THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET,

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TERMS

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BALTIMORE.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1861.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET will be issued daily from the office formerly occupied by the *Daily Exchange* 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.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

From the Washington *Chronicle* we copy a positive report of the taking of Munson's Hill by Gen. Wadsworth's division, supported by Gen. Keyes' command. Both Munson's and Upton's Heights had been occupied.

The advance of General Smith on Falls Church, from the Chain Bridge, was accompanied by events of the most deplorable character. Having passed Vanderwerkin's and Vanderberg's houses, on their way to the former place, and when about half a mile from it, by some unaccountable blunder, Col. Owen's Irish regiment, of Philadelphia, in the darkness of the night, mistaking, for Confederates, Capt. Mott's battery, which was in the advance sustained by Col. Baker's California regiment, Baxter's Philadelphia Zouaves, and Col. Freedman's cavalry, fired a full volley into the troops last mentioned, killing and wounding a large number.

"A physician of Cincinnati" is the authority for the statement that Mississippi city or the Gulf coast has been taken by the United States blockading squadron, and communication between New Orleans and Mobile cut off by land and water. It is also reported that all the important points on the coast of Texas have been seized.

General Fremont, and part of his staff left St. Louis for Jefferson city on the afternoon of the 27th. General Price is said to be preparing for a determined stand against Fremont. It will be seen that General Fremont's letter releasing Col. Blair is regarded by several Northern journals as brusque.

We print in another column a letter from General Fremont to a friend in New York—of importance, as it relates to public affairs and his own position.

The new defences of Philadelphia and Cincinnati continue to hold the attention of the journals of both cities. Our readers will find articles on this subject in their place to-day.

We have from private sources interesting information in regard to the present condition of Alexandria, and the inauguration of the new battery at Free Stone Point.

Correspondence of the Maryland News Sheet.

CHARLES Co., Md., Sept. 25th.

This morning the Yankee, of the Potomac fleet, discovered a new battery on Freestone Point, and paid her respects to it in the shape of a few shells. At first the battery did not respond; but, after a few shots, it opened with emphasis. The Yankee seemed to back off, being too close under the bank. Another large war ship, lying off Indian Head, went down to her, and they banged away for some time. The ships, as well as I could understand, hauled off, and sent a tug up the river. The battery has been firing at intervals all day, and if there is anything in sound, has much the heavier metal. Soon after the ships ceased firing, the fort at Freestone Point, which was covered with woods before, was, as if by magic, cleared of trees, and the battery, in all its fierceness, exposed to view. As soon as the tug returns, which, I presume, has gone to Washington to report, we expect lively times. Freestone Point is a high bluff of soft free stone at the mouth of Occoquan bay, about three

Correspondence of the Maryland News Sheet.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., Sept. 27.—Alexandria has acquired a *fame* among the cities of the land, often predicted for her, but never, I think, expected to be realized in the manner in which it has come to pass. Never did it enter the imagination of any that her fame would be *military*—a great strategic point—the main rendezvous for the Federal forces. But thus it is that she has been brought into so prominent notice. Her fame, however, has cost her all she before possessed.

Once a thriving business place, with a fine harbor, and all the natural advantages to make her a great commercial city—with railroads running into the heart of the State, and bearing to her market the products of the richest country on the continent—just beginning to feel the good effects of her many noble works of art, she is now *dead* to all intents and purposes. The white sails of commerce, that once decked her harbor, have disappeared, and a few river craft and provision tugs lie at the wharves where a few short months ago moored ships and steamers, brigs and schooners, from foreign and domestic ports. On the wharves, where all was bustle and activity, now quiet reigns supreme. Of our various railways, the "Ichthyopolis and Necropolis" (that part of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad within the city limits) is alone traversed by the iron horse; grass grows in our principal thoroughfares, the many pleasant promenades are forsaken, and in fact Alexandria is a real "Deserted Village."

There were two other newspapers published here—all flourishing. Now Baltimore and New York furnish the only news to this people. In passing down Royal street to-day I noticed that the counting room of one of the daily journals has been metamorphosed into an eating house for soldiers, kept by a darky. "To what base uses may we come at last!"

The fortifications of the Confederate troops are plainly visible from many of the eminences around the city, and the Stars and Bars may be seen on Mason's, Munson's, and Edsall's Hills.

It is reported that a Confederate battery has been discovered at Freestone Point, and that an engagement has taken place there between the Federal fleet and the battery, but the result is not known here.

Q.

From the N. Y. Daily News.

