BALTIMORE:

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1861.

To-day having been set apart by the Governor of the State as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, no paper will be issued from this office to-morrow. Should news of sufficient importance come to hand, an extra will be issued at an early hour on Friday morning.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

The news from Fortress Monroe is devoid of interest. The steamer Constitution, with a large force on board connected with Gen. Butler's Expedition, has arrived in Hampton Roads on her way South. Butler was daily expected from the North, and it was supposed that as soon as he arrived, the expedition would set sail. The stone fleet, consisting of worn-out whale ships, is already on its way to the place of rendezvous. The fleet is said to be also a portion of Butler's grand expedition. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* states that its object is to obstruct the channels at the entrance of Charleston and Savannah, and exults in the hope that the blockade of both these ports will thus be rendered effectual for many years to come.

The steamship S. R. Spaulding sailed from Fortress Monroe on Tuesday for Hatteras, with naval and army stores for the troops stationed on that inhospitable coast. Flags of truce were exchanged between Fortress Monroe and Norfolk on Tuesday, and parties came through from the South, but no further intelligence concerning the attack on Pensacola could be obtained.

The Government, according to the New York *Times*, declines to assert any fixed policy in reference to negroes taken from Southern masters. The treatment of the question is to be left to the discretion of the commanders of the various military departments, who are to adopt a line of policy most suitable to the locality in which they may be situated. It is asserted that no rule could be laid down that would be applicable to the different sections of the country in which the "peculiar institution" is tolerated. The treatment of slaves is therefore hereafter to be left in the hands of the commanding Generals.

A letter from the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, written from Washington, and published to-day, cannot fail to attract attention. Already is dissatisfaction being expressed in the West at the enormous patronage bestowed by the Government on the Eastern States. It is asserted that while the people of the East are reaping golden harvests, the Valley of the Mississippi is a solitude—hundreds of steamers are rotting at the different landings, while the large number of men, and the vast amount of capital employed in inland trade are idle. Complaint is made that while every old hulk at the East, by some means or other, gets into Government employ at enormous rates, no provision whatever has been made for Western boats and Western men.—The writer says that when a Western President had been elected, and after he had put four Western men in his Cabinet, hopes were entertained that it would be found out there was a West, but those hopes have not been realized, and Independently of the sacrifice of life, the grain-growing States of the Great West are to bear the burden of taxation, without deriving any corresponding advantage from Government patronage.

We also publish extracts from a letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, which gives an amusing account of the expedition to the Eastern Shore of Virginia. The Federal forces which landed in Accomac and Northampton counties are set down at 5,000 men, while the number of Confederates is said to have been only 700. The writer sarcastically remarks that the "magnificent bubble of the peninsular war has been pricked, and very little survives the collapse." Loud complaints are made against the commissariat, some of the men having nothing to eat for many days, except a little hard bread that they carried with them. The inhabitants are represented as a slow and ignorant people, who scarcely ever see a newspaper. The expedition is said, however, to have accomplished one good thing for the people already, in giving them the first intimation of the battle of Bull Run. The writer says that these poor benighted beings "know nothing, and do not want to know anything."

There is nothing of special interest from Missouri. General Price is reported to be at Pleasant Hill with 25,000 men. Some of the Government cattle and freight wagons have been recaptured from the Confederates. Colonel Jennison, in imitation of the notorious "Jim Lane," threatens with confiscation of property and burning of homesteads all persons who are now in arms, and who refuse to surrender them to him in accordance with his proclamation.

A Washington correspondent states that Secretary Cameron, in his forthcoming report, will take strong ground in favor of the emancipation of all slaves owned by Confederates who have taken up arms against the Government.

The Philadelphia and New York papers contain accounts of a skirmish at Hunter's Mills, on Tuesday last, between a detachment of Federal troops and a party of Confederates, in which the former were defeated with considerable loss. Forty-five men are said to be missing.

On the same day Colonel Bayard started from camp Pierrepont with 700 cavalry, and succeeded in surprising a small body of Confederates near Drainsville, killing two, wounding one and capturing eleven only. During the skirmish Colonel Bayard was slightly wounded, as were also two of his command.

Judge Freese, of the Provost Court at Alexandria, has issued an order exacting an oath of allegiance from all attorneys practising in the Courts of that city.

