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TERMS

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BALTIMORE.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1861.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

The information from all sources in relation to the war is of the most meagre character. We have nothing later from Missouri that is of special importance, nor is there anything—unless it should come by the latest telegrams—in regard to the state of affairs in Kentucky which changes in the least the previous aspect of matters there. All that we know is that both the belligerents are gathering their forces for the impending struggle; that the Federal troops have possession of Muldraugh's Hill, in Hardin county, and that the Confederates, under Buckner, have seized and occupy, though not in very large numbers as yet, an important point on Green river, thirty miles distant, the main body of the Confederates being encamped at Bowling Green, forty miles still further to the South.

From Missouri we learn that Fremont was at Jefferson city, at which point he was concentrating all the troops that were available, and that he had refused to weaken himself by sending out detachments, although solicited to do so by many Union men whose districts were threatened by the forces under Price. Fremont's plan of the campaign, it is said, has been greatly modified since his arrival at Jefferson city, the large accessions to the Confederates, since the capture of Lexington, having rendered a more cautious advance necessary. Some apprehensions are felt, lest the hastily-organized levies of Fremont should be found to be overmatched by combined forces of the Confederates. The succession of disasters which have befallen the Federal arms in Missouri have had the effect to lessen the confidence of a portion of the leading Union men in that State in the capacity of Fremont for the position which has been assigned him. His quarrel with F. P. Blair has led to a good deal of discussion through the public journals, and has also given rise to much partisan bitterness. We publish elsewhere the charges preferred against him by Mr. Charles Gibson in a letter addressed to President Lincoln, and also a defence of Fremont from the St. Louis correspondent of the New York *Tribune*. A report emanating from the New York *Herald* states that Fremont has been superseded by Gen. Wool, and that his course was to be subjected to a court of inquiry. A telegram from Washington, however, states that his removal has not been determined upon, but that the appointment of Gen. Mansfield—alluded to also by the *Herald*—to the command of the Department now in charge of Gen. Wool, is correct.

Perhaps the most stirring rumor of war that has been put afloat within the past few days is one which has its special origin in the columns of the New York *Herald* of yesterday, and which purports to have been derived from Norfolk. By this account we have intimations of a great movement on the part of the Confederates along the York and James rivers. We are told that they are preparing to send a large body of troops in that direction for the purpose of occupying Yorktown, and with a view of making an attack upon Newport-News, as preliminary to a siege of or an assault upon Fortress Monroe; that heavy siege guns are to be sent down the river, and that the steamers Jamestown Yorktown, and other vessels of war, are to be used to assist in carrying out the purposes of the expedition.

On the other hand, we learn from the same source that a more imposing expedition against some one or other of the Southern ports is now organizing in the port of New York; that quite a number of steamers have been chartered within a day or two by the Government, and that they are to be accompanied by six or seven gunboats, which are ready to sail on receipt of orders.

We give a few more items of European news, but they are not of much interest. The mails of the Niagara will, in all probability, reach New York to-day.

BENEFIT OF MISS WESTERN AT THE HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—This is the farewell benefit night of Miss Helen Western, and an inviting bill has been selected, consisting of the beautiful comedy of the "*Belle of Ireland*" in which she sings and dances; and the military drama of the "*French Spy*," with combats and new scenery, all combining with the beauty of the beneficiare to render the piece attractive. Mr. Richard Bolton has volunteered to sing between the pieces, and as an additional inducement, the celebrated Flora Temple will hold a levee for the last time.

KUNKEL'S OPERA HOUSE.—The Museum was crowded again last evening, and all seemed to enjoy the performance. Mr. J. H. Rainer, a fine baritone, appears to-night, when, as part of the entertainment, numerous new songs and dances, "*Robbing the Mail*," "*Pas de Danube*," and "*Hunting on Back River*" will be performed. On to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon there will be a gala matinee for ladies and children, when the charge for the latter will be but ten cents.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The Coming Elections in Baltimore City.

Wednesday next, 9th October, is the day named by law for the election of members of the First Branch of the City Council. The first Wednesday of November next—being the 6th, is the day named for the election of Governor, Judges, Clerks, Justices of the Peace, Constables, members of the Legislature, &c.

