PRICES OF ADMISSION—Parquette, Circle and Baloby, 50 cts; Calidren, hair prices Gallery, 93: Box Office open daily from 10 to 4 P. M. Corner Sixth and Vine streets.

Manager, Goo. Wood; Stage Manager, G. H. Gilbert; Treasucer, G. T. Colling. PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. - Dress Circle and Parquette, 36 cents; Gallery, 15 cents.

THIS (Monday) EVENING, December 30, the great Tragedian,
MR. JOSEPH PROCTOR, As the Indian Chief, in the original Prize Drama of OUTABLANCHET. To conclude with STATE SECRETS.

MATIONAL THEATER. Eighth and Last Week. Go and see the great Artists before they leave, in their wonderful Equestriau, Gymnastic and Panto-mimic Exercises

THE LADIES' FAVORITE, ELLA ZOYARA. THE BOYS' FAVORITE. A host in himself, accompanied with a bagfull of

Bongs, Dr. Jim Thayer. Concluding with the Comic Pantowine of THE MISER OF BAGDAD.

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DIKE'S CONCERT HALL, CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON AND EVERY EVEN-ING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE. Will be on exhibition the great Panorama of

FAIRY LAND Painted on 25 000 feet of canvas by the celebrated Artist, W. T. PORTER.

Afternoon Exhibition at 2 o'clock; Evening Exhibition at 8 o'clock Cards of Admission 25 cents; Children, 15 cents, Also, SAIUBDAY AFTERNOON, at 20 clock,

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well selected stock of fine Brandies and Wines,
as well as the best Irish, South and Bourbon
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THE INCHEAMED DEMAND FOR for a large increase of our stock, and we now toyle the soldiers pant b ones, vest and dress makers of this city to call and see a Macuine for 25 that will do MORE WORK, in less time, and DO IT BET-Eamples of heavy and light work, with circulars, forwarded on application at our Central Office for the West.

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For sale at the Counting-Your. Priss 2 sents.

# Cincinnati

VOLUME VI.

CINCINNATI, MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 30, 1861.

NUMBER 103

### THE DAILY PRESS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS, BY THE CINCINNATI PRESS COMPANY. DECEMBER 28

Railroad Bulletin. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI. 8,10 A.M. 5,20 P.M. 5,20 P.M. 10,05 A.M.

ORIO AND MISSISSIPPI. INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI.

Toledo, Detroit & Chicago Ex-Toledo, Detroit & Chicago Ex-FIFFE Toledo, Detroit & Chicago Ex-press Detroit & Chicago Ex-press 5,90 P.M. 9,15 P.M. 

Important Rumors-Blots of a New Compitention with England-An Improbable

(Special Dispatch to the New York Post I Washington, December 29.—There are flying rumors to day of a new phase of the troubles with England. The story runs that Lord Lyons, instead of making a direct issue of the seizure of Mason and Slidell on board the Treat, has revived the question of the Maine boundary, demanding the relinquish-ment of a part of that State to Great Britain, and claiming that the boundary line has never been definitely drawn. Connected with this curious rumor are some vague hints concerning a revival of the Oregon

The common report in the streets in regard to this new complication is said to have emanated from high authority, and I give it as one of the floating rumors of the day, with-

out vouching for its truth.

It is added, with some show of authority, that the President and the Cabinet entertain no apprehensions of a war with England on the Mason-Slidell question, believing that that affair can be satisfactorily adjusted. The Maine trouble, however, is reported to have caused some uneasiness in official circles. Mason and Slidell having been given up

by our Government, it remains to be seen whether the British Government will seek a new cause for trouble with this Government. We have little faith in her professions or promises, when her interests are at stake.

Camping at Beaufort. A letter from one of the soldiers in camp

at Beaufort, December 14, says: Most of the residences are elegant to a degree seldom seen in the North. The grounds surrounding them are adorned with all the beauty of tropical cultivation; flowers are in bloom of many varieties. Now, almost at Christmas, I rattled down the golden oranges at every throw. Inside, the stately mansions show that their lords rolled in every surrounding of luxury. In spite of our resentment at their unnatural rebellion, it makes one sick at heart to go from one ransacked house to another and sein every place but a repetition of wreck and ruin. In my tour to-day not a door did I find unbroken by negroes. Not a Yankee is allowed, under penalty of death, to plunder or enter a house, a patrol being always on the rounds. The vandalism of the slaves is astonishing. Rosewood and mahogauy are heaped in piles of fragments, letters and papers littered on the floors, books torn up, pianes broken for what was supposed by the blacks to be hidden in them, beds emptied and all done by the affectionate chattels who were to defend their masters' lives by the sacrifice of their own. They deserved it all, but it is a pity to see so many nice things spoiled.