The London *Review*, in an article entitled The War in America, discusses the question of blockade. The writer contends that in view of the evils inflicted upon the commercial and manufacturing interests of the maritime States, the latter will be constrained before long "to investigate anxiously the grounds upon which a belligerent is justified in inflicting upon a friend a penalty intended for the subjugation of an enemy." If the blockade be persisted in for any considerable length of time, it is argued that France and England will be greater sufferers than the Southern States, and that as neutrals, having grave interest at stake, it may be incumbent upon them to intervene, as they have a legal and a moral right to do. This intervention may take the form of a recognition of the Confederate States; and the fact that the United States sent consuls to the South American Colonies before the Spanish troops had left the country is cited as justifying a similar course on the part of European Powers in the present instance.

A telegram from Boston, dated yesterday, states that a portion of the Maryland prisoners at Fort Warren whose release was previously reported to have been ordered by Secretary Seward, are still held in durance in consequence of their refusal to take the oath of allegiance, which had been tendered to them.

The dates from San Francisco, by telegraph, are to the 24th instant. The steamer Uncle Sam had sailed for Panama, carrying a large number of army officers on their way to the Atlantic States. She also had on board $1,200,000 in gold, $970,000 of which is destined for New York. Trade was dull. The news from Honolulu is to the 12th ult., but only relates to the movements of the whaling fleet.

THE GRAND AMATEUR CONCERT.—A more triumphant musical success has never been achieved in our city than was presented in the performance of Thursday evening last, to a crowded, fashionable and discriminating audience. The artistic style in which every piece, without exception, was executed, deserves criticism. To Mr. Gegan all praise is due. The whole performance won the impress of his acknowledged taste. Never did he appear to greater advantage than on this occasion, surrounded as he was, by numerous pupils, whose talent he has so successfully cultivated. The general wish is for a repetition; and we hope, as well for those who were present, as for the numerous persons who could not gain admittance, that it will be repeated.

THE GRAND CHARITY CONCERT.—The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of the Grand Charity Concert, to take place this evening, at the Maryland Institute, under the auspices of Iris Lodge No. 48, I. O. O. F., for the benefit of the poor of this city. As the proceeds of this Concert are to be devoted to a laudable object, we hope their efforts will be liberally rewarded.

We have been requested to state that the paragraph now going the rounds of the papers, and which found its way into the *News Sheet* yesterday, concerning the alleged elopement of Miss Helen Western, is totally devoid of truth. We have it from the most undoubted authority, that Miss Western was married in Troy, New York, some weeks since, with the full consent of her mother.

The Sickles Brigade, recruited in New York, contracted debts in that city amounting to $30,000, and the creditors have held a meeting to devise means to secure the payment of the amount.

The Hon. Thomas Bragg, of North Carolina, has been appointed Attorney General of the Southern Confederacy, in place of the Hon. Mr. Benjamin, who has been made Secretary of War.

The four Federal revenue cutters recently doing service on Lake Erie, have passed through the Welland Canal on their way to Boston.

EUROPE.

From the London Saturday Review, Nov. 2.

THE WAR IN AMERICA.

According to the latest intelligence from America, the relative position of the belligerents is much the same as it was the week previously. Every day, however, places in a stronger light the injuries which this aimless and calamitous contest is likely to inflict upon the welfare of neutral States. Every day brings with it an increasing conviction that the principles of international law which have hitherto governed the conduct of bystanders in this civil war will be put, by its continuance, to their severest test. Every day the flames of the fire which the Americans are kindling to burn their own house becomes more dangerous to their neighbors. It now seems probable that the attempt of the Northern "to subdue the rebels" of the Southern States by an army will share the fate of the disastrous precedent set by George III. and Lord North, and of which the political descendants of Washington are now exhibiting to the world so strange and so servile a copy. It appears equally probable that their navy will be the instrument chiefly relied upon to carry out a policy of coercion—not, indeed, by direct encounter with the navy of their enemy, for at present, whatever the war may hereafter produce, he can scarcely be said to have a navy—but by the institution of a general blockade over the whole of his coast.