OUR TONE.

The *Courier des Etats Unis* suggests that the *Daily News*, though it has not changed hands, has at least most palpably changed its tone. We would remind our excellent cotemporary that moderation of language does not imply a change of sentiment. If a man should be opposed by irrestible odds it would be madness to provoke a collision, to his own destruction, but he does not renounce his position because he argues without vehemence or expostulation without bravado. We hold it our paramount obligation, in the dreadful calamity which overwhelms the land, to subserve the interests of the people, even beyond our own independence and the liberty of the press. Should we speak our mind as boldly as heretofore, and thus insure our suppression; or, imitating the example of our friend of the *Courier*, resign the editorial chair to those holding opinions adverse to our own, in either case we should yield even what little privilege is accorded to us of remaining a faithful, if not a powerful champion of what we conceive to be the right. Since we are forbidden to do our devoir with the full and free exercise of all our legitimate weapons, we will yet do what good we may within the prescribed limits.

The writer does not throw away his broken sword or discard his blunted spear when no better weapons are at hand. Why, then, should the editor resign his fettered pen while yet, though feebly, it may do battle against wrong? In ordinary times, his self-respect and independence of spirit might render imperative with him to assert and vindicate his prerogatives at every risk. But his country is bleeding, and the great interests of the nation are at stake, it behooves him, we conceive, to sacrifice some little of his individual liberty, if by so doing he can serve never so little the general weal.

We assure the *Courier* that whatever change may be observable in the tone of the *News*, nothing will be there discerned that can be construed into retraction or contradiction of what has previously been advanced. Only less emphasis of language, more moderation of expression, more humility, if you please; for we have all good cause to be humbled, as we gaze upon the vanishing glories of our citizenship. But as, in the purest sense, we are loyal to the Government, we will not select the occasion of its jeopardy and trial to struggle against its power. We will submit to be bondmen for awhile, if, with our bondage, we can earn the privilege, which is already ours by birthright, of laboring for the public good. And, therefore, with the kind permission of authority, we will continue to assert, modestly and mildly, our opinion that war is a great curse to humanity, and that peace is a blessing which the Administration, in our estimation, have not sufficiently appreciated.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

UNEXPECTED PRAISE.—It is due to the corps of Washington correspondents,—possibly burdened with the worst reputation of any set of men in this country,—that Mr. Russell's unexpected word in their favor should be placed conspicuously on record. The *Times* correspondent says:

"Justice compels me to say that the correspondents of the various papers whom I have met at Washington are gentlemen of honor and ability, who would not violate any confidence or break any engagement with the authorities."

We never expected to see the day when any man would be so bold as to pronounce such a judgment upon the ingenious manufacturers of the staple "Washington news" of this day.

Report of Inspector of Illuminating Gas for the City of Baltimore, for the Week, Ending September 20, 1861.

Burners consuming 5 feet per hour in Candles	Sulphuret of Carbon in 100 cubic feet of gas	Ammonical Gas	Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas	Carbonic Gas	Carburetted Hydrogen or Olefiant Gas	Pressure in main in inches of water	Pressure in distributing pipes	Per centage contraction per cent.	Burners consuming 5 feet per hour in Candles
12.5	less than 5 grains	nearly in excess	none.	none.	32 to 10	13 to 10	2 to 10	4.	

WILLIAM E. AIKEN.

Remarks.—The large proportion of ammonia noticed last week still continues. To show that the objections to this impurity are not singular or unreasonable, it will suffice to cite the opinions and practice of gas producers and gas consumers elsewhere. In the British Act of Parliament "for better regulating the supply of gas to the metropolis," passed August 28th, 1860, the original proposition on the part of the promoters (who represented the vast body of gas consumers) was, that all gas supplied "shall be of sufficient purity; that 100 cubic feet of gas shall not contain more than five grains of ammonia." To this the gas companies objected, and called upon Prof. Brande, well known in the scientific world, to support their objections. He testified as his opinion "that not one chemist out of twenty, unless he is a practical chemist, and in the habit of manipulating the thing, would be able to tell how many grains of ammonia the gas contains. If you want a practical test, let it be provided that the gas shall be so far free from ammonia that it shall not discolor turmeric paper when that is exposed to a current of the gas issuing for one minute, under a pressure of five-tenths of an inch of water."

His reasons for advocating this substitute were, "that it was the mode in which the test was usually applied; that it expressed exactly what every day was done."

