tion of 30 degrees that was 30 seconds in its flight. The initial velocity was said to be over 1,000 feet in a second, and on this liberal basis it was computed by persons present that the shot was projected to a distance of four and four-fifth miles with a charge of seven ounces of powder. We fear, however, that if the initial velocity was 1,000 feet, the average would not be more than 600 feet, in which case, supposing the time of flight to have been rightly taken, the little gun would have thrown its 5¾ pounds shot a distance of about three miles and a half.

A large number of the Hotchkiss shot have been ordered for the Sickles Brigade, and the next public trial of the projectiles will probably be made at the new Camp Scott, on Staten Island. We suggest that it should be managed by a committee of competent artillerists and engineers, so that the results actually attained may be known with more absolute certainty than has been possible in the two trials at East New-York, which we have described to the public.

A GOOD OLD KENTUCKY SPEECH.

THE UNION CANNOT BE DESTROYED.

By Senator Rousseau, in the Kentucky Senate, on the 21st May, 1861.

[The question before the Senate was on discharging the Committee on Military Affairs from the further consideration of a petition of sundry citizens of Paducah, praying for an appropriation for the purpose of establishing a fort at that place. Senator Johnson made a very able speech against the discharge of said Committee.]

Senator Rousseau said: I shall vote for the discharge of the Committee. The petition comes from the respectable constituents of the Senator from McCracken—Dr. Johnson. They ask for an appropriation to fortify Paducah. Their request has been duly and respectfully considered by the Committee on Military Affairs, and said Committee desires to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. The Senator from McCracken says he has but little hope of obtaining the appropriation, or that his people will be heard by the Legislature; that they are defenseless, and provision should be made for their defense. I asked that Senator against whom they would defend themselves? He was then on the floor of the Senate, but declined to answer. There could have been but one reply to the question, and that he would not give. I will give him the answer. The assumed preparation for defense was, in fact, a preparation to fight our own Government. Of this I have no doubt, and hence no reply to my question. Can it be that defensive measures are desired to oppose Jeff. Davis? Manifestly not. He would be sustained by that Senator, and those that act with him. But who threatens Paducah? Who offers to assail her? Who will assail her? Will our own Government assail her? Surely not. Then why fortify Paducah more than Covington, Newport, Louisville, Maysville, and other exposed points on the Ohio River? There is no reason for it.

But the Senator tells us that Louisville, too, might be fortified. I am much obliged to him. Louisville is in no danger. She is already fortified by the strong arms of her brave and patriotic citizens. They are loyal and true to the Union. She has no fears of our own Government. She knows that the United States Government is *here*, and she loves it for its blessings, and relies upon it for her protection. If assailed by the seceded States, and hard pushed, she knows where to find defenders, and she will have them. Her people will not tolerate the enormous expense necessary to her fortification, nor will she, in any event, fortify against her own Government. As her representative here, I'll lend myself to no such atrocious purpose. I will not fight, nor prepare to fight, against my own Government, nor countenance the schemes of those who do. Never! No, Sir, let those who would fight the United States, and like the work, go at it. I will not aid them in their treasonable projects, but will resist them to the last.

But I wish to sum up, Mr. Speaker. Permit me to tell you, Sir, what I think of this whole atrocious scheme of Secession. I speak for myself only, and am alone responsible for what I say; and I thank God that I may still speak what I think on Kentucky soil. Yes, Sir, good, brave old Kentucky, my mother, "my own native land," is still free. There is no reign of terror here. We still have free speech, a free press, and, as yet, we are free men. Kentucky is true and loyal to the Government. She still rests her head in peace and security upon the fond breast of her mother—the Union; and there may she rest forever. She has called upon her gallant sons to rally around her and beat off the vandals who would tear her away from her earliest and holiest associations, and bear her to certain destruction.

But Kentucky is in a false position. I felt it from the first. Yet, she having assumed a neutral attitude, I felt it to be my duty to stand by her, and I have faithfully done so. I am willing still to stand by the position of Kentucky, if we can do so in peace and security. But the position is an awkward one, and may be more awkward yet before our difficulties are ended. The Union is threatened; the Government is threatened by those who have not one well-grounded complaint to make against it—by those who have controled its destinies for years. I denounce the effort, and those who make it. I say it is wrong—infamous; and if successful it must entail ruin upon us and ours. We see the work of mischief going on, and quietly sit by with folded arms while it is done.

Kentucky has as much interest in the Union as any other State. She loves it as devotedly and shares its benefits and blessings in common with her sister States. She owes it her allegiance and her aid. Her people work for the Union; they talk for it; they pray for its preservation; yet they stand idly by, and let others, who have no more interest in it than themselves, defend it, and save it if they can. It is in a death struggle for existence, yet we have not a hand to raise in its defense. You say that it is the best government that ever existed on earth—it has ever protected and never oppressed you. But we are told that this is a fratricidal war—a *wicked* war! Well, who began it? Who caused it? Who attempted to break up the government? Who set the will of the people at defiance, and overturn the "best government on earth?" Let recently passed events, and those which are daily being enacted answer.