The effect of such a blockade, continued for any great length of time, upon the commerce of other maritime States, especially of England and France, it is not difficult to foresee. The vast extent of seaboard which will be subjected to this hostile operation, the pressure, already evident, thereby inflicted on the trade of France, the immense importance of the particular article of commerce of which the English manufacturers will be deprived, and the severe, though perhaps (if Indian news be true) temporary distress of innocent millions, will combine to urge the neutral sufferers to examine the foundations of the law which imposes the suffering. They will be led to investigate anxiously the grounds upon which a belligerent is justified in inflicting upon a friend a penalty intended for the subjugation of an enemy—to consider whether the reason of the thing prescribes any limits whatever to the exercise of a power so harsh in its ordinary operation, and so terrible a scourge in the extraordinary dimensions which it is now about to assume—and to inquire whether this power be abused if it be practically employed as a means of compelling a neutral to become, tacitly or openly, a co-belligerent with the party wielding it. And they will finally ask whether there be any way of escape from a position of so much distress and hardship, consistently with the due observance of international justice and right.

These are most grave questions; but the indefinite continuance of such a blockade would force the consideration of them upon the Government of this country as well as of France, and some advantage may perhaps result from discussing them now. We are anxious not to be misunderstood. It is the duty of England to continue, as long as possible, the example that she is now setting of patience and forbearance towards her exasperated cousins on the other side of the Atlantic. Her present attitude—

A quisa di leon quando si posa—

in which the consciousness of right and might are happily blended, becomes her well. It behoves her to adhere to the strict observance of that international justice of which, in spite of occasional shortcomings, she has been on the whole the consistent and powerful upholder—a fact to which the great jurists and prize tribunals of America have borne ample and frank testimony. She must submit, like other neutrals, to all the consequences of a lawful blockade—that is, of a blockade duly constituted by a proper notification *de jure*, and maintained by a sufficient force *de facto*. She must consent to see her commercial navy subjected to all the necessary severities of the well-ascertained rules of prize law. Ships that sail from England or elsewhere with an intention of reaching a port of the Southern States may be seized, perhaps at any distance from that port, as guilty of the overt act which constitutes an offence against the law of blockade. Of the existence of this intention the captor will judge in the first instance, and, if he judge amiss, the ship must seek redress in a Prize Court of the belligerents. As a general rule, both ship and cargo are confiscated for a breach of blockade; but the latter may possibly escape, on proof that its owners are not identical with the owners of the ship, and, where these owners are different, possibly the burden of proving the guilt of the cargo may be held to lie on the captor.

The captor, who is to judge in the first instance, may be the commander of a man-of-war, an educated and honorable man; but, on the other hand, he may be the master of a privateer, who has obtained a commission (beyond or behind which the neutral cannot look) without any inquiry into his origin, domicile or character, and whose crew has been got together principally on the ground of their ferocity and recklessness. It is, of course, obvious that, in either case, the judgment of the captor must be formed in circumstances of haste and difficulty, and that the slightest suspicion will determine him in favor of sending the ship for trial in the Prize Court. It will be fortunate, indeed, if some privateers do not omit this formality. Much misconduct may, indeed, be—and we have reason to hope will be—checked by the firmness and wisdom of the judges of the international tribunals; and sentences of condemnation in costs and damages will gradually, as the war continues, render captors more careful and circumspect. As far as we are at present able to form an opinion on the very imperfect materials which have reached us, there does not seem to be any ground for disputing the justice of the sentences already given in the American Prize Courts.

To all these liabilities and vexations, galling and irritating as they are to a proud and brave people, England and other States, so long as they remain neutral, are morally bound (for States have duties as well as individuals) to submit. After all, they will weigh but lightly in the scale compared with the immediate suffering which the blockade will inflict upon the manufacturing population of the neutral States, and especially of our own country. If, however, such a blockade were to continue for an indefinite length of time, *quoique tandem* would be a cry which common feelings and common sense would raise in tones so loud that the strongest government might be unable to disregard it. "Is a large portion of the civilized globe" (it would be asked) "to lie under an indefinite commercial interdict in order to enforce a theory of law, applicable, originally and in its proper nature, to one or more particular ports?" "Cannot England find relief for her industry and commerce without being a law-breaker? It is surely impossible that international law should provide no remedy for a pressure upon the innocent which becomes intolerable. If this pressure be the legal incident of her neutrality, why must she remain neutral?" No statesman or jurist will deny that it is competent to a neutral to become a party in an internecine civil war, though the fitness of doing so is a question of grave public expediency. The equity of intervening may depend upon various considerations; but the legal and moral right to intervene—even without invoking the precedents of Greece and Belgium—cannot be disputed. Intervention, it is to be observed, may not only be exercised in various degrees, but may take various shapes. The recognition of a new State—its formal admission into the family of independent communities—is, in fact, a species of intervention, often of great moral effect.