Our tents are pitched right under the shadow of Barnwell Rhett's house, the quondam Senator. It is a rare thing for us to be fixed so happily. The weather is genial. The so happily. The weather is genial. The tents are all floored by contributions of doors from the town. Each mess has captured a table from the village, and meals are served in the most civilized manner upon manogany, the company seated on chairs.

Our fare would tempt the most fastidious. The contrabands bring all things to the tents.

The following are the market prices: Oysters five cents a pint, chickens from one to five cents, oranges one cent, sweet potatoes ten cents a bushel.

This is a rich region in every respect, as prolific of animal life as of vegetable. On picket duty, squirrels tantalize us by jumping around, five or six on a tree; wild ducks flock and swim in the marshes, and snipes invite us by their cries from the mud. But of course, rifle in hand, we can't shoot. The ontrabands continue as amusing as ever. One old frosty-top of eighty years says, "Mas is, I tot beaben was up dar, but dis is heaben to me now." Again he continued, "Is all dese men from de Norf." Being assured that they were, he said, "Gor a mighty, Massa, dey must breed up dar, just like dis," stooping down and taking up a handful of the fine sand, and letting it sift through his fingers.

As an evidence of the severity of the blockade, it is said that here in Beaufort they had been long out of writing paper. Their cor-respondence shows that it was procurable neither for love or money. May the good work go on.

AN ABLE AND GALLANT OFFICER -The following, says the St. Louis Democrat, is an extract of a private letter from a soldier. It is not necessary to name the Colonel. If any of the authorities wish to know his name it can be furnished:

When we commenced marching on Satur-When we commenced marching on Saturday last, our Colonel was so drunk that he could scarcely get upon his horse. The next day he sent the Sergeant-Major back for four gallons of whisky, and the day following on a similar errand. All he thinks about is whisky. He is a good drill officer, as he was connected with the regular army for twenty years; but I think he has been drunk every night since he has been in camp. He every night since he has been in camp. He is pretty noisy when in this condition, and seldom utters a word without a curse. When at the Gasconade River our captain asked him if he had heard any news, when he turned round and asked him "what in the hell he asked questions for—was it any of his business?"

The London Times gives a prominent place

his business?

to the following absord story: During the visit of the Prince of Wales to America, Mr. Seward took advantage of an entertainment to the Prince of Wales to tell the Duke of Newcastle he was likely to oc-cupy a high office—that when he did so, it would become his duty to insult England, and he should insult her accordingly. Washington News and Gossip.

WASHINGTON, December 28. THE SURRENDER OF MARON AND STIDELL.

Mr. Seward gave a dinner last night to Mr. Seward gave a dinner last night to the members of the Foreign Affairs Com-mittees of both Houses. After the feast he read the correspondence between himself and Lord Lyons, ending in the surrender of Mason and Slidell. All took it with compo-sure save Crittenden, who biszed forth and called down imprecations upon Wilkes' head for subjecting us to shame and humiliation.

MR. ELY'S BICHMOND EXPERIENCS. Congressman Ely arrived here from Richmond lest night. His narrative of his experiences is entertaining, but adds little to our general knowledge. Captured at Manassas, packed in the cars to Richmond, and stealthily landed there for fear of the populace, he was stuffed into a tobacco prison lively with rats and lice. The sentine's shot seven pris-oners who put their heads out of the windows. All made merry over their miseries and sang. The prisoners sang songs daily, which all Richmond some times came to

Mr. Ely was a favorite, and received pres ents of dituers, boots, bouquets, and a writing desk from a young lady.

Breckinridge, Humphrey Marshall and Preston, of Kentucky, visited him in prison, and made jokes. Mr. Ely says that all Richmond is given up to the war. Wounded soldiers are in every house.

Faulkner had a grand reception with flags,

usic, speeches, &c. Governor Letcher told im he was worth a thousand Eigs. On his release, the day after Faulkner's arrival, Mr. Ely dined with him, and received several other invitations. He was escorted by a rebel officer. He went by way of Peters-burg to Norfolk; was treated courteously every-where, and protected from importinent currosity.