I say the laws should be enforced if we have any. If we have a government let it be maintained and obeyed. And if a wicked, factious minority, without cause, undertakes to override the will of the majority, and rob us of our constitutional and vested rights, let that factious and wicked minority be put down—peaceably if we can, but forcibly if we must. If you don't, they will put you down as certain as fate. Make your election. Don't stand passively by and see your own laws violated; your own Government destroyed, and your liberties swallowed up in tyranny, for fear of a "fratricidal war." If your fellow-citizen turns out to rob and murder you and yours, *stop* him. If you have to hang him why stop him in *that* way. But when he commits a murder and you would execute the law on him, he says, "O, none of that—no coercion; I am your brother; you must not hurt me;" and for fear of hurting your "brother," as he calls himself, you would permit him to go on in his work of crime. Let the will of the sovereign people be respected and obeyed. Let the laws of the land be enforced on all alike. If they are obeyed peacefully, so much the better; but, *let them be obeyed*. Then you will have peace and security at home, and power and respectability abroad. Unless you do this, you will have neither.

But the position of Kentucky will soon be more awkward than it is now. Secessionists will not allow you to maintain your armed neutrality one moment longer than they can help it. You will see it. They will destroy it when they can, and in any way they can. They have constantly denounced it, and have only *submitted* to it till they could do better. They will soon get up another programme of disunion, and make, or *try* to make, you play your part. The old game in a new form of bloodshed and sensations will be re-enacted for your destruction. You know not what may come; you may be overpowered by these men at home, or from abroad, and that is threatened now. What would you do then? Yield up your liberties into the hands of these broken down, disappointed and disgraced politicians? Will you submit to the sway of anarchy and the reign of terror now existing in all the seceded States? If not, what will you do? Why, you will call on your Government to do its duty and take care of you.

That is what you will do, and you will not call in vain. And will it not be a little embarrassing to call on a Government to aid you in your extremity, which you would not help when it was assailed by treasonable foes? I think it would. But you would get the help; no doubt of that. The Constitution of the United States pledges every State, and all the people of the United States to put down insurrections and rebellion, and secure to all within its limits a republican form of government. And, unless the State shall disregard—as some would have us do ours—its constitutional pledges and obligations, it will receive the protection of the General Government. I hope we shall never need it. It would be the last resort, but when the Union men of Kentucky are driven to that necessity, the appeal will be made. *Mark that.*

The truth is, our duty at first was to stand by our Government, and protect and defend it. If fit to live under, it was entitled to our respect and confidence and allegiance. If unfit, it should have been abandoned at once, and another formed more perfect. But while we owe our allegiance to it, let us acknowledge it like true men, and not turn our backs upon its greatest peril. We should not do this if we desire its preservation. We should stand by it like men, or pull it down at once. But we should not stand by and see others pull it down over our heads against our will to the destruction of our liberties, and say:

"We oppose you. We love the Government. It is the Government of our fathers; bought with their blood, and bequeathed to us. It is the best Government on earth, and in its destruction we see ruin to us and ours; but as you and we live in slave States, go on and do as you please. We will not resist you. Ruin us if you will."

And so never lift a hand to save us and our children the blessings of liberty. In my heart I do not approve of this course, and what I do not approve, no power on earth shall make me say. I am for the old Constitution of Washington and his compeers. For the old flag, the Stars and Stripes. God bless them; and I am against all factions that would take them from me. It matters not who they are or whence they come. Whether they come from England, France, Massachusettes or, South Carolina. If they would destroy the Government of our fathers, I am against them. No matter what may be the pretext. No, Sir, I am for the Union, and I am willing to defend it by any and all proper means. Our Government is the best in the world. It has answered well all the ends for which governments are made. We all know this. It has oppressed no man, nor has it burdened us a feather's weight. It has brought us nothing but blessings. Under it we have been happy, prosperous, and free. What more can we ask. All that Government can do, our Government has done for us. we have been free, as no nation was ever free before; we have prospered as no nation ever prospered before, and we have rested in peace and security. Yet all this would not do. Mr. Lincoln was elected, and corrupt politicians lost their places. They had controlled the Government in their own way for years. When they lost their power, they declared that the Government was corrupt and oppressive, and that they would destroy it. They robbed it of its arms and munitions of war, sending them South; they involved the Government in a debt of nearly a hundred millions of dollars; robbed the treasury; and thus leaving the Government impoverished and distracted they commenced the atrocious business of Secession. They had lost the offices, and they thought it necessary to create new ones for the benefit of the defunct politicians, and they did it.

This is the grand secret of the whole affair. Had they retained their grip upon the offices, you had never heard of Secession. All our losses, all our troubles and suffering, are the legitimate results of Secession. We must bear all, we must submit to all this in silence, that those disappointed politicians may be presidents, ministers, and high officials. Their day was ended by the election of Lincoln. They knew this, and seceded—made new offices and filled them.