Everybody knows the advantage which the King of Italy derived from the early recognition of his title by England. If it be true that an envoy from the Southern States has escaped the blockade, and is on his way to England, the question of this species of intervention will be speedily raised. The Northern States will remember, or will perhaps be reminded, that they were in so great a hurry to recognize the revolted South American colonies of Spain that they sent consuls to them before the Spanish troops had left the country; while Mr. Canning was continually attacked, both in and out of the House of Commons, for his determined courtesy to Spain, and for the firmness with which he persisted in withholding recognition till no moral doubt remained of the inability of the mother country to subdue those whom the politicians of Washington would now call rebels. The reception of an envoy from the Southern States might very possibly induce the Powers which command at present the nominal Government of the Northern States to attack Canada, or to take some other violent step wholly unwarrantable by international law. But even if this result should not happen, if this flagrant injustice should not happen, it is only too possible to imagine circumstances in which even those who are most averse to the idea, may urge the Government of this country to exercise its right of becoming, with France, a co-belligerent.—England may ultimately be obliged to say to the Northern States—"Your conduct is so injurious "to others as well as yourselves—your extravagant and prolonged exercise of the severest "of belligerent rights, and the enormous dimensions which you have given to the theory of blockade, inflict so much misery on the innocent, and "cause such intolerable vexations to the commerce of the whole civilized world—that the continuance of our neutrality is practically impossible, and we will take part with the Southern "States for the purpose of bringing to a conclusion "a disastrous and otherwise interminable war."—Even if England, from whatever motives of prudence or magnanimity, should pertinaciously refuse to take this step, she could not prevent France from taking it, and from being hailed as the peacemaker of the great American continent.

THE COTTON QUESTION.

The London *News* editorially condemns the folly and rashness which induces cotton operatives to strike on account of a reduction of wages at such a juncture as the present.

THE EXPEDITION TO MEXICO.

THE SPANISH COMMANDER.

General Prim is appointed military and political chief of the Spanish expedition to Mexico.

From Galignani's Messenger, Nov. 13.

The steam transport Aube has just taken on board 800 men, 150 horses, and the complete equipment of a battery of rifled cannon, as well as 600,000 rations of provisions, with which she is to leave Toulon this day for Mexico.

The screw ship-of-the-line, the Bayard, left Cherbourg two days back for Brest, with the tenth, eleventh and twelfth companies of the First regiment of infantry of marines, and with 200 men of the Third regiment of marines. These troops are to be embarked at Brest in a transport for Vera Cruz.

FRENCH OPINION OF THE EFFECTS OF THE MOVEMENT.

From the Paris Debats, Nov. 12.

The combined expedition, which is about to leave the ports of France, England and Spain, presents this grave character—that it is like retaking possession, at least morally so, of America by Europe. Since the Treaty of Paris, which in 1763 ratified the independence of the United States, or, if it be preferred, since the day of the 10th December, 1824, which secured the definite emancipation of the Spanish Colonies, European vessels have more than once appeared in the American seas to there execute acts of force. They have hitherto only appeared there, as it were, accidentally, either to inflict chastisement for a passing injury, to obtain the revision of a tariff, or to guarantee the security of European residents. Every one feels, that the present expedition, even were it confined to collecting the revenues of the custom-house of Vera Cruz in the place and stead of the Mexican government, is something more than the naval movements of former days.

It constitutes a real infringement on the famous doctrine of Monroe, which pretended to interdict Europe forever from exercising any influence over the destinies of America. No one can, in fact, doubt that the fate of Mexico now depends, more or less, on the three interfering Powers; their presence alone may lead to revolutions which their sword would support in case of need. Thus Mexico enters on a crisis, the issue of which is in the hands of Europe.

THE FRENCH ADMIRAL IN COMMAND—HIS ASSOCIATIONS WITH THE CONTINENT OF AMERICA.

From the Paris Debats, Nov. 12.

The brilliant officer, Rear Admiral Jurien de La Gravière, who is charged with the command of the French forces, bears a name which will twice have resounded in the history of Spanish America, and at two decisive moments.

