THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

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TERMS

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BALTIMORE.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1861.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET will be issued daily, and will be, as its name implies, simply a "News Sheet." It will furnish the latest intelligence as derived from the despatches of the Associated Press, by which it will be supplied in common with the New York journals; from its exchanges, and from such reliable private sources of information as it may be able to command. Expressing itself no opinions, it will devote its editorial columns to such extracts from other journals as may be deemed of interest to the public.

EDW'D F. CARTER,
WM. H. NEILSON, Publishers.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

Prince Napoleon's third letter—published elsewhere—will be found unusually interesting. In his sketches of the military chiefs of both armies, the Prince is not entirely accurate with respect to the biographical portion of them, but his description of their personal appearance, and his observations in regard to them and to the armies they respectively command, will well repay perusal.

W. H. Gregory, Esq., has written a letter to the London *Times*, in vindication of the South, and explaining the origin of the clause in the act authorizing 'privateering, which allows $20 headmoney for every person taken prisoner on board of Northern ships captured on the high seas.

A Kentuckian, a deserter from the Confederate army, has reached Washington. He states that Beauregard has 185,000 men at Manasses and its vicinity, and that they are well clothed, well shod and well paid. Another fugitive from Manassas tells, however, a different story. He avows himself disgusted with the Confederate movement, and states that many others share his feelings. He states further that large numbers of the troops from the Gulf States are leaving for their homes, and that the army is becoming greatly demoralized.

The news from Missouri is meagre. We publish the details of the battle at Blue Mills Landing. The tidings of Col. Mulligan's surrender at Lexington is confirmed by a despatch from Jefferson city. A sharp fight is said to have taken place at Marriottstown, Mo., on Tuesday, between six hundred Federal troops, under Colonels Johnson and Montgomery, and four hundred Confederates. The latter are reported to have been routed. Col. Johnson was killed in the action.

We give three separate versions of a tragical affair which took place at Port Deposite, in this State, on Saturday last, in which two citizens of that place were killed and several wounded in an affray with some soldiers of the Scott Life Guard, encamped near Havre-de-Grace.

All was reported quiet on the line of the Potomac yesterday.

THE MUSEUM.—*Kunkel's Opera House.*—Crowds, and fashionable ones—many of whom are ladies—continue as ever to fill the *bijou* Opera House. The "Monster Concert," which has proven a great attraction, will be repeated to-night. The scenic artist of the establishment, the celebrated Charles S. Getz, is busily engaged in preparing scenes for a portrait concert—a novel idea, and really a good one. Mr. Kunkel appears to be in earnest in furnishing first class entertainments.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—The equestrian drama of *Margaret Catchpole* drew a very full house last evening, and elicited the utmost enthusiasm. Miss Helen Western looked well in the character, and acted with unusual animation, many of her impassioned scenes eliciting great applause. She appears again this evening in the same character.

Two Men Killed by Federal Soldiers.

Information has been received of a desperate and bloody affair, which occurred on Saturday night, at Port Deposite, opposite Havre-de Grace, Cecil county, Md., by which two respectable citizens of Cecil are said to have lost their lives, and others were seriously wounded. The affray was between members of the New York Scott Life Guard and several citizens. The Scott Life Guard is stationed along the P. W. & B. Railroad. It is a difficult matter to get a definite account of it; and in the absence of any direct intelligence, the following statements are given:

On Saturday night several citizens of the town, among whom it is said was Mr. Stephenson, a prominent resident of Cecil county, assembled at the house of a grocer in the village to hold a Peace meeting, and had adjourned to a room in the rear of the store, where they were about to organize the meeting, when considerable commotion was created by the entrance into the store of several members of the New York Scott Life Guard, who, it is stated, produced a United States flag, and in a threatening manner ordered the proprietor to have put it up.

This led to some words between them, and attracted several of those in the back room, who came out and an altercation ensued resulting in a general fight between the soldiers and the citizens. The soldiers, it is stated, retreated outside the door where they were joined by several comrades, one of whom was armed with a large knife, with which he did terrible execution, cutting two of the citizens, one of whom was Mr. Stephenson, so severely as to cause death, and severely wounding several others.