Now behold the result of Secession. Distress and ruin stare men in the face; strong men, honest and industrious men, cannot get bread for their wives and children; the widow and the orphan, helpless and destitute, are starving; in all the large cities the suffering is intense; work is not to be obtained, and those who live by their labor get no money; property of every description has depreciated until it is almost worthless; in the seceded States, Union men are driven penniless from their homes, or hanged; and all this, Mr. Senator from McCracken, that peaceable Secession may go on, and that politicians may fill offices. And after you gentlemen bring all these calamities upon us, you falsely say that "Lincoln did it," and that we Union men are Abolitionists, and aid him. But I tell you that Lincoln has not done it. He was elected President by your help. You ran a candidate for the Presidency that the Democratic party might be divided, and Lincoln elected. That was your purpose, and you accomplished it; and now you have elected Lincoln thus, you must break up the Government because he is elected. Nothing can satisfy you but Secession. You will accept no compromise. To talk of compromise irritates Secession gentlemen—it irritates them to talk of the rights of anybody but themselves—they are indeed a very irritable set of people. If you speak of enforcing the laws of the land, why it's coercion, and at this word they forthwith go into spasms. They can't stand it at all. It is subjugation of the South by the North. If they threaten to hang you when they get the power—because you are true to the old Constitution and the old flag of Washington—and you get arms to defend yourself, why, it irritates them, and they won't stand it.

The Union men of Kentucky, seeing the condition of Union men in the seceded States, and seeing that they had to be hanged or be silent, and still wishing to be free as of yore, have lately purchased arms with which to defend themselves. This act is pronounced as a crime—a great crime. And how it irritates them. Garrett Davis received 1,200 stand of arms the other day, and a young gentleman of the Secession persuasion became so irritated that he could not stand it at all; that the "States Rights" men would not submit to it—no, never! Well, said I, I would not put up with it if I were in your place. I tell you what I would do, I would go and take Garrett's guns away from him. But—he didn't.

South Carolina was irritated at the presence of Major Anderson and fifty-five men at Fort Sumter; so irritated that she could not bear it. She tried to starve him to death; she tried to knock his head off, and burn him up. She bombarded the people's fort; shot into the flag of our Government, and drove our soldiers from the place. It was not Mr. Lincoln's fort; not his flag nor his soldiers, but ours. Yet after all these outrages and atrocities, South Carolina comes with embraces for us, saying: "Well, we tried; we intended to kill that brother Kentuckian of yours; tried to storm him, knock his brains out, and burn him up. Don't you love us for it? Won't you fight with us, and for us, and help us overthrow your Government?"

Was ever a request so outrageously unnatural; so degrading to our patriotism. And yet, Mr. Speaker, there were those among us who rejoiced of the result, and termed the assault upon their own fort and the capture of their own flag and their own soldiers a *heroic victory!*

Mr. Speaker, I am sick and tired of all this gabble about irritation over the exercise by others of their undoubted right, and I say once for all to you Secession gentlemen, that we Union men know our rights, and intend to maintain them; and if you get irritated about it, why—get irritated. Snuff and snort yourselves into a rage; go into spasms if you will; die if you want to, and can't stand it—who cares? What right have you to get irritated because we claim equal rights and equality with you? We are for peace; we desire no war, and deprecate collision. All we ask is peace. We don't intend you any harm. We don't want to hurt you, and don't intend you shall injure us if we can help it. We beg of you to let us live in peace under the good old Government of our fathers. We only ask that. Why keep us ever on the alert watching you, to prevent you from enslaving us by a destruction of that Government?

Senator Johnson—It is already destroyed.

Mr. Rousseau—Not a bit of it. The Union will never be dissolved. I know you say it is, but, believe me, it will *never* be dissolved. We may have much suffering; we may endure many calamities. War, pestilence and famine may befall us; our own good old Kentucky may be overrun and trodden under foot, and her soil may be drenched in blood, but the Union will never, *never* be dissolved. I have never had a doubt on this subject, never. I know we must suffer, but we must preserve the Union.

You, Mr. Senator from McCracken, are a sanguine man. You think the Union is destroyed. Well, you sometimes err. I believe you had a correspondence with "Uncle Abe," in which you committed a glaring error. But that was only a semi-official correspondence, and perhaps should not be alluded to here.

Senator Johnson (good humoredly)—Oh! yes; tell.

Mr. Rousseau—I thank you. Well, as one of the Senators of Kentucky, you made your most solemn protest against the stationing of troops at Cairo, Ill. The protest was very elegant, as is generally what comes from you—a little highfalutin it is true. You forwarded your protest to "Uncle Abe," and, in due time, received a reply, which was too good a joke for a good-natured gentleman like yourself to keep all to yourself, and so you disclosed it. Uncle Abe replied to you that your letter had been received, duly considered, and in reply, he had to say to you (one of the Senators of Kentucky), that if he had known that Cairo, Ill., was in your Senatorial District, he would not have sent any soldiers within a hundred miles of that point.