In 1820, when it was no longer possible to doubt that the whole of America would be soon lost to Spain, it was the father of Rear Admiral Jurien de La Gravière to whom Duke Pasquier, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, confided the delicate mission of showing the French flag to those newly-born republics, and of preparing beforehand those relations which might be formed with them when Spanish domination should have definitely come to an end. M. Jurien de La Gravière left France with the Renommee and the Centaure. It would not be without interest, under existing circumstances, to follow in the Souvenirs d'un Amiral the recital of that campaign, which lasted nearly a year.

The officer of the Restoration was then a witness in Spanish America of the disorders and political faults which, forty years later, were to lead to that place, with a less pacific mission, an officer of the Empire, heir of his merit as well as of his name—It was already everywhere dictators, without force, who disputed for the government of republics without liberty. Already, also, among those alternations of anarchy and military government might be remarked, either at Buenos Ayres or at Peru, the last remnants of the first elements of that monarchical party on which the three interfering Powers appear now to reckon at Mexico and Vera Cruz. At Buenos Ayres, some time before the arrival of the Renommee and the Centaure, the republican authorities had deliberated on raising a throne, and seating the Duke of Orleans on it. Buenos Ayres, nevertheless, remained a republic, and it was England that rather required that result, as she did not like that a French prince should reign over La Plata.

AUSTRIA.

An imperial rescript, in reply to the address of the Croatian Diet, had been communicated to the Reichsrath. It expresses regret that Croatia should have forgotten that when the Emperor granted her those constitutional institutions which circumstances rendered necessary, it was with a reservation that the unity of the monarchy might be maintained. For this reason, continues the rescript, the Croatian Diet must now be dissolved. It will be re-assembled hereafter on the basis of the diplomas of October and February.

ITALY.

General Carbonelli has gone from Turin to Caprera to present an address to Garibaldi from the Neapolitans, praying him not to leave Italy.

The state of the province of the Posilletta is confirmed. The brigands have been beaten and dispersed in several encounters.

The *Nationale* asserts that Signor Ratazzi had obtained the intervention of the Emperor, in order to decide that Francis II shall quit Rome shortly.

It is stated from Rome that the garrison is to be strengthened by two extra regiments, forming, altogether, three divisions.

THE PROPERTY OF THE KING OF ITALY IN NAPLES.

From Galignani's Messenger, Nov. 13.

For some days past the public attention at Marseilles has been occupied with a trial which is rather political than judicial.

The question related to the ownership of two frigates, the Saunita and the Saeta, which belonged to the Neapolitan Government. Just before the fall of Gaeta, Francis II sold these two vessels, one of which was under repair in the port of Toulon, and the other at Marseilles. The sale was effected on the 23d January last, to M. Caume, shipowner, at Marseilles, who had furnished considerable supplies for Gaeta, and to M. Serre, then a banker in Paris. These sales were made to pay for the supplies sent to Gaeta. The Consuls of King Victor Emmanuel at Toulon and Marseilles claimed these vessels for their royal master. Their quality as Consuls of the King of Italy not having been then recognized, the tribunals could not admit their claim.

After the kingdom of Italy had been recognized by France, the claim was again made before the Tribunal of Commerce at Marseilles, and the case has just been pleaded at Marseilles. The demand made was opposed by M. Herrrer, in the name of Francis II., while M. Thouret pleaded for Victor Emmanuel. After reigning eloquent speeches from the counsel on both sides during the 8th and 9th inst., the Tribunal adjourned until yesterday, when it gave judgment. Taking into account that when the sale was effected Francis II. was still fighting for his kingdom, and was looked on as a King by almost all the powers, whose representatives were still at his Court, although he was forced to take refuge at Gaeta; considering further, that, under such circumstances, the sale of the vessels must be regarded as valid, the Court rejected the demand of the Consul of Italy.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Despatches from Bombay to October 23 had been received direct from Alexandria. The news is unimportant.

The government resolution on the subject of waste lands had been published and was considered satisfactory.

The Calcutta *Englishman* censures the Manchester manufacturers for doing nothing to further extend the growth of cotton in India. It proves that one pound of cotton costs the grower four-pence half-penny, exclusive of any profit whatever either to the cultivator or shipper, while new lands taken under cultivation would greatly increase expenses. Therefore there is little prospect of the Ryots being induced to enter largely into the cultivation of cotton.