The fight is represented as having been an exceedingly desperate one.

Another Account.

A gentleman from Port Deposite gives the following statement:

The Peace men had gone into the house mentioned, and were engaged in discussing the object of the meeting, when several soldiers came into the store and demanded to know "where the Peace meeting was being held," at the same time putting a United States flag over the counter.

The noise attracted the attention of those inside, and upon the door being opened, the soldiers, eight in number, rushed in, and drawing their knives began a most murderous onslaught upon the party. Mr. Robert Stephenson and Thomas Kelly, it is alleged, had their heads drawn back over the chairs in which they were sitting and their throats cut ere they could rise to their feet. Another gentleman, named Robert Vandiver, drew a bowie-knife and defended himself.

The fight continued for some time, resulting in the serious injury of one of the soldiers, who was struck with a club, and several of the citizens.

The greatest excitement ensued during Saturday night and throughout Sunday. A collision may ensue between the citizens and the troops.

Still Another Account.

From the Philadelphia Enquirer of Yesterday.

PORT DEPOSITE, Md., Sept. 22.—Eight soldiers, members of the Scott Life Guard, encamped near Havre de-Grace, yesterday obtained leave of absence for the day, and came up here, stopping at Smith's hotel for refreshments. There happened to be a "Peace" meeting in session at the hotel at the time, and as two of the soldiers were passing out through the hall, each having in his hands a miniature American flag, they paused in front of the room where the convention was assembled. A man named Kelly, said to be one of the delegates, came up, and, snatching one of the flags, tore it in pieces. The other soldier remarked that if he (Kelly) should attempt to touch his flag he would kill him. The same attempt was made to grasp his, when he drew a knife and cut his assailant's throat from ear to ear.

The melee becoming quite general, another member of the "Peace" meeting was also killed, and several wounded. Three of the soldiers were considerably injured.

EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE DENOUNCED AS A TRAITOR AND A SPY.—The Detroit *Tribune* says:—

"While in this city, he was closeted with a secret circle who are known to be doubtful in their loyalty; he made a speech to them; and since he left Detroit more than one of that secret circle have said to others, who were invited but would not be contaminated by the foul conspiracy, "You ought to have heard Ex-President Pierce last night; he would have cured you of the idea of supporting this Government in this damnable war." Our opinion is that Franklin Pierce is a prowling traitor-spy.

By the report of the Quincy (Lake Superior) Mining Company, it appears that in the last five months the mine has made a net profit of $44,129 over all expenses, from a net product of 1,059,277 pounds of ingot copper. The total product from the close of navigation last year to August 1, 1861, was 1,528,155 pounds.

Prof. Rauschenbush, of Rochester, N. Y., theological seminary, spoke on Thursday evening at the Baptist church, Springfield, in behalf of the German element of our population. The number of German-speaking people in the country was estimated at 5,000,000, the number of German Baptist churches was stated to be 50, and the number of German soldiers now engaged in fighting for the Union was estimated at over 40,000.

J. S. Potter, agent for factories at Seneca Falls, Stafford, and Laconia, has received a contract for [illegible] pairs of woollen socks for army use. He [illegible] furnished large numbers for the Gov't [illegible] which are woven upon a new machine [illegible] sock without sewing, and the products [illegible] closely resemble those knit by hand.

PRINCE NAPOLEON ON THE WAR.

Sketches and Descriptions of the Generals and Armies on Both Sides--The Spirit North and South.

Translated for the N. Y. Herald, from the Opinione Nationale, Sept. 4.

WASHINGTON, August, 16, 1861.

I spoke in my last letter of the governmental element in the United States, which I have found infinitely inferior to the important mission confided to it. I shall speak to day of an element differing essentially from it, and to which the events transpiring in America at this moment have suddenly given a very great preponderance. I mean the military element, of which Generals Scott, McClellan and McDowell in the Northern army, and Beauregard and Johnston in the Southern army, are the highest and completest personification. I shall begin by occupying myself with the first named generals.

GENERAL SCOTT.