And, concluding, "if the gas is so pure as not to affect turmeric paper in the time stated, I think it quite as pure (from ammonia) as necessary, or as we can ever expect to get it." With this the gas consumers and the gas companies appeared to be equally satisfied; and thence we conclude that the public, from that time forward, would require all gas to be, to that extent, free from ammonia, and that the companies were perfectly willing to undertake to supply it on that condition. And this would seem to settle the question of practicability. For should any one urge that gas cannot be made free from ammonia, we may say granted; but it can be supplied so far free that the quantity present shall be perfectly unobjectionable, as demonstrated by the theory and practice of the gas companies of the city of London, since August 28, 1860.

During the committee investigations, preceding the passage of the act of Parliament cited, Saml. Hughes, Esq., Civil Engineer, and well known as the author of a treatise on gas making, was called upon, and stated that ammonia was "among the most common ingredients injuring the quality of gas. The London gas contains far too large a quantity. I know it can be most readily separated, because I have constantly experimented upon my own gas, and by simply passing it through a wash bottle, I can get it perfectly free from ammonia. I do not mean to say there may not be the minutest traces existing, but for practical purposes and by ordinary test papers, it cannot be detected in good gas. I believe the process by which ammonia is removed entirely, does slightly affect its illuminating power. But all gas ought to be made of that good quality that the companies could afford to take out the ammonia. I think there is not difficulty whatever in giving gas of a proper standard of quality without ammonia. I found in Birmingham 16-candle gas had no ammonia; in Carlisle, 12-candle gas with some, and in one of the London companies 12-candle gas with some. Therefore practically, I think, there is no difficulty whatever in giving gas of a proper standard of quality without ammonia."

And therefore it seems to me safe to conclude that whenever gas contains about 10 grains of ammonia in every hundred cubic feet of gas, and when it will discolor test paper after an exposure of less than 5 seconds, we may venture to say that this impurity is present in "far too large a quantity."

SWINDLING IN ENGLISH JOINT STOCK ASSOCIATIONS.

At a meeting of the Social Science Association, a paper on "Joint Stock Frauds" was recently read, concerning "defaulters" whose names are known in this country, viz:

WALTER WATTS.

The result of the extraordinary success of the joint stock principle, within the last twenty years, has been that numbers of persons of humble origin, of indifferent moral principles, have been brought into contact with enormous sums of money, the appropriation of which has been extremely easy, and these persons have appropriated enormous sums, careless about detection, and ready to pay the penalty of their libertine or their lives, if detection should follow. The first case to which I think it right to call attention, is the case of Walter Watts. He was a clerk in the Globe Insurance Company in London, at a salary of £200 per annum. Between the months of August, 1844, and February, 1850, he abstracted £70,000. When he commenced the system of defalcations, he was only twenty-five years of age; but the life he led during his six years of public plunder was remarkable. In 1844, the name of Walter Watts suddenly became associated with fashionable and Corinthian life in London. He became a patron of art and pleasure in its most extravagant form; he kept an establishment at the West End, and a country house at Brighton; he had one of the best cellars in London, stocked with the rarest vintages; he had some of the best horses in London; he was a devoted admirant on the theatres. In 1847, he became lessee of the Marylebone Theatre, and during that year star of the unsuccessful legitimate drama.

During the season of 1848 and 1849, Mrs. Mowatt and Mr. Davenport, two American artists, played at Watt's theatre. Watts spared no expense. Mrs. Mowatt's dressing-room beneath the stage was fitted up like a bower of a Genii in "The Arabian Nights." In fact, the brilliancy of the expenditure on the Marylebone theatre was the subject of conversation all over London, during the year 1849. The only persons who knew nothing about it appeared to be the Directors of the Globe office, in which Watts, spending £10,000 a year, was a clerk at £200 a year. In 1849 he opened the Olympic theatre, but the extravagant and splendid mahagement of this Temple of Thespis only lasted a few months before his frauds were detected. The defalcations during the year 1849 alone amounted to upward of £18,000.—In the receipt department of the office there was no effective check against fraud, although, owing to the integrity of the officials, no fraud took place, and in the accountant's office, in which Watts was employed, the lax practice prevailed of making the bankers' passbook the foundation of the entries in the books of the company, instead of the documents referring to the payments ordered, so that if the persons having the custody of the passbook chose to falsify it, the false entries were transferred to the general books of the office, and thus made to cover the abstraction effected through the bankers. Watts, being tried and convicted, committed suicide.

JOHN SADLEIR.