Mr. Speaker, I have but a word more to say. Kentucky is an armed neutral, it is said. I submit, with others, to that position. I hope that circumstances may not drive us from it. I hope that our Secession friends will be, in fact, neutral. If we remain so, it is said we shall have peace. I hope so; but the neutrality that fights all on one side I do not understand. Troops leave Kentucky in broad daylight, and our Governor sees them going to fight against our own Government, yet nothing is said or done to prevent them. Is this to be our neutrality? If it is, I am utterly opposed to it. If we assume a neutral position, let us be neutral in fact. It is as little as we can do.

Our Government, constitutionally administered, is entitled to our support, no matter who administers it. If we will not support it, and yet enjoy its blessings, in Heaven's name let us not war against it, nor allow our people to do so. Let us be true to our position, whatever it may be. We are nullifying at any rate. Our Government has not objected to it. But who can look an honest man in the face, while professing neutrality, refusing to help his Government to preserve its existence, yet secretly and traitorously warring against it? For one, Sir, I'll none of it. Away with it. Let us be men, honest men, or pretend to be nothing but vagabonds.

I hear it said that Kentucky will go out of the Union; that if she goes anywhere she will go South, &c., &c.

Mr. Speaker, let me tell you, Sir, Kentucky will not "go out." She will not stampede. That has been tried. Secessionists must invent something new in the way of Secession appliances before they can either frighten or "drag" Kentucky out of the Union. I tell you sensation gentlemen that your exciting events have ceased to affect us. Try something else. Get up a fight at Cairo, that you may get us to side with you. That is your game, and you will play it whenever you think you can succeed at it. You tried to scare us, but you failed in your purpose. And if you illegally and against right assault Cairo, I hope every man of you will get his head knocked or be taken prisoner, and that the Cairo folks will never permit you to come to Kentucky again. That's what I wish, and what I believe would happen in such an event.

But we won't "go out"—have not the least notion of it in the world. You must take us out according to law and right, or take us dead. Believe this, and act accordingly. It would be better for all of us. We shall be but too happy to keep peace, but we cannot leave the Union of our fathers. When Kentucky goes down, it will be in blood. Let that be understood. She will not go as other States have gone. Let the responsibility rest on you, where it belongs. It is all your work, and whatever happens will be your work. We have more right to defend our Government than you have to overturn it. Many of us are sworn to support it.

Let our good Union brethren of the South stand their ground. I know that many patriotic hearts in the seceded States still beat warmly for the old Union—the old flag. The time will come when we shall all be together again. The politicians are having their day. The *people* will yet have theirs. I have an abiding confidence in the *right*, and I know that this Secession movement is all wrong. There is, in fact, not a single substantial reason for it. If there is, I should be glad to hear it; our Government has never oppressed us with a feather's weight. The direst oppression alone could justify what has brought all our present suffering upon us.

May God, in his mercy, save our glorious Republic.

CANADIAN VIEW.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MONTREAL, May 30, 1861.

If you ask an intelligent Canadian whether the love of liberty and justice—under the benign rule of their universally-beloved sovereign, Victoria—or the interest of King Cotton, under that of the manufacturers of Manchester, are to direct the destinies of their mother country during the unhappy struggle in the United States, he will not hesitate in giving a most decided and emphatic reply. Yet it will not begin without me if since the *hasty* and most foolish articles of some of the most prominent U. S. journals have appeared. He will say that if your Government respect and believe the former, and listen quietly to the latter, all will be right; but if, on the contrary, they at once call their best friend ill names, because the cudgels of war are not at once taken up in their behalf, while such an influential interest has to be conciliated, he may reply in the true Yankee style, by asking another, and that is, What but this same interest—in another form—is creating all your own trouble? and how long did your Government try to conciliate it?

It is useless to deny that there exists a large, and indeed now influential class of men in England (as elsewhere) who have gone forth into the world with the same instructions said to have been given to the son of an aged but not too scrupulous personage, which runs as follows: "John, go do for yourself John; but bear in mind, John—get money. Honestly if you can, John—but get money." I do not pretend to know whether this word John has not been added to since its origin, and now become Jonathan; neither is it my province to inquire, but to an inquiring mind there is a field for speculation at least. But in plain Anglo-Saxon, which will be understood by both nations, it is the same struggle between principle and interest going on in both countries, and alike in both; the masses have the advantage; but England, or rather the great British nation, is not all contained on a small island in the sea. It is true that is where the heart lies, but its framework reaches round the globe, and wherever this interest, above alluded to, is not found, as in Canada, the people are a unit on the question now at issue; and, rest assured, Britain, notwithstanding the attacks upon her, will be governed in her policy by the masses of her people; although it is to be regretted that a discussion, which was pronounced premature by her own Prime Minister, should have drawn forth so strong language, and so foolishly hasty, from a portion of the American press, as to create feelings of resentment in any true Englishman. The only seeming excuses for the writers of such articles are, that they wrote hastily, without considering the fact that it took place immediately on receipt of news from America that the South were successful, the North divided, and even the Capital of the Republic in jeopardy, and before the arrival of the new Minister, or explanations as to the policy or plans of the new Government. But when it is considered that it is the same type that suggested the supplanting of a constitutionally-elected President by a Dictator, enough has been said. W. H. M.