General Scott is a man of enormous height and corpulence, aged about seventy five years, gouty, worn out, almost exiled. He is a Lieutenant-General, a grade corresponding to that of Marshal, and to which is attached the permanent command of the regular army in time of peace as well as in time of war. In the United States there is but one Lieutenant-General, and he is in perpetuity Commander-in-Chief of the army, a sort of war minister for life, while the Cabinet officer, who has the title of Minister of War, is more specially charged with the military administration. General Scott, therefore, directs all the operations of the present war, just as in France the Minister of War directs the armies in the field commanded by Generals-in-Chief. General Scott is, or rather has been—for I repeat he has the air of a man whose career is ended—a true gentleman, the manner of an English general, well educated, enlightened, and belonging, as well by his age as his manners, to quite a different generation than the present one.

He has never commanded any but the regular army, in contrast to the militia. It was at the head of the regular army that, in 1817, he made the splendid campaign of Mexico, landed at Vera Cruz, marched on the capital, which he seized after an obstinate battle, while General Taylor, on the frontiers of Texas, and at the head of American militia, won the victory of Buena Vista. Gen. Scott, who is a very gallant man, has, besides, an excessive self-love; his countrymen have so often compared him to Napoleon, that the comparison has ended by making some impression on him. He likes to recall the fact that he has never been defeated, and even that, in his military career the enemy has never taken from him either a detachment or a post.

GEN. M'CLELLAN.

General McClellan commanded, some days ago, in Western Virginia, a province half subjected and half revolted. Charged with the duty of pacifying it, he acquitted himself of that mission with the greatest success. Of the two secessionist generals who opposed him one was taken with his whole column, the other was killed and his troops dispersed. These successes, which American exaggeration has transformed into great victories, have given from day to day an immense popularity to McClellan. You see his name at New York on placards, on banners, in the newspaper headings, with the phrase "McClellan—two victories in one day." After the battle of Bull Run, to which I shall again refer, the President called McClellan to the command of the conquered and demoralized army.

He has, therefore, under his orders at this moment the troops re-assembled on the Potomac, from Harper's Ferry to the sea. He has the title of General of Division—Major General—a position which corresponds to that of General of Division, having commanded, or commanding, a corps of the army. There are at present only two officers of that grade in the United States—McClellan and the celebrated traveller known under the name of Colonel Fremont, who has once been a candidate for the Presidency. He commands the small Federal army which operates against the Confederates in the Mississippi Valley, in the State of Missouri, around St. Louis. It is, therefore, in the hands of General McClellan that the North has placed its military destinies, and the care of avenging the shameful defeat of Bull Run.

The connections of General McClellan with General Scott are almost those of a general of the army with the Minister of War. General McClellan, a pupil of West Point Academy, is a man of thirty-five years of age, very small in stature, with black hair and moustaches, an intelligent, open and most agreeable countenance, and a simple and modest bearing. Should you see him pass in the street in Paris you would certainly take him to be a French officer of engineers or of artillery.

GENERAL M'DOWELL.

General McDowell commands all the troops on the right bank of the Potomac. He is a man of forty-two years, tall and large. His face is not particularly fine, but it is remarkably open and sympathetic, through its air of frankness and kindness.

If McClellan resembles one of our engineer officers, McDowell resembles one of our infantry officers. Did I not dread reducing to puerile shades the search for resemblances and assimilations, I should say that McDowell has the type of a chief of battalion of foot chasseurs. His conversation, his characters and his principles are still superior to his appearance, favorable as that is. He is one of the honnetest, truest, simplest men that you can meet. He sustained a terrible check at Bull Run, and he speaks of it without bitterness, without recrimination, with an accent of sincerity and an elevation of sentiments that do him the greatest honor. Deprived of the supreme command in consequence of that reverse, he has seen McClellan, his fellow-student at West Point, younger than himself by several years, inherit his honors, his position and his growing popularity. He has taken, without complaint and without murmur, an inferior place under him whose mission it is to repair the misfortune attached to his name. Well, no one doubts that McDowell will be the most submissive, efficient, besides, a reputation in the army of being a sort of stoic philosopher—a reputation sought after and more or less deserved by a certain number of West Point pupils. He drinks neither wine, nor tea nor coffee, does not smoke, and has habits of sobriety and self-denial quite in keeping with his Puritan principles.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The South has already chosen a West Point man, Jefferson Davis, for President; for West Point is divided like the rest of the nation, and furnishes chiefs to both parties. Generals Beauregard and Johnston are at the head of the secession movement; McClellan and McDowell are the Union heroes, and their names take the place in every one's mouth of those politicians whose weakness and incapacity have brought the United States to the brink of an abyss.