Prince Kung has been requested by the Chinese Council to remain at the head of the foreign department in China.

Exchange was quoted at £2. 8d. at Calcutta.

THE WAR AND THE WEST.

From the Washington Correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The effect the war would have upon the material interests of the country has been the subject of much curiosity and speculation. That and the new tariff have greatly reduced our imports. The imports into New York since July 1, 1861, exclusive of specie, are only $96,847,398, while for a corresponding period last year they were $175,292,275. There is a falling off of almost one-half. Now, the receipts of gold from Europe and California, since January 1, 1861, have been $66,739,000, while the exports have been only $3,260,000, leaving a balance in our hands of $63,487,000 for the first eight months in the year. These figures account for the great amount of specie in Eastern banks, being almost double of any year before, notwithstanding their advance to carry on the war.

The Eastern and Central States cannot complain of a want of prosperity, notwithstanding the war. There is some lessening of commerce, but then their ships find employment in the service of the Government, for which they are well paid. Wherever I go, I find evidences of prosperity. This is especially the case in New England. Great speculations have been made in cotton and groceries.—A gentleman informed me that a friend of his who went to Europe a few weeks since, had just returned, having made clear $300,000. The shoe, woollen, and even the cotton manufactories, are doing a good business. An agent for selling the products of several factories told me that they were never making more money faster. The stoppage of the navigation of the Mississippi, and the consequent transportation of the immense products of the West over the railroads has so increased their business as greatly to increase the value of stocks and bonds, most of which are owned in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and the New England States. The amount of tons transported over the railroads and canals in the State of New York, this year, is 9,391,987, and the estimated value is $943,945,698. The amount of tons carried over the railroads in Massachusetts is 4,094,369, and the aggregate value $667,382,147. The tonnage of the public works of these two States is 13,486,357, having a value of $1,611,327,845. So much for closing the navigation of the Mississippi. Add to this the pay these railroads receive for the transportation of troops and army materials. Then the supplying the immense army gathered in the Atlantic States, and the expeditions by sea, furnish a ready market for all the surplus products of those States.

But while the East is thus reaping golden harvests from the war, how is it with the West? The Mississippi River is a solitude. Our steamboats are rotting at the wharves. The vast number of men, and the vast amount of capital employed directly and indirectly in the commerce of that river, are idle. Not so much as already stated, with the shipping at the East. Every old ship, steamboat, and other water craft not employed in commerce, is hired by the Government at enormous profits. Western steamboats and Western men engaged in navigation alone suffer from the war. Think of the fuss that has been made here over the little expense incurred in employing a few boats and water craft in Cincinnati to construct a pontoon bridge at Paducah!

Let us now look at the condition of our agriculturists at the West. While those of the East find a ready and remunerating market in their cities, their manufacturing towns kept busy in making war materials, and, above all, in supplying the wants of the vast armies gathered here and all along the Atlantic coast, what is the condition of the farmers of the West? The competition of the Mississippi being cut off they are at the mercy of those who control Eastern railroads and water navigation. Flour bears transportation in consequence of a foreign market, but at an enormous cost for carriage, all of which comes out of the pockets of the producers. But what shall we do with our corn, that most valuable of all the products of the West? The transportation is so expensive that not a bushel can be sent to an Eastern market. Not a bushel can be sent down the Mississippi. What shall be done with it? It must rot in the fields, or be burned for fuel. But the war not only cuts off the avenues for the transportation of our produce to market, but it also cuts off the avenues through which we have received our groceries, fruits, and the greater part of the purchased necessaries of life consumed by our families. Southern fruits, sugar, coffee and other groceries, which we formerly received from New Orleans, now reach us by coming round by the way of New York at an enormous expense, all of which we have to pay, while it leaves a nice profit in the hands of every Eastern man through which it passes, and along every railroad over which it goes. While the people of the West thus suffer for the want of a market, from increased expenses of transportation on which it exports and imports, it has also to pay a greatly increased price for dry goods and other purchased articles of consumption occasioned by the war and by a war tariff.

