders, four being rifled, and cast this year at Richmond The others were from Norfolk, including the English gun captured in the last war. The musket ammunition was all English, and the fort ammunition from Richmond

The Chief Engineer of the 'Susquehana'

Thirty dead Rebels have been found, and more were bastily buried in the sand. The Georgia troops ran first, the South

Carolina troops last. A German artillery company, who served the guns, stayed till the last camps on both points were given up to plunder by the marines, who reaped rich barvests.

FORTRESS MONROE, via Baltimore, Nov 12 vey for the annual appropriation granted -The gun boat Duren arrived at Fortress | for a totally differently purpos Monroe on Monday afternoon. She left The South, of course, has these to Washington about a fortnight since and well as ourselves; but they are of more cruised in the Potomac until Suday last at 3 | to us than to them, for we have como'clock, P. M. At that time she started the sea. On our ships, in our registers southward and when at Bayd's Hole, opposite ming the expedition, they are studed Maryland Point, she was fired upon by a new | their careful study prevert mistake an Rebel battery, and immediately replied.

The firing was continued for nearly an was moving upon almost familiar ground hour with vigor on both sides. The guns of a heat but what landed its troops just the Rebels were badly aimed; but thirty shots | soundings and topography direct were counted by those on the Dawn, none of which injured the vessel materially. The standy moving Southward, the value guns of the battery were two rifled thirty-two | carefully prepared charts of the Survey pounders, and an ordinary thirty-two pounder. The effect of the discharges of the that the press, as rir e ting the finally kept on down the stream, running the source from which they extract pages of tions from that quarter. But how a battery the officers of the Dawn that the battery can

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 -Capt Taylor, who arrived here with dispatches, reports that when the San Jacinto stopped at Cienfugus the escape of Slidell and Mason was ascertained Proceeding thence to Bahams, itwas understood that they had taken passage on the 7th inst, on the British mail steamer Trent, plying between Vera Croz, by way ted-but treated with marked couried of Havana to St Thomas to Southampton -While the San Jacinto who was in the parrowest part of the Bahamas channel, about twenty four miles to the Westward, they met the packet, and, as usual in such cases fired a shot across her bow and brought her to. Two boats were then sent to her, under the command Lieut Fairfax, who boarded the packet ever. Mr. B., states that a good brand and arrested Mason and Slidell, who were flour sold for \$7 per barrel (who esale personally known to him. They first ob- beff \$16 per barrel; corn, per bushel jected to their being removed without the em- 75 cents; oats, 46 to 49 cents per ployment of force for that purpose. Howev- potatoes, 40 cents per peck; print butter ever, they were soon after removed without to 55 cents per pounds, and bac n at further trouble, and conveyed to the San Jan- per peuad retail. into. Messers, Eustis and M'Farland were also brought on board, and they are all on prices ruled high. A good article Our loss was only eight men, and only one vessels up the river out of harm's way, and their way to New York. The packet had no leather brought 33 cents per pound, and his then went into the batteries with his men,— other flag save her own—that of Great Bri 26. Brogans for army use, rated from \$1. Now it occurs to us, if these at the batteries tian.

The remainder of the passengers, including the ladies connected with Slidell and Mason party, were not molested, and were therefore left free to pursue their journey.

The official dispatches are voluminous and include several accounts of the capture, together with the protest of Mason and Slidell against being taken from a British ship.

The intelligence of the capture of Mason and Slidell has diffused the greatest joy amernment officials of the President down to chant doing business in Brooklyn.

garded unprincipled and dangerous rei

WASHINGTON, Saturday Nov. 9, 10 The exchange of prisoners is likely complished on satisfactory conditions question. Lieut Murtz of the Union who has been released from Richmond ole, in order to urge upon the Gover the expediency of making exchanges, ses great confidence in the success of h

The President has commenced the pr ations of his usual message.

The Long Bridge over the Potomic constructing, and will be kept in repa military uses during the winter

South Carelina and her Fale South Carolina, according to the C which she has taken in the rebellion following is an editorial article in the ry of November 8:h:-

South Carolina and her Invades South Carolina began the war, and perhaps, fitting, in the nature of things she should end it. The rage and hate enemies have precipitated them on her They come to punish her for daing to her liberties and independence. Horse

But since all our eff ris to shield a Carolina from invasion have failed, we a with cheer ulness the fate which is and There are few calamities, without a deeming advantages to those who sufcan, and we will, make this invasion and occasion for illustrating the characterist Southern soldiers. Let the invaders of is the unanimous feeling of our people Yas kee enemies will, sooner or layer. their cost, the difference between iter erties, their homes and their native land they can take Charleston with two thousand men, let them have it We worthy to possess it; and it will be a fi memorial-laid in ashes-of our into and base degeneracy.

But if, on the centrary, we shall on our soil, a prison above it or a grave neath it, will it not end the counts! (cians, the great cause of the Confederacy your native land. It has pleased Go place upon you the responsibility of eleas He did that of commencing, this glo war. Free and far, let your names amongst the nations of the earth as one freest, bravest, a d most enlightened a that has lived in the tide of time. Let uwith one heart, repeat the noble senting one of her dead sons-"It is better for 8 Carolina to be the cemetary of freenes the home of slaves." - Mercury.

The Present Value of the C

To the commerce of a maritime natura an institution as the Coast Su vev is no ledge to be of the greatest importance. in glancing over the minute details of maps of the Chesapeake, the North Caral Inlets and Sounds, Port Royal Estan Bull's Bay, Fernandina, and various p on the Gulf coast, all of immediate inco and interest, we feel that the nation is than repaid by the war use of the Coast

as er. Not a ship of our great fleet but

To such expeditions as mut be a ce cannot be over- stimated, and it

AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND From the Baltimore American. tichmond is described as equating

New York city in loveliness and gay the principle streets are thronged at zens, ladies and soldiers, and the varipartments of trade are brisk. Mr. B. that although he expressed himself on occasions as a Union man, he was not respect. All the hotels with a single tion-(the Continental.) were solely by the army, used principally for the Measels and typhoid fever had been prevalent, but the last official repo Surgeon General announces the le l' srmy as improving, and the sex less

The shoe and leather trade was lively better kind of boots and shoes sold very highest rates. The equipments of Confederate troops are not a bit different for those of the Federal troops. All were t formed, wore light blue overcoats, carri improved arms, and were well shed. complaint, however, prevailed in regard the the Subsistance and Quartermaster's partment, especially as the rations were provided at beadquarters, but not distributed

mong the various brigades with promptitude This was told by Mr. Browwell, a me