The war appears to be between comrades. In Western Virginia McClellan has had to operate against two West Point companions, one of whom, as I have said, was killed and the other made prisoner.

Beauregard and McClellan, military leaders of the two opposing parties, were not only companions, but intimate friends. When Beauregard went to the North he went to no other house than McClellan's, and when McClellan went South he stayed with no one but Beauregard. One side and the other are acquainted in the most intimate manner, and sentiments of chivalrous esteem are found almost everywhere in both camps, for former friends now become implacable enemies.

Such are the men whom the force of circumstances calls to direct the great revolution which at this moment ruptures the United States, and which will probably end in reforming them.

THE HOSTILE ARMIES.

I pass now to the details I promised you of the armies facing each other.

The Federal troops assembled on the line of the Potomac are composed of the following sections:—

1. At Harper's Ferry, twenty-five leagues (seventy-five miles) above Washington, where the Alleghanies debouch, a corps of eight to ten thousand men.

2. Four leagues above Washington, and on the left bank, a corps of six to eight thousand men protects a bridge thrown across the Potomac.

3. In the rear of Washington, in Maryland, reserves or corps in formation, echeloned as far as Baltimore.

4. In front of Washington, on the right bank, a corps of 20,000 men, facing the enemy, cutting him off from the banks of the river, and relieving the representatives of the Union from the humiliation of seeing from the windows of the Capitol the smoke of secession bivouacs.

THE DEFENCES OF WASHINGTON.

The positions occupied by the Federal troops on the right bank of the Potomac embrace a front of nearly three leagues parallel to the river, which lies to the rear. On the right they are supported by heights of inconsiderable eminence, called Arlington Heights, and on the left by the little city of Alexandria.

Between these two resisting masses stretches a low, wooded, broken country, into which leads the only regular communication there is between the right and left banks to Washington—that is to say, a large wooden bridge, twenty-five hundred yards long. From Arlington to Alexandria the position is fortified by field works, redoubts, redans, batteries and abattis, constructed with a great deal of care and armed with siege pieces taken from the naval arsenals. The upper approaches are defended by a *tete de pont*, flanked at some distance by a large closed redoubt. Finally, the outposts, well arranged and sufficiently supported, are enabled to have their outermost pickets at a distance of three leagues at least from the lines proper. All that is generally well contrived, and presents all the elements of a serious resistance.

ARMY ORGANIZATION.

Cavalry is very scanty. As to field artillery, there is scarcely any to be seen, which proves that the losses in the battle of Bull Run have not yet been repaired. There remains, then, the infantry, encamped in an irregular, but sufficiently comfortable manner. In a former letter I spoke of the volunteer organization, and I need not revert to it. Their military bearing is very indifferent, owing as much to the fault of the men, who appear to be strangers to the duties of military cleanliness and the keeping of their arms, as to the powerlessness of the administration, which is far from having completed in a proper manner the mode of furnishing clothing, caps and shoes.

The instruction of the soldier is very indifferent, almost nothing, and I do not believe they are actively occupied with it. In general, the appearance of the camps is sad, due as much to their sombre color and bad condition of the materials as to the attitude even of the men, which is heavy, without animation and without cheerfulness.

THE BATTLE GROUND.

Between the two armies stretches an unoccupied and, to some extent, neutral zone, which separates them. This portion of Virginia is dreary and monotonous; the land, slightly undulating, presents nothing as far as the eye can reach but woods, interspersed with clearings and a few country houses, the greater part of which bear traces of recent devastation.

THE SOUTHERN ARMY.