UNION PRELING IN RICHMOND. Congressman Ely brings a list of 2,700 He states that there is no doubt of an ex-tended and deep Union feeling in Richmond,

and if the National army were within ten miles of Richmond, our old flag would be hung out of hundreds of windows; but at present there is a perfect reign of terror. OUR PRISONERS AT RICHMOND. Mr. Ely says Faulkner told him the Con-

derates were treated much better than the Federal prisoners, and promised to urge an improvement on the authorities at Richmond. One hundred dollars, sent by Schuyler Colfax to friendless prisoners, was re-ceived by Mr. Ely and distributed. Clothing om the North also had reached them. Lord Lyons signified to Secretary Seward to-day the details of the surrender of Mason and Sidell should all be left to him. John Bull cared for the rendition, not the manner

in which it was done. BALTIMORE, December 28. IOW MASON AND SLIDELL'S RELEASE IS VIEWED. Mason and Stidell's surrender caused coniderable excitement here and in Washington, but the feeling quickly subsided, and their release is now generally approved. The Secessionists are greatly disappointed as it blasts their hopes of a war with Eog-

ings will be observed hereafter between the two Governments and France. A WAR DEBATE IN CONGRESS. Mr. Hale delivered a very vigorous speech in the Senate to day in favor of adhering rigidly to the position taken by Captain Wilkes in the capture of Mason and Sidell. It was a thorough-going war speech, and startled the few Senators in their seats. Mr. Summer replied in a pacific tone, and objecting very decidedly to the manner of speech indulged in by the New Hampshire Senator.

Mr. Summer is evidently opposed to a war with England, if by any honorable possibility it can be avoided, and has little confidence

in the French Government. THE BALL'S BLUFF DISASTER. It is reported to-day that the Joint Committee appointed by Congress to inquire into the Ball's Bruff disaster waited upon Genera McClellan a day or two since to gain some information from him respecting the affair, but were politely informed that he had no time at present to inquire into past disasters, as the present occupied him too fully to leave bim time. He also told them he would le them know when he had the time to talk on

the matter. THE ROCKET BATTALION. A corps has been organized for the purpose of firing very large rockets, made of thin copper, and charged at the head with explosive and inflammable material. Rockets were first applied to warfare by the Chi-nese, but were introduced into England by Sir Wm. Cougreve. When the British captured Washington their rockets did a deal of harm, setting fire to several buildings at

which they were fired.

At the War Department the exchange of prisoners with the rebels is a prominent topic of consideration, and while it seems easy to informally transfer the subordinates, as is now being done by way of Norfolk and Fortress Monroe, the condition of the gentlemen held as hostages for the privateers-men held as pirates, gives the Government great unessiness. The rebels will not treat of the exchange of the hostages unless our Government directly recognize the Confederate Government in addressing a demand for them, and also by admitting that the privateersmen are not pirates but combat-acts. This our Government can not do without giving up every thing, and relinquishing the position which our country has assumed.

THE OLD PUBLIC FUNCTIONARY NOT A THIRF.—The Washington National Intelligencer comes to the rescue of James Buchanan's reputation thus:

We are requested by a gentlem in whose official position at the time enabled him to know all the facts, to contradict a calumny recently transmitted to a notorious New York press by one of those letter-writers here whose unscrupulous missives are well calculated to bring discredit on the whole fraternity. This gentleman denies that the Prince of Wales ever presented to President Suchanan any pictures of the royal family for the Presidential mansion, or for any

The Prince, shortly before he embarked for England, sent to Miss Lune, as a token of personal regard, six loose sheets containing likenesses of the Queen, Prince Albert and four of their royal children. She had them plainly framed at her own expense, and bung up in the family sitting room until she could return to Wheatland.

The charge in relation to the Chinese or Japanese cariosities, in the same letter, is equally untrue. All the articles presented to President Buchanan by the Japanese embassadors were, by his direction, deposited in the Patent Office, with the original list, and a receipt taken for them.

RESULT OF GIVING UP MASON AND SLIDELL. Mr. Russell's last letter to the London Times contains this passage:

contains this passage:

As I write there is a rumor that Messrs. Slidell and Mason are to be sarrendered. If it be true, this Government is broken up. There is so much violence of spirit among the lower orders of the people, and they are so ignorant of every thing except their own politics and passions, so esturated with pride and vanity, that any honorable concession, even in this hour of extremity, would prove fatal to its authors. It would certainly render them so unpopular that it would damage them in the conduct of this civil war.