Art. 4, sec. 227, page 197 Local Laws of Baltimore city, declares that "*no election to be held in the city of Baltimore—whether Federal, State, or Municipal—shall be valid unless held under and in conformity with the provisions of this Article in relation to elections, and under and subject to the provisions of this Article, establishing a permanent police in the city of Baltimore.*"

The Election and Police laws of Baltimore city require the Board of Police to appoint Judges and Clerks of Election; and, in addition thereto, the election, to be valid, must be held in pursuance of the provisions of the *Police law*, as well as of the Election law of Baltimore city. In other words, the *Board of Police* and the *police force* appointed by the Board must exercise all the powers and duties required of them by these laws to make a valid election.

As the Judges of the Courts are elected for only ten years, and Justices of the Peace for two years from the day of their election, I would suggest to all persons having business in the Courts, and before Justices of the Peace, to have it closed before the persons now filling these offices go out of office, or their present term of office expires. Persons having to make acknowledgments to deeds, leases, mortgages, &c., in Baltimore city, after the 6th day of November next, will not be able (unless the election is held in pursuance of the Election and Police laws of Baltimore city) to make a valid deed, lease, mortgage, or transfer real or leasehold estates, for want of a legal officer before whom to make the acknowledgments.

Again, for want of legally-elected Judges of the Courts, and Justices of the Peace, no valid suits can be brought, or prosecuted. The City Council can pass no valid ordinance, &c.

These are only a few of the difficulties to be met with, should the elections be held contrary to the provisions of the Election and Police laws referred to, all other opinions and suggestions to the contrary notwithstanding. X.

From the Washington Star.

PROVING A GERMAN SOLDIER'S WILL.—*The Will of the Late Charles Werner.*—Charles Werner, a member of Captain Geary's cavalry company, whose death and funeral were noticed in the *Star* a week or two since, left a will bequeathing his property to his children, and appointing Mr. Philip Mehring, his former business agent, to carry out its provisions.

The second section of the will is in the following words: "I distinctly want it understood that my (only so-called) wife shall have one five-cent piece, because I hope she forgets me as I will her."

The will was brought before the Orphans' Court, Judge Purcell, last week, and it was proved to be in the handwriting of deceased. The witnesses to the will were brought into court to testify as to the state of mind of deceased at the time of the signing. One of them, a German, thought that "Charley had been a fool since he had been a soldier." A question as to how deceased rode in the cavalry company was answered by the witness "Not very good."

The Court said that proved nothing, as a great many of the officers and soldiers about Washington did not ride very good.

The witness said that he asked deceased what it was he wanted him to sign, and he (deceased) replied "It is none of your business."

Another witness testified that deceased directed his (witness') hand in signing, as witness could not write. He also testified that deceased was "fractious."

As the evidence was not sufficient to prove that deceased was *non compos mentis*, the will was admitted to probate. The Court in giving the decision, stated that of course the will could not interfere with the legal rights of the widow, (that is deprive her of her third,) and that she would be allowed to administer on the estate if she bonded according to law.

Pepper and Salt—Picket Fighting on Salt River.

From the N. Y. Herald.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE ABOLITION PRESS.

The impregnable position taken by the President in his letter to General Fremont has altered up against the Chief Magistrate a whole hornet's nest of abolition journals. Ever since its publication they have assailed him either with undisguised fury or malignant stabs in the back. They are disappointed in their expectations that the war would be made a war of emancipation, and hence their wrath knows no bounds. They want no war for the Union with slavery in it, but desire in their inmost hearts to abolish the Union if they cannot abolish slavery. The bolder of them make their onslaughts upon the President openly; but the more cowardly attack him in a sneaking, covert way, which exhibits their impotent malice, "willing to wound, but afraid to strike." Of this class is the *Evening Post*. On Wednesday afternoon that journal devoted a long leading article to the subject, under the caption of "The War and Slavery," in which it bombarded the President from a masked battery in defence of Fremont and the abolition view of the question.

In reply to the argument that this is a war for the maintenance of the Constitution, and the restoration of the Union on the basis laid down in that instrument, the *Post* holds that the Constitution is necessarily placed in abeyance during the war; that the laws of war must prevail, and that, therefore, the private property of the disaffected is justly liable to capture and confiscation, although not used in the naval or military service of the insurgent leaders. Now the short answer to this position is, that it is neither according to the Constitution nor the laws of war. By the Constitution the forfeiture of private property for treason is expressly forbidden, as a relic of barbarism which visits the innocent wife and children of a rebel with the sins of the husband and parent. By the laws of modern warfare in all civilized nations the private property of the enemy, except on the high seas, is exempt from confiscation, and is only seized when it is used in the public service of the belligerent Power. Does the *Post* desire us to outstrip the civilized world in barbarity, and return to the bloody and brutal usages of the dark ages?