At five leagues from Alexandria the first videttes of the Southern army are met with. Further on, Fairfax, an advanced position, is occupied by considerable forces. Colonel Stuart commands the camp. Finally the bulk of the Southern forces is posted at Manassas, the approaches to which are defended in a very formidable manner.

At first sight an idea may be formed of the secession soldiers' exterior. The question of uniform, not fully solved in the North, is not thought of at all at the South. It would seem that the attempts at uniform have not got beyond the distribution among some corps of a kind of jacket of a heavy grey cloth, manufactured in Virginia. The clothes, whether of regular uniform or fancy, are all in a very bad condition; the soldier, nevertheless, preserves beneath his rags an aspect sufficiently martial, and perfect order reigns in the camp and at the posts.

THE SOUTHERN CAVALRY.

What strikes one most is the cavalry, which is very numerous, admirably mounted, and composed of superb men. It is plain, at the first glance, that those men are the sons of farmers and landowners, that their horses are their own, and that they are accustomed, if not to arms, at least to a rough country life.

Besides, nothing is more picturesque than those Southern cavaliers. They wear the most impossible costumes, wofully dilapidated by a three months' bivouac; hats without crowns, boots without soles, with an air and heroic bearing that Don Cæsar de Bazan would have envied. And since those ragged cavaliers have as fine, energetic, Virginian faces as their horses are magnificent, which they manage with great daring, one is filled with admiration, just as we admire the fantastic figures of the warriors created by Salvator Rosa.

THE SOUTHERN STAFF OFFICERS.

The staffs of the generals-in-chief (Beauregard and Johnston) are remarkable. If the United States were not a republic, I would say that those staffs are composed of the flower of the Southern nobility. Most of them possess enormous fortunes.

Disinterested in this civil war, a stranger to the hatreds, the passions and the interests which have inflamed it, I could not feel otherwise than touched at the sight of some of those white-moustached men of military, aristocratic bearing and distinguished manners, who have left their families, their fireSides and high social positions to serve as aids in the rudest of wars, to young generals, hitherto unknown.

THE SPIRIT OF BOTH ARMIES.

It is incontestable that there is much more passion and ardor among the officers of the Southern than among those of the Northern army. It is insisted in the Secession camp that this ardor, this disinterested devotion to the common cause, are shared by the soldiers; that in the South they serve through honor and conviction; that among the Federals the soldier knows no other allurement than pay, no other impulse than that of want—the best recruiting officer among the populations of the large cities.

Certainly it is going too far to generalize a fact which may be true to some extent. Individual bravery is incontestably superior in the Confederate camp; but the Union army makes up for this disadvantage by a more advanced military organization and knowledge, at least among the soldiers; so that, matters being almost equally balanced, it is difficult enough to foresee towards which side the fortune of war will incline.

It is true the victory of Bull Run is of a nature to excite to the highest pitch the confidence and enthusiasm of the Southern men; but I find it impossible to see in the result of that battle one of those solemn judgments, without appeal, which condemn one side to bow the head beneath the irresistible ascendancy of the victor. These men, after all, are nearly of the same race, or the same mixed races; and, despite the divergence of opinions, they have a common fund of ideas, manners and feelings, which does not permit a line to be drawn through the thirtieth degree of latitude, and to have it said, All that is north of this line is inferior to all that is south of it.

To estimate the event of July 21 we must leave a wide margin for the local incidents, the chance and unexpected encounters on the field of battle, the unforeseen events which take hold of the imaginations of the masses—all secondary causes which operate on the war by so much the more as the armies have less experience, discipline and knowledge.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD.

I have told you of the Generals commanding the Northern army. The details which I send you would be incomplete were I not to speak also of those who command the Southern army—Generals Beauregard and Johnston.

General Beauregard is of French origin, that is to say—his family emigrated from France to Canada about a hundred and fifty years since. His father left the English colony to become a citizen of the United States, and settled in New Orleans. He there changed his religion, abjuring Protestantism and embracing Catholicity, which is the religion of the General and his family. A pupil of West Point, Beauregard was a Lieutenant Colonel in the regular army when the war broke out. He had just been appointed Superintendent of the West Point Academy.