From The Toronto Globe, May

As we predicted yesterday, the Secessionists have not defended Grafton in Western Virginia. They have retreated without firing a gun. They are also preparing to evacuate Harper's Ferry, which is in an utterly untenable position. Their cause is as good as lost. One month ago, they thought they had Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia, and Maryland, within their grasp. To-day, Maryland and Missouri lie at the feet of the North, Kentucky is neutral, Tennessee is being actively canvassed on behalf of the Union, and Western Virginia is formed into a sovereign and almost free State. One month ago, the Southern army were prepared to march direct on Washington, and even threatened Pennsylvania and Maryland from Harper's Ferry. To-day, they are content to take up defensive positions deep in the heart of Virginia, and are threatened with destruction by an overwhelming force. When a revolution does not go forward, it recedes. The retrograde movement from Harper's Ferry will inflict infinite chagrin on Jeff. Davis's army. It will disperse forever their golden dreams of conquest; it will reveal to them that they are about to undertake a weary, defensive warfare, with straitened means, against forces which they cannot cope with on equal terms. When we add that there are hundreds of thousands in Virginia watching the advance of the United States forces with joy, eager to reestablish the power of the Federal Government, we cannot suppose that there will be any great difficulty in accomplishing that work. There may be some fighting before Richmond; but the raw Virginian levies, ill-armed and worse fed, if they lose heart in retreat will soon disperse to their homes, and the more southerly Rebels will fall back on their own States. Gen. Scott is a capital tactician, and will dispense with fighting if he can. By skillfully displaying his forces he may compel the submission of Virginia without striking a blow. We presume that it will not be possible for the Northern troops to advance south of Virginia during the hot weather; but, if that State is conquered, the rest will follow in the fall. The pride of the South may be hurt, but probably the majority of the people will declare, after the war is over, that they were Union men all through, and entirely disapproved of the doings of Jeff. Davis.

FROM AN EXPATRIATED VIRGINIAN.

From a Private Letter.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., May 29, 1861.

MY DEAR BROTHER: I have just returned from my home in Virginia, where I have been on a visit to my relatives, but could not remain in the State without taking "the usual" oath to uphold the Southern Rebellion; this I refused to do, and have been abruptly driven from my native State. The fact of my hailing from the City of New-York operated greatly to my disadvantage, for there are many of my friends at home who have escaped the ordeal, and who live in quiet possession of their homes.

These Union-loving people will rejoice, as did the people of Alexandria, when our Government sends her troops among them to protect them from the rebellious arm of the Davis league; and before many months shall have elapsed, the Southern people will be the bitterest enemies of the Government it is proposed to set up for them, and which is now being forced upon them by mobocracy. I have no fears now that our beloved country will be overthrown by her enemies, for the occurrences of the last few weeks prove indubitably that we have a Government which will withstand even greater shocks than it has hitherto received. The God-loving people of our glorious nation are ever ready in legions of strength to put down all who may aim at its destruction.

We are not, as many are led to suppose, on the eve of a great and bloody war, whose battle-field will be strewn with thousands of our beloved friends and countrymen; but we are in the midst of a revolution which will end in the extermination of outlaws, and the destruction of conspirators at the South. There may be many battles, but they will be comparatively bloodless, for our enemies are all aware that they are fighting against God and Justice, and the best country the sun ever shone upon. This mighty banner will overthrow them wherever it is raised. Alexandria, a few weeks since, was a *hot-bed* of secession. Now, there can be seen floating from every housetop the Stars and Stripes.

This is not the first instance where the slumbering Union spirit has been aroused by affording it succor, nor will this spirit stop here. We will see these Union fires illuminating the beaten track of our gallant troops as they march through the Southern States, and lend the strong arm of Government to those down-trodden people. I have no news of interest to write you today, as I have just returned from that *dark land*, and this morning I read a newspaper for the first time since last Sunday week. I will only say now, that the Virginia troops, as far as I conversed with them, are miserably fed, and are compelled to plunder for bread. They do not really know what they are in arms for, and many are under arms through compulsion. Thus were 400 cavalry employed, I suppose, for as soon as a small body of our infantry advanced into Virginia from this city, this cavalry was seen flying for their lives. *Does this* look like fight?

THE HON. EMERSON ETHERIDGE.

From The Louisville Journal, May 28.