The next case of a similar character is that of John Sadleir. John Sadleir, in 1836, was admitted as an Irish attorney, and practised with success in the county and in Dublin. In 1847 he was elected a member of Parliament. In 1853 he was appointed Lord of the Treasury, under Lord Aberdeen. He looked forward to be Chief Secretary for Ireland, or Chancellor of the Exchequer, and had a fair chance of either of these great offices. All this splendid position he owed to the fact of being enabled to use the money of the Tipperary Joint Stock Bank. He himself was a man of simple and inexpensive habits, and the only relaxation he took was hunting, which he did not carry on in an extravagant manner. His resignation of his place at the Treasury, and retirement from the government, were followed by his resignation of the post as chairman of the London and County Bank. His credit was then gone in London. His forgery of the title deeds of the Irish Encumbered Estates Court was detected; and, on the 16th of February, 1856, John Sadleir committed suicide, at the age of forty-two. From the Tipperary Bank, John Sadleir abstracted over £200,000. As chairman of the Royal Swedish Railway Company, he issued false shares to the amount of £150,000, the whole proceeds of which he appropriated. The most singular part of John Sadleir's frauds is this—that over a quarter of a million of money he received is unaccounted for; that is, there is no tangible method of explaining how the money was spent, or who received it from him.

THE BRITISH BANK DIRECTORS.

The Royal British Bank was started in the year 1850, with a capital of £100,000, one-half of which was paid up. The board managed its affairs in the way every dishonest board in every joint stock bank can do if they please. Mr. Cameron, the manager, became indebted to the amount of £30,000, Mr. McGregor £8,000, Mr. Mullins £7,000, Mr. Gwynn (another of the old directors and original projectors) £13,000, of which no account was rendered to the stockholders, and of which it is extremely problematical whether the creditors have recovered one penny. And one of the auditors, who, it may be presumed, was a little too prying, found it more convenient to accept an advance of £2,000 than to enter into disagreeable questions of vouchers and cheques. Mr. Humphrey Brown, M. P., on the day he opened his account, paid in £181 14s., and he drew money until he was debtor to the company to the amount of £70,000. The Bank stopped on the 3d of September, 1856; during its existence of six and a half years it exhausted the whole of the £158,000 subscribed by the shareholders, and left them, besides, half a million in debt. The British Bank directors were tried for a conspiracy to defraud, and they were convicted. Still, the heaviest sentence was only twelve months, and there are thousands of persons who would submit to twelve months' imprisonment for £50,000.

WILLIAM JAMES ROBSON.

Has immortalized himself in the annals of crime by his frauds on the Crystal Palace Company. In 1853 he obtained a salary there at £1 per week, and in June, 1854, he was appointed chief clerk in the transfer department, at a salary of only £150 per annum. But Robson was a well educated, refined, and gentlemanlike man, 34 years of age, with literary tastes; the author of several plays, and having a large circle of expensive acquaintances in London. The simple plan by which he obtained £27,000 by false pretences was this—Robson directed a Mr. Clement, a stockbroker, to sell 100 shares in the company, and the broker accordingly sold them—50 to a Mr. Joseph Lowe, and 50 to another person. For these shares the broker received £295, which he paid over, less commission, to Robson. The document by which these shares were transferred purported to convey the shares from Johnson to the purchaser. The signature to the deed, where the name of the transfer should be, was that of Henry Johnson—nominally, of course, written by that gentleman, who, however, had no existence, the whole thing being a forgery on the part of Robson. Like Watts, Robson lived in a most extravagant style. He was sentenced to be transported for twenty years.

LEOPOLD REDPATH

Commenced his career as a lawyer's clerk; he then was appointed a clerk in the Peninsular and Orlental Steam Company. Leaving his office he set up business as an Insurance broker, but shortly afterwards failed for £5,000. About the age of 35 he obtained the appointment of clerk in the service of the Great Northern Railway Company, and in that office exhibited one of the most extraordinary instances of successful swindling combined with high moral reputation and a truly benevolent career.—Redpath's simple plan was, like Robson's, to create fictitious shares; and all the while the directors, though they found, themselves paying dividends which they could not account for, appeared to entertain no suspicion of the fact that they were daily being robbed to a large extent. Nay, so far duped were they, that some three years after Redpath had commenced his swindling, the following document was actually placed upon record by the auditors of the company:

"Accountant's Department, August 6, 1856.—To the Chairman and Directors of the Great Northern Railway Company: Gentlemen—The accounts and books in every department continue to be so satisfactorily kept that we have simply to express our entire approval of them, and to present them to you for information of the shareholders, and with our usual certificate of their correctness. We have the honor, etc. (Signed) John Chapman, J. Cato Ivy, Auditors."