VARIETIES.

Enin RailRoad,-The correspondent of the London American, writing from New York, speaking of the Eric Railroad, says: "The present prosperity of this road is due, in no small degree, to the untiring labors of Charles Minot, Esq., the auperintendent. It is said that Mr. Minot is the most efficient railroad manager in America. There are none more deservedly popular."

Out of \$6,000,000 pard by the Navy De partment for the purchase of vessels, the commissions allowed have not been less than two and a half per cent, or a total of

William Tillman, the colored man and his three companions, who killed the rebel prize crew on board the schooner J. S. War-ing, and took her into New York, have been awarded \$17,000 salvage.

Mone Brans,-Mr. Whiting Metcalf, of Franklin, Mass., thinks he has beat the New Hampahiro man who raised 415 beans from one seed. Mr. Metcalf says that a few years since he raised from two beans 153 pods on one and 156 on the other. The beans counted PAFEPORTS TO CALIFORNIA .- Mr. Seward

says passports are required of persons em-barking for California, because citizens of the insurgent States and agents of the insurgents have taken passage in the steamers from New York to Aspinwall for disloyal purposes, and especially for the purpose of embarking for Europe and elsewhere. The apprehension of a war with England

has given a great impetus to naval recruiting in New York. A large proportion of sailors returning from foreign cruises immediately enter the Government service.

The Irish Voice. WHAT THE IRISHMEN IN AMERICA ARE READY TO DO.

We have already called attention to the indications of the Irish readiness to cross swords with England in the event of war; and evidence of the same character accumulates. The Tablet, a Roman Catholic Journal of New York, has the following comment upon the news from England :

"This bullying is all for effect, we think-it may not though-but one thing is certain, if she wants to fight, why, we can accommodate her, aye, were there none but Irishmen and sons of Irishmen to take up the gauntlet in defense of the land that has long given them a home!"

The "Ancient Order of Hibernians" has issued a circular, dated at Philadelphia, December 18, which contains these ringing passages :

Arouse you, Spartans of the Ancient Order and embrace the golden opportunity which God intended and humanity desired; behold the glimmering light of liberty, as it breaks through the long years of darkness and desolation. You hear the lion's roar in the distance—it is the warning of his approach to destroy our last remaining hope (liberty), the brightest inheritance of pos terity. Sleep no more-the dream is pastthe hour is come so long predicted and destred-the destiny of England is sealed, and the hope of Ireland brightens in the

For centuries your country lies a bleeding victim at the foot of the grim tyrant, who; not satisfied with the slaughter by the gib-bet and the scaffold, and a hundred thousand cold, pule and emaciated victims of starvation, still growls with an angry passion at our adopted country, and threatens the destruction of the liberty we enjoy.

If she should dare to tamper with the rights of this republic the Irish element, not only here but throughout the world, wil write the history ofthe ir injustice in letters of blood at the point of the sword. To be pre pared for such an event, it is the duty of all organizations to resume immediately, and take prompt action suitable to the aspect of affairs. We augur that the time is short, and that a longer delay would be detrimen-tal to Ireland and America, while it would encourage the menacing attitude of the enemy-regarding us apathetic. There are thousands in our midst sleeping in lethargy and insensible of the approaching storm, who need but he roused by those whose duty

it is to set the ball in motion, Doctor John Malone, surgeon of the "Irish Dragoons," writes from Philadelphia to the Chairman of the Irish Brigade Committee in Pittsburg:

Let England once interfere in this international struggle between liberty and trea-son, and Ireland's long-wished-for opportunity is at hand; this once done and I am content the two nations would soon restore themselves on the ruins of old Albion. Aside from all this, we Irish have a sacred duty to perform in this lamentable crisis; we owe it to the American Republic, to ourselves, and to our God, to make every sacrifice in her defeuse, to wade knee deep in blood, if need be, to preserve her independence and her freedom against all tyrants and traitors within and without her bor-ders-having lost Ireland, for a time at least, we have nothing else to live for now but the salvation of our adopted country, on which the hope of Ireland hangs; and we could have nothing better to live or die for she claims our heartiest consideration and

best efforts. This is our country, sir, this is our home, and, as freemen enjoying its manifold blessings, we feel the love of our country at every mention of her name.