Our readers have all been aware of the noble stand taken by the Hon. Emerson Etheridge of Tennessee, upon the great questions which are dividing the people of the South at the present time. He, with his compatriots, Johnson, Nelson, and Maynard, returned to their constituents in Tennessee, at the close of the last session of Congress, and raised his warning voice against Secession. But even his powerful logic and winning eloquence were not potent to stay the destroying wave of Disunion, so firmly and so securely had the politicians planned and consummated their wicked schemes. Etheridge, however, made a gallant fight, and our people honor him for his patriotism. The announcement that he was in the city and would address the citizens of Louisville, attracted many thousands to the City Hall last evening.

The distinguished speaker commenced his address with an allusion to the distracted condition of the country, congratulating himself and his audience that he stood upon Kentucky soil, a State that was yet loyal to the Union—a State in which a citizen may freely express his honest convictions, and the sequel proved how fairly and freely and fatally he dealt with Secession, and how eloquently and feelingly he portrayed the benefits and glories of the American Union. He clearly proclaimed himself for his country, first, last, and forever. Having but recently come from a State in which anarchy reigned supreme, he could the better appreciate the blessings of political liberty which were yet vouchsafed to Kentuckians, and which he felt Kentuckians had the patriotism, the gallantry, and the power to perpetuate. He drew a picture of Kentucky in her proud position as a sister in the Union of the States, of her wealth, of her usefulness as an asylum for the oppressed of both sections of our unhappy and divided country, and of her grandeur in after days when she has safely outridden the storm which wrecked the frailer sisterhood around her.

We have not the time at this late hour to follow the eloquent speaker through the two hours, so brief to his audience, during which he dealt deathly blows to the apologists of dissolution, and spoke such cheering words of comfort and assurance to the friends of the Union. He was withering in his denunciation of rebellion, powerful in argument, ready and illustrative in anecdote, and fervid and glowing in eloquence.

Since we have heard Mr. Etheridge, we can with some feeling commiserate the wily and sagacious Adkins, who felt in a late political contest beneath the herculean blows of our gallant friend, who encouraged, amused, and edified us last evening. Etheridge is a tower of strength, and his master mind will be felt in the great battle for civil liberty that is waging in the land.

When Mr. Etheridge, in spite of the efforts of his audience to induce him to continue, concluded, the Hon. Robert Mallory was called up. In his peculiar style, which is ever happy, Mr. Mallory pledged Kentucky to stand by the true patriots of Tennessee in their efforts to restore and preserve the Union, and the round of three times three cheers, which qualified the announcement, but showed how sincerely the great heart of that vast audience beat in response to the patriotic sentiment.

MAJOR-GENERAL McCLELLAN, U. S. A.

George B. McClellan was born in the City of Philadelphia, December 3, 1826. He entered West Point as a Cadet at sixteen, and at twenty we find him graduated as brevet Second-Lieut. in Military Engineers, which corps takes the *creme de la creme* of the Academy. His first active service was in the war with Mexico, with a company of sappers and miners. He was breveted First-Lieut. for Contreras, and Captain for the City of Mexico and Chapultepec.

After the war he remained on duty with the sappers and miners at West Point, until June, 1851. While there he introduced the bayonet exercise into the U. S. army, and translated and adapted a manual for the same, which has since become a text-book in the service. He next served as engineer in the construction of Fort Delaware.

In the Spring of 1852 he was assigned to duty under Major R. B. Marcy, in the Expedition for the Exploration of Red River. Thence he was ordered direct to Texas, as the Senior Engineer on the staff of Gen. Persifor F. Smith, and was engaged on the coast of Texas on Surveys of Rivers and Harbors.

In 1853 he was ordered to the Pacific coast, in command of the Western Division of the Survey of the North Pacific railroad route. He returned to the East in 1854, on duty connected with the Pacific Survey, and was engaged also in secret service to the West Indies.

The following year he received a commission in the 1st Regiment of Cavalry, and was sent to Europe as a member of the Military Commission to the seat of war in the Crimea and in Northern Russia. The other members of the commission, it will be remembered, were Col. Richard Delafield, at one time Military Superintendent at West Point, and Maj. Alfred Mordecai, now of the Secession army.

McClellan's Report, made on his return, of the "Organization of European armies, and the operations of the War," contributed greatly to his already well established reputation as a scientific soldier, and, as a military treatise, has been highly valued.

He resigned January, 1857, to take the position of Vice-President and Chief Engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad, which he held about three years, and relinquished for the Presidency of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Co., of which he also acted as General Superintendent. He maintained in his new field of operations the same preeminence that attended his career in the military service, and we regard his Railroad experience as not by any means the least valuable part of his education for his present high office. Celerity of action, and quickness of combination, are invaluable to the soldier—and the Railroader's profession, which, of all others, attaches the most value to a minute, and imposes an instant penalty of ruinous disaster upon every fault of judgment, must furnish an invaluable auxiliary training to the man of war.

McClellan was appointed Major-General of the Ohio Volunteer Militia forces mustered into the United States service April 23 of the present year, and on the 14th of the following month received a commission as Major-General of the United States armies. He ranks now next to Lieut.-Gen. Scott, but it is not, consequently, a matter of course, that he would succeed to that position, in case the office of Commander-in-Chief should become vacant, as in our army place is bestowed by special appointment—mere seniority having weight only in the absence of other reasons.