The government of his State, Louisiana, recalled him, and made him leave the Federal army, and upon him the rank of General and the command of the troops at Charleston. We know that that command gave him the opportunity of firing the first cannon shot which rent the flag of the thirty-four stars. He bombarded and took Fort Sumter, a success which achieved him an immense popularity. When the secession army formed to march on Washington, Beauregard was invested with the grade of General of Division—Major-General.—Beauregard is forty years of age. He is small, brown, thin, extremely vigorous, although his features wear a tired expression, and his hair has whitened prematurely. Face, physiognomy, tongue, accent, everything about him is French. His bravery is great and undeniable, and everything denotes in him, if not a superior general intelligence, at least a very remarkable military aptitude.

He is quick, a little abrupt, and although well educated and distinguished in his manners, he must sometimes offend, less by what he says, than by his manner of saying it. Perhaps he does not repress with sufficient care the manifestations of an ardent personality which knows its worth, and to which an immense military success may have given a legitimate self-confidence. He is extremely impassioned in the defence of the cause which he serves; at least, he takes less care to conceal his passion under a calm and cold exterior. To sum up, of his South has found in him a man of an uncommon audor, a ceaseless activity and indomitable power of will—characters by which we recognize the men destined to win battles and to lead parties.

GENERAL JOHNSTON.

General Johnston, also a pupil of West Point, is a little older than Beauregard, and was Colonel in the regular army at the period of secession. He served very brilliantly in the Mexican campaign, and enjoys in the United States a great reputation for capacity and probity. An extreme reserve, a modesty no less great, cause a sort of rudeness to appear to paralyze in him the brilliant qualities which every one recognizes in him; but place him in the field of battle, and then the true warrior reappears in him as if by enchantment.

These are the two men who command the Southern army. I say "who command," because in truth it is pretty difficult to say which of the two is in possession of the veritable chief command. Both have the same grade, and it appears that, either through right of seniority or in consequence of a special commission, Johnston is, in the camp at Manassas, the superior of Beauregard; and yet, notwithstanding the presence of Johnston at the battle of Bull Run, it is admitted by every one—by Beauregard first, and afterwards by Johnston—that it was Beauregard who conducted the battle, and has all the honors of the victory. It has been explained to me that Johnston, having arrived only the previous evening at Manassas with a portion of his troops, did not assume the supreme command till the day after the fight, and acted on that day merely as a support to his colleague. But these are shadows which only a military man can seize, for there attributes of rank and the constitution of command form the obscurest part of the military organization of Americans. For the foreigner, whom these professional questions do not interest—who is content with hearing what may be told him and with seeing what may be shown him—Beauregard is the Southern commander-in-chief. It is he who gained the battle of Bull Run, and it is he who will gain the next battle that will be fought.

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

I shall soon, perhaps, have leisure to write to you some words on the manner in which the secessionists look upon their situation. To-day I can only report to you its most salient features. They affect to set aside as questions that are secondary, ended, adjudicated or reserved, those of slavery, the tariffs, of Lincoln's election, even that of the right of secession. They raise the question to a height which appears to them unapproachable to all discussion or controversy. They have vowed a mortal hatred against the North, and they manifest implacable war against it, because the North has invaded their territory, their native soil, arms in hand, and because they have to defend against it their fire-sides, their honor and their liberty.—From the General-in-Chief down to the humblest soldier, all, with a remarkable unanimity, hold the same language. That appears to be the party watchword; perhaps I ought to say it is its conviction.

A NEW KIND OF DRESS GOODS.—A pleasant Paris letter in the *Courrier des Etats Unis* tells this story:

"A paper manufacturer has just invented a kind of impermeable paper suitable for dress-goods. Its manner of employment is both simple and ingenious. It consists in replacing by small frames the hoops upon which are ballooned the petticoats of our ladies. These new fangled engines are covered with packing-canvass, upon which you have only to glue, as on a common screen, the newly-invented paper.

"Thanks to this invention, when a lady wants a new dress, her husband has no longer to distress himself with the disbursement of five or six hundred francs for twenty yards of velvet or thirty of moire antique; all he will have to do will be to buy five or six rolls of twelve-sous paper and send for the glue-man. This is as simple as all grand ideas.