THE DEATH OF PRINCE ALBERT .- The following are additional particulars of the death

of the Prince Consort: The first intimation of the illness of the The first intimation of the liftness of the Prince was had on Tuesday, December 3, when it was stated that he had been suffering from a feverish cold. The first bulletin in regard to his condition was issued on Wednesday, December 11. It stated that the Prince was suffering from a fever, unattended by unfavorable symptoms. On the following day a bulletin announced that the Prince had passed a quiet night, but that his following day a bulletin announced that the Prince had passed a quiet night, but that his symptoms had undergone little change. A bulletin of Friday, the 13th instant, stated that his symptoms had assumed a more serious form. A bulletin issued at nine o'clock on Saturday night was more favorable.

At half-past four o'clock on the afternoon of the 14th a bulletin was issued, as follows: "His Royal Righness is in a more critical

From that hour his symptoms commenced to take a most unfavorable turn, and fever of a typhoid character set in.

A lie always needs a truth for a handle to it, else the hand would cut itself which sought to drive it home upon another. The worst lies, therefore, are those whose blade is false, but whose handle is true.

One might as well attempt to calculate mathematically the contingent forms of the tinkling bits of glass in a kaleidoscope, as to look through the tube of the future and foretell its pattern.

### BY TELEGRAPH.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

Southern News via Portress Monroe - Bat tle Expected in Louth Carolina. CHARLESTON, December 27,-The Courier of this morning states that the Yankee gua-

oats exchanged a few shots with the Col Lisand battery yesterday.

Dispatches received from Charleston state that a Federal facet of twelve gun-boats passed up to White Point on North Edisto, and made a demonstration on General Evans'

Reinforcements were sent to General Evans, and a battle was expected. Demon strations had also been made at other points.

The North Carolina batteries disabled a few Federal gun-boats on Tuesday last, Fiv. Federal steamers anchored off Cole Island last night, and a battle was expected every

Augusta, December 27,-It is reported here that the steamer Gladiator had entered a Confederate port with a large quantity of arms, ammunition, &c.

The Bichmond Examiner says that a painful rumor was in circulation there that a gentleman of that city, holding a commis-sion in the army of the Potomac, had com-mitted suicide by shooting himself through

the head. From Port Hoyat.

New York, December 29.—The steamer Empire City has arrived. She left Beaufort on the 24th and Port Royal on the 25th, She

came out of Port Royal by the south-east channel, which has been buoyed out and has not less than thirty feet of water. The Seventy ninth New York has made a reconnoissance fifteen miles from Beaufort, capturing six rebels.
Our troops are still building intronch ments on Tybee Island, while Fort Pulaski kept a continual fire on them, without

A rebel boat came down the Warsaw Chappel on the 23d, from Savannah, reconboilering to see if the way was clear for the English steamer Fingal to get out with a cargo of cotton. The boat was chased by a gun boat, when the former was run ashore, and all her crew escaped except two, who were put aboard the Wabash.

Rejoicing Over the Settlement of the Trent Difficulty.

Washington, December 29.—The settle-ment of the Trent affair affords much gratification among all conservatives. Prominent Union leving men, whatever may have been their previous opinions on the subject, regard the adjustment as removing a serious impediment in the prosecution of hostilitie negainst the insur, eats, and as depriving the every of the strength which they would have derived from a war between the United States at d great Britain, and possibly France.

There is a general expressed acquiescence in the course of the Government, while the dispatches of Secretary Seward are viewed in the light of the highest statesman-like

Another Victory in Missouri. Palmina, Mo, December 29 - Yesterday General Prentiss, with four hundred and diffy troops, encountered and dispersed a body of rebels nine budded strong under Coloral Dorsey, at Mount Zion, Boone County, kitting and wounding one hundred and fifty of them, and capturing thirty dive

prisoners, pinety five horses, and one hund-rd and five guns. Our loss was only three killed and eleven wounded. The rebels burnt another train on the North Mirrouri Road on Saturday, and say bey intend to destroy all the cars on the end, and prevent the road from being used uring the winter.

December 29 .- The public have ceived the announcement of the surrender of Mason and Stidell to the British Government very coolly, baving generally anticipaand such a course. The street talk is that mason and Slidell were not worth their bread here or elsewhere.