The "Department of the Ohio," which is assigned to his command, comprises all of the States of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and that part of Virginia lying North of the Great Kanawha River, and west of the Green Briar River and the Maryland line, with so much of Pennsylvania as lies west of a line drawn from the Maryland line to the northeast corner of McKean County. [Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A CARD.

RICHMOND, May 17, 1861.

The following communication was received by me through the Post-Office on Thursday, May 16:

"MRS. PALLET—*Madam*: From what we hear of your Union sentiments, we think proper to give you notice you had best return to your native soil without delay. Your intimacy with Mr. Carlile during the Convention can now be understood—presenting him with a watch; also, your destroying one of your schoolgirl's Secession flags.

"If Mr. Carlile ever shows himself in Richmond again, I promise a coat of tar and feathers—and you may let him go ——. So you can take notice how you talk and act."

The above choice morceau we clip from *The Richmond Whig*. It speaks highly for the chivalry of that region that a lady, the head of a female seminary, as it appears by her reply, should be warned to leave the city because she was known to entertain Union sentiments. If there are a meaner class of people on earth than the Richmond Secessionists, we have never yet heard of them. Nothing is too low for them to attempt. [Wheeling Intelligencer.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

From The London Saturday Review.

There is no doubt that the Northern States of America are thoroughly in earnest, and the Government, as usual, follows the impulse of the people. When the secession began, Mr. Seward affected to treat it as a harmless caprice, which would be discontinued in mere weariness and indifference if it was only let alone. As the spokesman of the Republican party, he thought it expedient to divert attention from the disruption of the Federation by vaporing about the prospective annexation of Canada; and, as Secretary of State, he has lately taken an opportunity of delivering himself of a vulgar sneer against England as a "European Monarchy," less qualified for the office of arbitrator than Mexico, Nicaragua, or Guatemala.

Mr. Lincoln, although he is less known than his Minister as a politician or orator, appears to possess more sincerity and self-respect. From the time of his election, he has never trifled with the great crisis upon which he has fallen, nor has he encumbered himself by premature pledges of inglorious inaction. Nevertheless, it is evident from the cautious language which he used during his journey to Washington that he was uncertain whether public feeling would support him in a resolution to maintain the Union by force. The old parties still existed, and the Democrats defended Mr. Buchanan's treasonable connivance at Secession. It was thought necessary to humor the Virginians, who were ostensibly attempting mediation; nor was it even safe to disregard noisy protests against any appeal to arms. Mr. Lincoln seems to have been well advised in confining himself to a declaration that he would defend the property and the rights of the Federal Government.

The extent of those rights was, in popular estimation, still uncertain, till the attack on Fort Sumter, and the outrages perpetrated in Maryland and Virginia, suddenly inspired the North with a conviction that the nation was bound and authorized to vindicate its own sovereignty and indivisible unity. The distinction between Republican and Democrat has disappeared under the excitement of a genuine patriotism. The whole population of the Northern Atlantic regions has risen to affirm the principle that the United States form an organized Republic, and not a casual aggregation of petty independent communities. The insolence of the slave-owners has at last produced its natural effect; and the first object of the volunteer armament is to prove both the power of the North and its determination to exact full retribution.

One of the Massachusetts regiments under orders for Washington, declared that it was "going to look for two missing men," and if it were possible to identify the delinquents at Baltimore or their abettors, they would have little reason to complain of judicial delays. Mr. Lincoln seems not unwilling to profit by the present indignation, as his demand for the services of 75,000 men has already been doubled, and a large maritime force is ready to form the blockade of the Southern ports.

Washington has for some time been safe from attack, Maryland is coming round to the side of the Union, and Virginia is alarmed by the simultaneous dread of invasion and of internal disruption. For the moment, the chances of the conflict might seem to be reversed by the cessation of the impunity which had long been accorded to the aggressors. Americans are, at least, entitled to repudiate the sympathies of the admiring English peacemongers who greatly congratulated them on having fallen to pieces without attempting to avert the catastrophe by the costly and unchristian employment of arms.

PRIVATEERING ON THE COAST OF FLORIDA.

TWO SCHOONERS SEIZED BY THE SOUTHERN PIRATES.

The schooner Daniel Townsend, of Little Egg Harbor, New-Jersey, arrived at that place on Thursday last from the coast of Florida. The Daniel Townsend, with the other schooners—the Stag, also of New-Jersey, and the Anna Smith, of Wilmington, Delaware—had been lying about seven miles from the mouth of the Chassawiskie River, for the purpose of taking in cargoes of cedar, which was brought them in rafts, the extensive shoal preventing the vessels approaching nearer the river's mouth. Early in the month of May, the Sheriff of Hernando County arrived with nineteen men, armed with rifles and revolvers, and came on board the Daniel Townsend, which was the largest schooner of the three.