Redpath was a public subscriber to all the great charities of London. He had a splendid house at Weybridge, part of it pleasure ground, and fifteen servants. The anecdote of the occurrences that led to his discovery is remarkable. Mr. Denison, the chairman of the line, was standing on a station platform, conversing with Lord D——, when Redpath happened to come up, and lifted his hat to Mr. Denison. The nobleman, however, was on easier terms. Taking Redpath cordially by the hand, "Ah, my dear fellow," said he, "how are you?" Having parted, the chairman turned to Lord —— and asked him what he knew of their clerk. "Oh," said he, "he is the jolliest fellow in life. He gives the most sumptuous dinners and capital balls that I know of." Redpath was sentenced to be transported for the term of his natural life—stock to the amount of £220,000 having been fraudulently issued by him.

COL. WAUGH AND OTHERS.

Numerous other instances might be given; but the result is this, that nothing appears more easy, either for a dishonest servant or a dishonest director, than to rob a joint stock company. In fact, for the last ten years, every species of robbery and fraud has been practised on the shareholders and creditors of these bodies. The evil is increasing. The London and Eastern Banking Company was instituted in 1854, on the principle of extending the joint-stock banking system to England. Colonel Waugh was one of the first directors, and in two years he, without security, drew £244,000, almost the entire subscribed capital of the company. The bank failed in 1857. Waugh's case resembled Sadleir's in this—there is no tangible account of what became of the money. Many other cases might be given in detail for the last ten years. Pullinger's frauds on the Union bank, to the amount of over £100,000, and divers others; the most recent is the fraud on the Commercial Bank of London, discovered only in February, 1861, and in consequence of which the business of the Commercial Bank was transferred to the London and Westminster Bank.

FACTORY CHILDREN IN ENGLAND.

Even the partial regulation for protection of young children against undue extortion of labor in print-works does not extend to the lace trade, and to many other trades. These children become workers at any age between four and eight, up with the sun and never in bed before ten o'clock, bred with no sense of the love to parents that comes of the right use of a parent's influence and power, denied all recreation, even the natural stir of their limbs as they go through their long monotony of toil, want of all that belongs to childhood. A lace-runner, who had worked at the trade for twenty-one years, and had the weak sight, the pains and the debility that come of a calling so pursued, said that after five or six years of the work eyesight was commonly much injured. "Girls," she said, "begin about six or seven years, some as early as five or six; the hours depend greatly on the mistress; some work late as that about eight in the morning to ten at night; the hours are the common hours in Nottingham. The mistresses who employ children often work them very hard; has known children kept at it from six in the morning until ten at night, sometimes not going out of the room, but eating their meals as they sat at work."

"A man who employs many girls in Cheovil street, used to sit in the room with his cane, and not allow any one to speak or look off if he could help. After sitting some time at lace-work the fingers get stiff, and in cold weather are benumbed for want of circulation; this would cause the work to go on slowly, and then the children were beaten; has known children to drop and faint at work; many go off in consumption; many cannot earn more than half-penny an hour."

A woman who was employing about forty hands as cheveners, each woman having two, or four, or ten, or twenty children under her, estimated the worth of a child's labor at about eighteen pence a week. She said:—"Chevening causes short-sightedness; it also makes the eyes weak. Children, when they begin, are sometimes, but very rarely, obliged to use spectacles. They are generally very delicate in health, and often sick and ill. They are not allowed to talk at work. Finds that the children become very much tired toward the evening; they are partly asleep for hours before they leave off. The younger they are, the more tired they become. To keep them to their work has heard that mistresses are obliged to give a cuff to one and the cane to another. Does not think it would be possible to get their children to work twelve or fourteen hours a day without the cane. These children have no time to go to school in the week days; they have no time to get exercise or recreation; they go from bed to work, and from work to bed. Should think they would be stupefied on Sunday, and not likely to learn much at a school."

"We look," says Mr. Senior, whose new book on Popular Education furnishes all the facts to which we now calling attention. "We look with shame and indignation at the pictures of American slavery; but I firmly believe that the children on the worst managed plantations are less over-worked *Jesse Jackson* [illegible] and more long-continued labour occasions the fabulous cheapness of our hardware and our lace, and whose wages feed the intemperance of their parents."—*All the Year Round.*

FREE AND SLAVE IN THE CENSUS.