The Decision of the President in the Trent

Affinir approved by the Cabinet-The Na. tional Intelligencer.
Washington, December 28.—The decision of the President in the Trent affair, as an-counced and explained in the dispatch of Secretary Seward, has the approval of every member of the Cabinet. The Intelligencer,

in an article, apparently semi official, says : "Whatever may be the disappointment of any at the result to which the Administration has come in settling a squestion which constitutionally devolved upon the Executive of the Government, we are sure that all will applied the firmness and sincerity of the Administration."

The Intelligencer says, in conclusion:
"Whatever, therefore, may be said by any in the way of exception to the extreme terms of the demands made by the British in the case of the Trant it is at least just to admit that the case has been so adjusted by our Government as to subserve, we would hope, the great cause of neutral rights against the assumptions beretofore asserted by England, but now repudiated by that power in common with France and the United States. The law of pations, as traditionally interpreted by our Government, has received a new sanction, though at the cost it be of some national sepsibilities, waked into disproportionate activity by the temporary exacerbations of our civil feuds. The latter, let us remember, are but for a day; the law of nations is for

A London Houx. The following paragraph, from the London Times of the 11th, shows to what petty slanders that journal descends to inflame the English people against the Americans:

RETURN OF EMIGRANTS .- A party of returned emigrants from America, passengers by the Niagara, arrived yesterday at the Euston terminus of the London and Northwestern Railroad, from New York, via Liverpool. They consisted chiefly of persons of small means who had left this country four or five years ago, and established themselves as shop-keepers in New York and Boston. One cause of their return is stated to have been the annoyance British resi-dents were subjected to by the lower class of the population since the affair of the Treat. They state that numerous English families are about to leave the Northern States in apprehension of a war breaking out with England.

GAYETY OF THE CAPITAL .- One of the most striking features of life here is the utter most striking features of life here is the atter-carelessness and insouciance of every one. From Mrs. Lincoln, driving in her gaudy coach, and Mr. Lincoln amusing himself with feats of "prestidigitation," down to the young officers dancing systy at the balls, every one seems to consider the present time one especially created for amusement. There is not the slightest seriousness any where, that I have been able to discover; it is all fun. And any one who looks or speaks earnestly of the critical condition of affairs is regarded as a bore by all but some few of the older heads. One would think all the "fast" boys in the country had come to Washington, for none of the men here seem to care for much else but jolity. The streets are thronged with officers and privates, all intent on anusement; and dashing young cavalry men clauk their swords and jingle their spurs in dancing rooms as well as barrooms. The mouroful fares are all at the hemse that the war has made devolate. New fun. And any one who looks or speaks emes that the war has made desolate. York Post

The Port Royal expedition, from which the public had a right to expect so much, seems likely to turn out one of the most wretched failures of the war. The gallant attack of the navy on the forts is, for all that appears, to stand alone, unsupported by any corresponding deed of the land forces. It is now seven weeks since Commedore Dupont cleared the way for General Sherman and his troops; there have been reports of pro-jected movements by almost every steamer which has arrived from Hilton Head since, but hitherto no operations of importance have been begun. It is very certain now that a thousand men might have taken Charleston by a rapid advance from Port Royal, within a week after the capture of the Royal, within a week after the capture of the rebel forts. The panic of the South Carolinians ought to have been of use to us; but they have had time to recover from their fright, and indeed, in the seven weeks Sherman has given them, they have had time to arm and drill the white and blacks to oppose our march; they have had time to destray supplies we ought to have esptured, and roads we ought to have secured, and to strengthen the defenses of all important

Innetivity.

No cause can afford to throw away the fruits of a brilliant victory in this way. Our Generals must learn to follow up their successes, or else we shall find the most glorious efforts of our army and navy as barren and fruitiess as the Port Royal affair has been so far. We have stopped up Charleston harbor, we may even possess ourselves of Charleston and Savannah in a few days; but the moral effect of these deeds will be almost nothing compared with that of a blow prompt and swift, such as an able General had it in his power to strike, in the middle of last month.