"The father about to marry his daughter, will not be obliged a long time beforehand to bother himself about her *trousseau*; he will limit himself to asking his wife on the day before the wedding: 'What paper shall we glue on to our Emily?'

"'*Mon Dieu*, my love,' the mother will reply, 'do whatever you think proper—it seems to me that some twenty-two cent paper—with a pretty border, you know'——

"Then a man will take a wife without dower—and the marriage contracts will stipulate that the father-in-law engages to paper-hang his daughter—(*faire tapisser sa fille*) for the first three years."

GREAT ADVANCE IN COTTON.—"The mills of this city," says the Manchester (N. H.) *Mirror*, "have a large quantity of cotton on hand which has advanced in price since it was bought, about one million of dollars. That owned by the Amoskeag Company would sell for $480,000 more than it cost; that owned by the Stark Mills $350,000; and that owned by the Manchester Mills $165,000. Sum total $995,000. It would be a handsome profit enough if they would sell it, but they will not sell a single pound, though the advance of goods does not correspond at all with the advance on cotton. They will keep it and manufacture it at a loss, compared with the sales of the raw material, for the benefit of the operatives and the people of the city depending upon the running of our mills for a support."

WOOL.—During the past few days, says the Washington county (Pa) paper, considerable quantities of "Kanawha cotton" have come to town, some of it for storage, but most of it for shipment east.—For such wool as last year brought 25 to 30 cents per pound, prices this year remain about the same as last. For higher priced wools the demand falls off as the price increases, until, for the finest grades it is believed that there is no present demand whatever. Thirty cents per pound, we believe, is the highest that has yet been paid for any lot of wool.

From the London Times, Sept. 5th.

MR. BAZLEY, M. P., ON THE COTTON SUPPLY.

At a meeting of Section A of the British Association of Science, held on the 5th instant at Manchester, Mr. Bazley delivered an address, of which the following were the opening remarks:

A century ago the population of Manchester was below 30,000, while now 350,000 persons reside in and occupy it. As a centre of business it influences and contributes to the welfare and prosperity at least of three times this enormous mass of human beings, but measured by the increase of its material wealth, the importance of the place assumes an immense magnitude. Let us inquire whence has arisen this vast congregation of our fellow beings, and of the accumulations of capital and labor, which surround this district. To this brief question an almost equally brief reply may be offered. The reward of industry has been the spell acting with magic power upon a handful of people, who have not only rapidly increased their own numbers, but who have been joined by the unemployed laborers from every part of the United Kingdom, the prize being open to all and shared by all.

During the last fifty years upwards of twenty billion pounds weight of cotton, from all sources, have been consumed in Great Britain, and the value would be probably not less than £750,000,000 sterling, or might equal a sum of the amount of our national debt, the chief supply having been obtained from the United States of America. Upon a fair computation the import of that material, which has so largely employed the capital and labor of this country, has yielded a profit of not less than £1,000,000,000 sterling to the people of the United Kingdom within that period. The wonder is that so large a supply of cotton could be procured from that one source, the United States; and when we reflect that this country possesses a monopoly of the vast extent of territory found in the whole world capable of producing this raw material, the inference is most palpable that there has been developed the most successful agricultural industry in the States of America which has been either ever contemplated or realized, while in British colonies and dependencies apathy and neglect have prevailed.

If the Legislature had little sympathy with the great industry of Lancashire, the interests of our foreign possessions might have induced our rulers to stimulate productions in them which would have found compensating markets at home. The advocates of large and independent supplies of raw cotton from all possible sources have never desired government favors, their object having been to promote the removal of repressing obstacles, and to procure, by the aid of a sound colonial policy, at least a fair share in proportion to the extent of our foreign possession of not only cotton, but of every other product which they might more abundantly have yielded. The repeal of the Corn laws has given this country the means of obtaining its supply of food from all the open markets of the world; but, inasmuch as Great Britain holds the largest possession capable of producing cotton, there remains the reproach, that possibly by foolish tenures of land, by the lack of roads and public works, and by difficulties which have surrounded immigration, the great home cotton industry has been forced to rely upon that one field whence chiefly its supply of raw material has been received.