Now, while the West thus suffers, and is destined to suffer more and more from the war, what harvests does it reap from it? Nothing save the unfading glory won by our brave troops in every conflict in which they have been engaged. Their good order, sacrifices and bravery stand out boldly, in the face of the world, the admiration of every beholder; and all this, notwithstanding much bad generalship and a constant change of officers, showing either incapacity in their appointment or fickleness in their removal, and which has kept our brave troops most of the time doing little else than playing "hide and seek." While enormous amounts have been lavishly and speedily paid for horses, mules, wagons and other army equipments here, how grudgingly have the little sums contracted for the articles of the West been paid for the same kind, bought, as comparison will show, at a less price than was paid here!

It was hoped that when we elected a Western President, and had four Western men in the Cabinet, that the fact would not be forgotten that there was a West. Especially was it hoped that the fact would be manifest when, at the first sound of the war trumpet, our brave pioneers rallied around their country's flag, all ready for battle the moment they had shouldered their knapsacks and rifles. Especially should it have been remembered when they had stained many a battle-field with their own blood, and drenched it with the blood of their enemies. But what has been done for the West? The brave Lyon was left to perish for want of succour; not a move has been made to open the navigation of the Mississippi; even the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is left closed, when a few men and a little expenditure of money would open for our produce that important avenue of transportation. One-half of the men and expenditure of money which has been used in trying to get to Richmond and overrun Virginia, if used in the West, would have opened the Mississippi from its source to its mouth, would have crushed out rebellion in all the country west of that river, and ended the war by depriving the Confederates of the power to establish a great Confederacy founded on slavery, and to open a market for the indefinite extension of that institution.

In answer to all this, I know it is said that the money to carry on the war is supplied by Eastern men. Admitted. And, admit further, that, in supplying it, they are, in some degree, actuated by patriotic motives. But do they lose anything, or expect to lose anything by thus investing their surplus earnings? On the contrary, do they not regard the investment a good one, and are they not making, and do they not expect to make money out of it? What better can they do with this money than to get seven and three-tenths per cent. upon it? The loss is not with them; but the loss is with those who have to pay the interest upon the money, and finally the principal. And how are these to be paid? By direct taxation and high tariffs. And on whom will the burden of these mostly fall? On the farming interests. They are the ones that always suffer most from heavy taxes. Incomes can be lessened in amount by many fraudulent means, and all kinds of property hid from the tax gatherer except real estate. That cannot be hid nor can its value. The great West, then, has got to bear the chief burden of the great war debt already contracted and fast accumulating. Let this truth be sounded all along its rivers, and all over its vast plains and prairies.

The people of the West are generous to a fault, patient in suffering and sacrificing in patriotism, but is it not time for them to speak out in reference to the evils at hand and the greater evils approaching? Is it not time for them to let it be known here in Washington that there *is a West*, that we have rights, that we know our rights and dare maintain them? I tell you that the East is growing rich out of this war; that anxiety for its close is fast diminishing, and that its prolongation is not considered the evil that it was. It is the West that is interested in its close, and that should demand the adoption of measures that will most speedily bring peace.

FRANKLIN

From the Philadelphia Press.

FIRE AT PHILADELPHIA—DESTRUCTION OF ST. PAUL'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

On Tuesday afternoon, about twenty minutes before three o'clock, a fire was discovered in St. Paul's Roman Catholic church, in Christian street, between Ninth and Tenth. The regular pastor of the church is Rev. Patrick Francis Sheridan, who is absent on a tour to Europe, leaving in charge Rev. Dennis O'Harran and Rev. Mr. Hanagan, who reside on the premises. The church was built in 1843, and was a very fine and substantially built edifice, being one of the best that could be constructed. The whole of the interior of the church was ornamented in elegant style. There was an organ gallery, and very fine organ worth $2,500. The church had three altars. The main altar was constructed of wood highly ornamented, and was worth $600. The altar of Sodality was constructed of fine Italian marble, and was worth $500. The St. Joseph's altar, the smallest of the three, was worth $200. The church was beautifully decorated with pictures and paintings.

The organ was lost and the three altars were covered up in ruins. A statue of the Virgin Mary on the Sodality altar, worth $250, was saved. The Sodality roll, worth $100, was destroyed. A large number of pictures, and most of the furniture, were also saved. All the handsome carpets were destroyed. A number of sacred vessels, crucifixes, vases, flowers, vestments, and the general ornaments, were safely got out, although a large amount were also destroyed. On the north end of the church was a very high brick cupola; above which was a wooden belfry surmounted by a wooden cross. The fire was first discovered in the cupola, and soon extended to the wooden belfry. The belfry, after burning a short time, fell into the body of the church through the roof. Great fears were entertained lest it might fall in the opposite direction, in which case the result might have proved very disastrous. The bell, which was worth $1,500, also fell with a tremendous crash and lies covered in the ruins.