The black current must always be the important one to the statistician of this continent. The census reveals a steady stream of negroes from the seaboard toward the Southwest.

The average increase of the slaves is moderately large, or 23.42 per cent. There is a loss in but two States, Delaware (of 21.48 per cent.) and Maryland (3.52.) The increase in Virginia is only 3.88 per cent., and in South Carolina 5.28—this small advance evidently resulting from exportation.—Kentucky, too, shows an increase of but 4.87 per cent. the last decade, which gives a most gratifying prospect of the destiny of the system in Kentucky, as it is believed no very important numbers have been exported during the last ten years from that State. North Carolina only exhibits an advance of 14.74, and Tennessee of 15.17 per cent. Missouri presents a larger increase than was expected—namely, 31.51. The great increase is in Texas, where it reaches over two hundred and ten per cent. (210.66;) in Arkansas it is 135.89, and in Florida, 57.09; in Mississippi, 40.93.

In two States only are the slaves more numerous than the whites: in South Carolina, where they number 402,541, against 291,623 of the white inhabitants, and in Mississippi, being 436,696 to 353,-969 whites.

Their largest number in any one State is in Virginia, (490,887,) and the next in Georgia, (462,-232.)

In the Territories there are 10 slaves enumerated in Nebraska, 24 in New Mexico, and 29 in Utah.—The District of Columbia shows a loss of slaves of 13.72 per cent.

Among the free colored population the increase is very small through the Union—only 10.68 per cent. Their largest numbers are to be found, as usual, in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. Little valuable in a statistical point of view is to be extracted from the tables of this population, as the diminution from banishment or emigration cannot be distinguished from that arising from natural and regular causes. The theory sustained recently by an able statistician in Washington—Mr. Weston—that the free negro inevitably diminishes on this Continent, is not yet sufficiently confirmed by facts to be admitted as a satisfactory scientific hypothesis. The race undoubtedly dies out in climates not adapted to it—as, for instance, in the Northern States; but whether it decays in freedom in the Middle or Southern latitudes, does not yet fully appear. In many of the Southern and Western States there are laws expelling the free negro, and their decrease, observed in those States, during the last decade, may be due to these extraneous causes. Their largest increase in a slave State, is in Georgia, (18.01 per cent.;) in Alabama, 16.19; in Maryland, 12.04. The greatest decrease in Arkansas, 77.47. Greatest increase in a free State, in Minnesota, 487.18 per cent. In New York they lose 2.18 per cent.

From the Boston Courier.

ABOLITIONISTS AND CLERICAL AGITATORS.—Surely these newspapers and reverend parsons, with their confederates, stand on the very outer edge of flat rebellion itself; indeed, they are so inveterate foes of anything possible to be called a Union of the States as the most inveterate secessionists, because they openly declare they will have no Union, except on their terms, which are out of the question. It is evident that the time must come when something must be done with them; but the question is—when and how?

In our judgment, nothing would tend so much to the public welfare, by the settlement of public opinion, as the prosecution of those pestilent newspapers and parsons. We desire to see neither mob law nor any arbitrary proceedings applied to them by the Government. We are firmly for freedom of speech and of the press, according to the fundamental provisions of the Constitution, and because anything short of this is totally inconsistent with the whole theory and practice of public and private liberty. But in order that this liberty of speech and of writing shall not become licentious, it is necessary to define it and keep it within the bounds of justice and reason. In a free country, of all others, this is most necessary. Where there is the greatest temptation to licentiousnes and opportunity for it, there it is most necessary that the ill-disposed should be most held under wholesome restraint.

We have suffered amazingly in this country for want of a sounder public sentiment on this subject. Nothing could regulate this so well as solemn and formal judicial proceedings. We propose, therefore, that the parties in question be properly indicted and brought to trial—either for their treasonable speeches and conduct, as the case may be, or as disturbers of the public peace and safety. By thorough investigation of the true principles of republican institutions at the bar, and by the solemn adjudication of a learned bench, let the case of these culprits be determined. As the result, if found guilty, let a sufficient fine and suitable imprisonment be awarded—enough to stop them effectually, and to check others inclined in like manner to offend. We should thus soon put men of more discretion and of a higher tone in the management of the press—which would thus be as beneficial as it is now too often mischievous—ranting clergymen would devote themselves to their proper vocation of the cure of souls, instead of bewildering themselves and others in politics, and thus public sentiment and public conduct might be essentially enlightened, raised and refined.