The public has been very patient toward
General Sherman and his aids. He has not been hurried and worried, as some com-manders have been, by either press or people. But there is a growing conviction in the public mind that he is incapable, and that by his incapacity he has failed to ob-tain results which would have had an important bearing upon the general aspect of the campaign. What we have a right to de-mand of our Generals is, that they shall show energy and skill; that they shall lose no advantage the enemy's condition or their own success may promise them. Caution is a good quality, but if Commodore Dupont had been as cautious as Sherman he would not have pushed the Wabash, our finest frig-ate, over the bar of Port Royal, in order to insure the victory over the torts; and if Sherman had had a little of the energy and andscity of Dupont, the real object of the Southern expedition—a diversion of the enemy's force from the Potomsc—would bave been gained. We are not friendly to frequent changes in commanders: but, if one man does nothing, it is but right that a better should be put in his place.—New York Post.

English Speculations on the Cotton Supply. The London Economist, a commercial journal, has the following remarks on the question of the cotton supply:

If our mills work two thirds of their usual time, or about four days a week, so as to keep the operatives out of reach of actual want; and if no extraordinary supply arrives from new Indian districts; and if no considerable quantity of cotton runs the American blockade; and if the Continent American blockade; and it the Constitution takes the amount we have (impartially) estimated—then by next summer we shall have only about eighty thousand bales left, or not more than three weeks supply. No doubt more than three weeks' supply. No doubt before that time—long before that time per-beps—the whole aspect of affairs may have been changed by the termination of the American conflict, or the cessation of the blockade by the intervention of either France or England in the war.

The crop now picked, or in pro-gress of picking, is stored on the plantations in its roughest form. It is neither ginned nor packed; packed, indeed, it can not be for want of bagging, nearly all of which is usually imported; and this will have to be sent from the producing countries before the process of baling can even commence. Then, too, there are no ships in the cotton ports—four fitths of those usually employed being at this side of the ocean, and likely, for the most part, to remain here till peace is proclaimed or till the blockade is broken. Finally, the means of inland transport, on which so bulky an article as cotton is par ticularly dependent for transmission ports of shipment, have been greatly disorganized by the war. The river steamers are built for three or four years' duration; this year scarcely any have been constructed, and the greater proportion of the existing ones have been taken up for the conveyance of troops and warlike stores, and will probably be returned at the expiration of the war in nearly unserviceable condition. Nearly all the bullock carts and other vehicles are also said to have left the plantations and gone to the war, where the demand for such things insures large profits to their owners. Altogetter, the reorganization of the usual rapid channels of communication between the cotton plantations of America and the cotton manufactories of England must be a work of time and difficulty; and even if the ports were opened as early as the lat of February, it would probably be the lat of June before cotton could reach us thence in any quantity.

A Model Proclamation.

General Dumont, of Indiaca, issued reclamation upon assuming the command of the troops at Bardstown, a short time since, which will serve as a model for all other com-manders of divisions. He tells his troops that they have come to Kentucky as the friend and not the enemy, of loyal and law-abiding citizens, and not to interfere or tamper with any of the institutions of the State, or rights or property of the people, but to maintain the law and the Constitution of the State and of the Federal Union, and not to suffer either to be trampled upon. He asserts, too, that private property must be respected, and the people among whom they have come as friends must be protected against all tres-

With a view to carry these out, he forbids the men to use fences, out houses or building materials for fuel, and instructs the officers to permit no rails, boards or fencing to be used for firewood. He seems determined to preserve every loyal man's home inviolate, and prohibits soldiers from entering any building, public or private, except when granted a permit by their superior officer to attend divine service. General Dumont, regarding "order as Heaven's first law," allows no one to leave camp without written authority, most strictly interdicts the gift or sale of drinks to the soldiers, and will not permit Sutlers to keep intoxicating liquors. No building is to be occupied, unless the No building is to be occupied, unless the necessity is apparent to the Commanding-General, and then compensation will be made to loyal owners. While he is thus determined to protect the peaceful citizens from all aggression and preserve private families from all annoyances, he says distinctly:

"While all conditions will be protected in

"While all good citizens will be protected in their rights, treason, treachery, perfidy and rebellion, secret or overt, will meet the reward due to fisgrant crime. He who will raise his hand to strike down the Union and subvert the Government, or secretly plot and confederate with ner enemies, will be dealt with according to the nature of the efdealt with according to the nature of the ef-fense; but to prevent mistakes from being made, and wrong being done to the innocent, such cases should be brought, where prac-ticable, to the attention of the commanding General, and his decision had in the premi-les. The brave soldier will not be guilty of say thing inconsistent with humanity or the usages of civilized warfare."

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