In answer to inquiries, he said that Mr. Ashbar's agent, having refused to pay for the cedar, an attachment was issued, and they had come to take possession of the vessels until the wood was paid for. At that time the Townsend had not any of the cedar on board. The schooners were taken possession of by the sheriff and his men. They said they had no design further than to execute the order requiring the cargoes to be paid for. They remarked that there was a privateer being fitted out at the Cedar Keys, but they would not allow it to touch the schooners while they had charge of them. On Saturday, the 11th of May, having taken the fore and jib sails from the schooners, so as to prevent them getting away, the sheriff's party took their departure for the land.

On the following day, Sunday, the 12th, one of the Southern river steamers, having two brass guns mounted, came from the Cedar Keys, and, as a privateer, took possession of the Daniel Townsend, and brought her captain and crew on board the steamer. Going to the schooner Stag they took her in tow on one side, and afterward the Townsend on the other. The Captain of the Anna Smith was on board the Townsend when she was seized, and when they learned that his vessel was from Delaware—news having reached them that that State had seceded—they concluded to let his schooner remain. With the other two the steamer started off, bound outside the reef. All the cargo which the Daniel Townsend had taken in subsequent to the arrival of the Sheriff's party was in the stern, and she soon ran aground. After much exertion they got her off, and next day, having changed their minds in regard to the Delaware schooner, with the Daniel Townsend on one side, the Anna Smith on the other, and the Stag astern, the steamer started off again. But soon the Townsend struck the shoal a second time, and the Stag ground her anchor and sunk.

They pumped her out, and when she was afloat brought her and the Anna Smith outside the reef, where they anchored them. Finding it impossible to make the Townsend float, they put the crews of the other schooners on board of her, leaving in charge of them only a pilot, whom they had impressed into their service, and then, having taken away the principal sails, started with the Stag and the Smith for the Keys. After the steamer had gone the men on board the Daniel Townsend trimmed their schooner so that she drew a foot and a-half less water, and got afloat. They bent her spare sail for a foresail, used her storm trysail for a jib, and succeeded in clearing the reef. They put the pilot off in a rowboat, with one oar, so that it would take him some time to land, and then started for home. After a passage of about fifteen days, during which they were compelled to be on short allowance, for their provisions were not sufficient to last twenty-five men that length of time, they arrived at Little Egg Harbor, N. J., where the schooner belongs. It was with difficulty they escaped, leaving the other two schooners in possession of the rebel pirates.

CONTRABAND SLAVES.

A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: A good many of our scientific Southern proclivity men are doubting the ability of the slaves to take care of themselves after they are allowed freedom by "contraband;" and as it seems to me to be a very mean way of treating the class after they have run or are running a double gauntlet in deserting their masters to defend and aid in the preservation of "Union and freedom," to allow them to be returned. I would suggest that they be put on the different farms lately owned by Secessionists and traitors in the various vicinities of the Federal army, and allowed to cultivate the same for their own (the slaves pecuniary benefit, and the supply of our noble soldiers with fresh vegetables, &c.

This course will give the slaves an opportunity of showing their capacity for self-preservation and government, and at the same time afford "actual proof" of their ability to support themselves, so much and so often asked for by the moderate Secessionists of the North, who are continually crying out "negroes cannot take care of themselves; ages of Slavery prove it."

I am cognizant of many cases where negro slaves have managed to earn over two hundred dollars in evening and early morning hours, having fulfilled the daily tasks set for them by their masters, and I believe if the "contraband" is allowed a fair compensation for his labor, he will be able, in a year or two, to save enough to buy himself at the usual Virginia market price, beside giving an extra day or two of his time to assist in barricading for the defense of the Union. A PERSON.

THE CONGREGATIONALISTS OF ILLINOIS.

The following resolutions on the state of the country have been adopted by this body:

Met in a time of national convulsion and civil war, we, the General Association of the Congregational Ministers and Churches of Illinois, deem it important to place on record our solemn convictions with regard to its origin and responsibility, and the duties which it devolves upon the people of God and the nation. Therefore

Resolved, 1. That American Slavery is responsible before God and man for the present deplorable condition of our country; that the neglect to use appropriate measures in Church and State to secure the speedy and peaceful overthrow of oppression, has involved the nation in civil war; that the Slave Power has grown bolder and more rapacious in its demands with every passing year; and that its inability longer to control the Government, has led to secret plots and open treasonable efforts to break up the Union, and subvert our National Constitution.

Resolved, 2. That this rebellion is not only treason against the United States Government, but a revolt against the Divine scheme for the world's advance in civilization and religion, to which our land with its free institutions sustains so important a relation; and is therefore a high crime against universal humanity and an impious defiance of Divine Providence.

Resolved, 3. That the Union instituted by our fathers fresh from the battles of liberty, was intended to preserve and favor freedom, and limit and discountenance slavery; that the Union constituted the several States one nation with supreme political power in all the respects named in the Federal Constitution