Berger is denied in Paris the championship of billiards. M. Charles beat him, in 1852, eighteen points in 500, and challenged him in Figaro, on September 8, 1860, to a game of 2,000 points for 1,000 francs, but received no answer.

The Fatal Article of the St. Louis News.

The following is the article which appeared in the St. Louis *News*, and proved so offensive to Gen. Fremont that he caused the editor to be arrested, and the paper suspended:

THE FALL OF LEXINGTON.

Lexington is fallen. We write it with sorrow, for it is a heavy reverse to our arms in Missouri—the twin disaster to the reverse at Springfield, and, like that reverse, easily avoidable, had prompt steps been taken to avoid it. The gallant garrison, under their heroic Irish commander, after resisting with unflinching courage for six days, and repulsing the assaults of the quadruple besieging force, beleaguered on every side, penned up within the narrow limits of earthwork defenses, wearied to exhaustion with incessant watching and fighting, was compelled, at last, to yield to that foe more terrible to the brave soldier than bullet or bayonet—thirst—and surrender his courageous band as prisoners of war. He might, and no doubt would have resisted longer, had not his supplies of water been cut off; but the entrenchments at Lexington were not supplied with wells and other conveniences of a stone fort, because they were not constructed with the design of resisting a week's siege. Hence, when the garrison was cut off from its supplies of water from the river and the wells in the vicinity, there was no alternative for the famished men but a surrender. They are now in the hands of the enemy, who, by this triumph, secures possession of about 4,000 stand of arms, 700 cavalry horses, with their equipments, a considerable quantity of ammunition, several pieces of artillery, and the most important city of Western Missouri.

Colonel Mulligan perhaps never dreamed of the possibility of not being reinforced. It never entered into his thoughts, that with 40,000 friendly Federal troops within a few days' march of him, he *could* be neglected and left to the mercy of a besieging force for a whole week, and finally compelled to surrender for the want of the succor which *could* have been sent, and which, no doubt, he confidently presumed *would* be sent. It was with the confident conviction of being promptly supported that, when asked to surrender by Price, on Sunday, the 15th, he answered with a ringing defiance, and instantly prepared for a desperate combat. He thought that if he should hold out for three days—and he resolved that he would—he would be reinforced from the river, or the enemy attacked in the rear and forced to raise the siege.

But the heroic officer calculated too largely on the co-operation of the authorities at St. Louis. Price arrived at Warrensburg, thirty-five miles from Lexington, two weeks ago, yesterday. Everybody knew that he was marching on Lexington, and that he would make a desperate attempt to take it.

But we cannot think that Price himself ever imagined he would be allowed leisurely to march to Lexington, surround the garrison, and beleaguer it for a whole week, without being disturbed in his amateur-like operations by any of the thirty or forty thousand Federal troops that were within a few days' march of him.

He, perhaps, never conjectured that he could, with a ragged, ill-armed, unpaid, half demoralized army, without a baggage train, and with a poor supply of war material, march all the way from Springfield over a rugged road, and attack and capture a Federal garrison, supported, or that ought to have been supported, by a department that has hundreds and thousands of tons of shot, shell, powder, cannon, artillery, muskets and rifles, and that has command of all the rivers, all the railroads, and all the steamboats in the State, for the speedy transportation of men and material to any point of danger.

But so it is, and Price, and Jackson, and Parsons, in their exultations over their unlooked-for victory, must feel even more surprise than we do, at being allowed to achieve it without interruption.

Misfortunes seldom come singly, and in addition to the surrender of Lexington, and the repulse of the Federal troops at Blue Mills Landing, we have to chronicle a reverse in Miller county, brought us by despatches from Jefferson City. A portion of Col. McClurg's regiment of Home Guards, while on their way from Jefferson City to Linn Creek, Camden county, was surrounded by a large force of the enemy, near Tuscumbia, and, it is supposed, 300 of them were captured.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Missouri Newspapers.

Readers of St. Louis papers, and of extracts from them in other papers, should bear in mind that they are published under the surveillance of martial law. One of them has been summarily dealt with by General Fremont already for commenting on his neglect to reinforce Mulligan, and it is hardly to be supposed, under such circumstances, that any of them will speak freely of the state of public sentiment in Missouri in regard to the commanding General. A telegram informs us that Colonel Blair has been released from arrest, the information being communicated to him in a somewhat ungracious manner. Possibly the Colonel may demand a Court of Inquiry to clear his reputation, but matters are not done in Missouri as they are elsewhere, and we do not yet see through them. It is said that Fremont has gone in person to look after Gen. Price. We heartily trust that he may find him and dispose of him. If he does not, the country will be willing to forget the name of Fremont.