During the last year the consumption of cotton in Great Britain was 85 per cent. from the United States, 8 per cent. from other foreign sources, and 7 per cent. from British territory. In the supply of food from new sources renewed activity and prosperity arose, and if from twenty important new fields of cultivation, instead of mainly from one field of supply, the cotton trade could receive its supplies of its first element of existence, there would arise a renovated trade placed upon a permanent basis. These new supplies of cotton would be paid for by manufacturers of every class, and increased employment for home labor would be the result. The present position of the trade is most precarious and dangerous. Existing stocks and prospective supplies of cotton may enable the mills to be worked into the spring of next year at moderately full time; but afterwards, unless supplies be received from the United States, independent sources can only furnish the means of keeping the mills at work little more than one day in the week.

With the growth of this industry five millions of our population have become, directly and indirectly, dependent upon it for their subsistence; and the productiveness of their capital and labor, including the raw material, was for the last year nearly £80,000,000 sterling. Of this large value £25,000,000 of cotton manufactures were absorbed in the consumption of the people of the United Kingdom, and there remained for exportation £55,000,000. The estimated capital engaged in its fixed and floating investments is £200,000,000. Now, when we contemplate the vast interests involved in this surprising trade, seeing that the people employed and connected with it exceed the population of the kingdom of Belgium, of Holland and of Portugal; that the national treasury receives from it an amazing sum in aid of the expenses of the State; that a commercial marine of unparalleled magnitude depends upon it; that the comfort and happiness of the laborers employed it are imperilled by any indications which threaten to disturb its existence and prosperity, and that its suspension or serious curtailment would even endanger the general weal, we may well inquire what efforts have been made to sustain the usefulness, prosperity and permanency of this source of national riches.

That so vast an industry as the cotton trade should depend upon foreign supplies of its raw material may be deeply deplored, and especially by those of restricted benevolence, who limit their kind and charitable aspirations to their own country; but when we recollect that it has pleased a wise Providence to place the people of the various parts of the earth in need of mutual support and in mutual dependence, that the productions of one clime are almost necessary to the inhabitants of another, we can appreciate the wisdom which has ordained that the ways of the ocean, by the laws of exchange, afforded man the opportunity of contributing to the welfare of his fellow-man in distant regions, and, by a community of interests in supplying each other's wants, has imparted a knowledge of the duties to be performed to promote the welfare of the families of mankind.

CAPTAIN HAYES' ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—Nothing has been heard of the Arctic expedition which sailed a year ago, under Capt. Hayes, since last Fall. At that time the Captain was on the coast of Greenland, at a point about sixty miles North of Upper Savick. From that place he sailed northward in the route pursued by Dr. Kane. The expedition may be looked for during the next month, and probably the first intelligence from them will be brought by Dr. Hayes himself, unless the expedition of Hall, which started at nearly the same time, brings back some intelligence on their return. If Captain Hayes does not return before the end of October, it is more than probable that he will have gone into winter quarters in some portion of the Upper Arctic regions.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER JOHN STANLEY AND SWEDISH BARK LINEA.—Capt. Lightbourn, of the British schooner Vigilant, arrived at New York from Fortune Island, reports that the schooner John Stanley, Capt. Terry, from Cumberland Harbor, Cuba, with a cargo of sugar, bound to New York, went ashore on Fortune Island, August 14th, during a heavy blow, and became a total loss; part of the cargo and the crew saved. The Swedish bark Linea, Nelson, from Jamaica for London, went ashore also on Fortune Island, during the same gale. Vessel a total loss, crew and part of cargo saved.

MARRIED.

On the 19th instant, by Rev. H. Furlong, JOHN B. JONES to MARY ANN LANEHART, both of this city.

On the 20th May, 1861, by Rev. John W. Kerkley, JOHN E. EWART to MISS CECELIA E. V. ALLEN, both of Baltimore city.

DIED.

On the 23d instant, ANDREW H. SIMUND, in the 8th year of his age.

On the 23d instant, MATILDA, beloved wife of Mason L. Weems, in the 28th year of her age.

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