As soon as the belfry became enveloped in flames it burned with great violence and rapidity—a strong wind prevailing at the time. Owing to the wind large cinders from it were blown for squares, for a time threatening the destruction of the surrounding property. The occupants of the adjoining houses were on their roofs, keeping them from taking fire from the sparks. The wooden cross on the front of the church remained untouched by the flames. All the rescued property was conveyed into the Moyamensing Hall, on the opposite side of Christian street. The residence of the priests escaped the flames, but suffered serious damage by water. The furniture, libraries, &c., were considerable damaged. A number of the surrounding houses were also damaged by water. The whole church has been rendered almost a complete wreck, scarcely anything but the walls remaining. The estimated value of the edifice is $75,000, and the damage will amount to more than one half this sum. The property is partially covered by insurance, but it was impossible to obtain a list of the companies and amounts, as the policies are in possession of Bishop Wood, who is at present absent from the city.

As yet the cause of the fire remains a mystery, but will receive a thorough investigation by Fire Marshal Blackburn.

The scene during the height of the burning yesterday was of a marked and impressive character. In the night time it would have been sublime. The flames creeping up the tall cupola and cross, wrapping the belfry where the solemn-toned bell grew hot and blistered by the heat; the thousands of pale faces looking up, expecting the huge timbers of the cross to come sweeping down with death in its crash, made up a breathless time and a hideous picture.

The sparks and red cinders that were blown away by the northwest wind filled the roofs of the houses for some squares. The people could be seen upon the roofs, half blinded by the flying fire, sweeping away the sparks, and ever and anon the flames would flash up so that the stream of a hose had to be turned upon the sweepers, drenching them to the skin. And thus the merciless element licked up the fane where a thousand did daily worship. The fire—type of a world that knows no worship—had burned the temple of God, and as the great cross reeled and fell all the spectators held their breaths, and felt that some profanation was abroad.

The capture of the whale ship James Arnold has brought to New Bedford, from one of the Fejee Islands, the inner shrine of a heathen temple, said to be the first object of the kind ever brought to this country.

The news-boys of New York are to have a grand anniversary dinner on Thanksgiving Day. The dinner is to be provided by an association who have the boys in charge.

MARRIED.

In Philadelphia, on the 25th instant, by the Rev. John Ruth, EDWARD SPENCER, of Baltimore county, Miss A. C. BRADDIE HARRISON, of Talbot. (Eastern Shore and Baltimore county papers copy.)

On Thursday evening, 21st instant, by Rev. F. P. Duhadell, Dr. R. W. EARECKSON, of Kent Island, Queen Anne's county, to Miss E. SOPHIE ROSS, daughter of Col. Wm. Ross, of Talbot county, Md.

On Monday, November 18th, by Rev. S. V. Blake, THOS. H. HUMPHREYS to KATE, second daughter of J. A. Clarke, Esq., both of this city.

At New York, on Wednesday, April 21, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., Mr. WILLIAM T. LEVERICH to Miss MARY E., only daughter of the late John H. Carroll, all of that city.

DIED.

In Columbus, Ky., on November 11th, Lieut. HUDSON SNOWDEN, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Polk, C. S. A. The announcement of the sad accident at Columbus, in the explosion of a large Columbiad gun, carried a more poignant sorrow with it to a large circle of relatives and friends in this city, when it was ascertained that this gallant officer had been one of its victims. His manly nature and generous qualities had endeared him to all, while his honorable position which he held. But four days previous, he had braved the danger of the battle field of Belmont, where he was greatly distinguished for his coolness and gallantry. He fell at the side of his noble chief, in the discharge of his duty, in the cause for the which he had drawn his sword.

At the Widows' home, on the 24th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH PARADISE, consort of James Young, in the 63d year of her age.

On the 26th instant, MARY LEVINIA, youngest daughter of William and Lucy Hughes, in the 11th year of her age.

At New York, on Tuesday, November 26th, CHARLES BETTON, son of Rosina Perry Betton, aged 17 months and 10 days.

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