From the Shoe and Leather Reporter.

CONFLICTING STORIES.—Mr. William Baum, a resident of Philadelphia, has just returned from Charlotte, N. C., where he had been employed for some months building a house for J. L. Morehead, a son of Ex-Governor Morehead, of that State. Mr. Baum says that common boots, that can be bought here at two dollars, are worth ten dollars per pair in Charlotte, and scarce at that. Leather was very scarce, and would bring very high prices. Every means had been resorted to that ingenuity could devise to supply a substitute for leather. We were informed by a person who came from Charleston, S. C., in July last, that shoes were cheap and that must be the asking price in "Confederate bonds;" and as there was no means of ascertaining the value of said "bonds" in U. S. currency, we were little wiser than before.

On the other hand, an intelligent gentleman, who has passed some months in Mississippi, and has just arrived at New York, informs us that as far as he could see (and he looked with the eyes of a Union man) there was no distressing scarcity of leather and its manufactures in regions which he traversed. Considerable activity was noticeable among hide and leather dealers and tanners in anticipation of a test of their resources, but no overwhelming demand had yet been made upon them. There were no barefooted crowds hanging round their establishments begging for leather scraps, as some of our Northern friends have boldly pictured. On the contrary, even the slaves were well shod, although he had heard it suggested that after the cotton crop should be gathered in their brogans might be taken from them, if necessary, for the use of the army.

How shall we account for the clashing of such stories? Allowing that the individuals are equally accurate in their opinions and statements, we can only do so by supposing that there is a disproportionate scarcity of goods and advance of prices in certain sections in consequence of a want of uniformity in the demand for army use; that local dealers are sometimes able, from the peculiar state of the country, to keep up an extortionate scale of prices, and that there is frequently a great difference in the mode of payment.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.—A return has been issued which shows that the total expenditure in connection with railways in England and Wales during the last year was £11,258,104, and that the net receipts during the same period amounted to £12,196,709. During the year, the large sum of £162,921 was paid as compensation for accidents and losses. In Scotland, £10,424 was paid on the same account; and in Ireland, £7,625. The total expenditure of the Scotch railways was £1,306,129, and the net receipts £1,169,101. The expenditure of the Irish railways £623,136, and the net receipts £715,311.

AMERICAN AGENTS IN BIRMINGHAM.—We are informed that staying in the same hotel in Birmingham are a representative of the Federal and an official of the Confederate Governments of America, their business in the "city of smoke" being the purchase of munitions of war. The two gentlemen go on from day to day ordering and superintending the despatching of guns, cannon, and other deadly implements, and at the same time are on intimate and friendly terms. In fact, they dine together, smoke together, and do "brandy-smash" in agreeable companionship. What would the New York *Herald* say to this?—*Bristol Daily Post.*

MARRIED.

On the 26th instant, by D. T. Carnahan, JAMES A. DICKSON to Miss MARTHA J. CARKER.

On the 25th instant, by Rev. S. V. Blake, WILLIAM BRUNDIGE, Jr., and ANN REBECCA WILEY, both of this city.

On the 25th instant by Rev. Joseph P. Bowser, RICHARD M. PIPER to Miss HENRIETTA PARKS, both of this city.

DIED.

On the 23th instant, at 6 o'clock, A. M., Mrs. ANNIE E. NEWMAN, wife of Jacob Emory Newman, and eldest daughter of William Laws, in the 26 h year of her age.

On the 27th instant Mrs URITH BENNETT, in the 83d year of her age.

On the 27th instant, RUTH, wife of the late John Hasing, in the 47th year of her age.

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From Canada,

Will describe diseases and tell his patients the nature of their complaint or illness, without receiving any information from them.

OUR MOTTO!

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With Nature or the Laws of Life;
With Blood our hands we never stain
Nor poison men to ease their pain.
Our Father—whom all goodness fills—
Provides the means to cure all ills:
The simple Herbs beneath our feet,
Well used, relieve our pains complete.
A simple Herb, a simple Flower,
Child from the dewy Lea—
The e, these shall speak with touching power
Of change and health to thee.

F. TUMBLETY, M. D.

☞ No charge for consultation or advice. ☜

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As no Cumberland Coal is now coming to this market, I would recommend the use of my Coal as a substitute for steaming and other uses. I shall keep a large supply constantly on my wharf.

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