But the *Post* contends that even though the private property of the enemy on the land should be exempt from confiscation, his property in slaves ought not to be exempt, because slavery is the cause of the war, and its extinction is, therefore, necessary to Northern success. Let us quote the *Post's* own language in the concluding paragraph of its article:

> We can see no reason why slave property should be exempt from the usual liabilities of war; but we can see a reason why, if any discriminations are to be made, that property should be the chief to suffer. Disguise it as we may, it is still evident that the rebellion has grown altogether out of the existence of that property. Our society would be perfectly homogeneous throughout but for slavery. *No other cause of war has existed, or can exist, on this continent. Nothing else separates the North and South. It was that which broke up the Democratic party.* To extend its area has been the main purpose of Southern politicians. Because they could not extend it they declared war. Wherever slavery exists, there secession is rampant. Where slavery has died out, as in the border States, secession has but a puny vitality. Where there is no slavery, the people to a man are enthusiastically devoted to the Union.

Now this statement is in direct contradiction to the notorious facts of American history. Slavery is not the cause of the war; because slavery existed in every State before the Union was formed, and its perpetual protection was embodied in the provisions of the Constitution with such guarantees as protect no other species of property whatever, just because the just and wise men who framed it foresaw that perilous times would come, when men of Punic faith, covenant breakers and fanatics, like the editor of the *Post*, would arise, who would seek to violate the compact of the Constitution, and to abolish slavery in the States by the laws of Congress or by the power of an unscrupulous Executive. Hence the fundamental law of the Union—the law that President and Congress must equally obey—is made so plain that "he who runs may read," and the man who tramples on it has no excuse for his treason. Slavery has existed for three-quarters of a century since the Union was established; and, if it be now the cause of war, it would have resulted in hostilities long before. The same causes always produce the same effects. Between the period of the formation of the old Confederation and the "more perfect Union" a rebellion broke out in Massachusetts. It is known as Shay's rebellion. That did not arise from negro slavery, but from a mutinous, agrarian, levelling spirit. It was put down by the edge of the Southern sword, and it became a decisive argument for the necessity of the new Union.

After the formation of the Constitution, and during the Presidency of Washington, another war arose. It did not proceed from slavery, but from a mutinous spirit against the excise laws. This time the scene of rebellion was in Western Pennsylvania. Once more rebellion (in 1832) broke out still farther South; and again it was not from slavery, but from a mutinous spirit against the tariff. It was this time called nullification, and its chief seat was in Charleston, South Carolina. Andrew Jackson snuffed it out like a candle with the breath of his mouth, because it had no strength, and the overwhelming majority of the Southern people were against it. In the war with Great Britain (1812-15) the New England States revolted against the Federal power, held a treasonable convention at Hartford, and, like Missouri, Kentucky and Virginia in the present year, stood upon State rights, and refused to comply with the demand of the President for their quota of militia. Certainly that revolt did not proceed from slavery.

Nor has the present rebellion its root in that institution, but in the same mutinous spirit which formerly broke out in New England; and the Southern secessionists and Northern abolitionists are both responsible for it; but of the two factions the Northern is the more guilty, because it is the source and origin of the rebellion. Without the pretext it afforded to the Southern knot of conspirators they never could have succeeded in effecting the secession of a single State. The secessionists had often tried their hand in the South, but were always defeated by overwhelming numbers. They invariably failed till the abolitionists—who for the last thirty years had been working in concert with the British aristocracy to break up the Union—alarmed the South by their recent rapid progress to power, by the conspiracy to invade Virginia at Harper's Ferry, and create servile insurrection through the agency of John Brown, and by the endorsement of that cut-throat and horse-thief as a martyr by public meetings of fanatics of the North, and by anti-slavery journals of considerable circulation and influence.

Thus the real cause of the war was not slavery, but the unconstitutional and treasonable attempt to meddle with it—the mutinous and seditious spirit of the *Tribune* and *Times*, the *Post*, the *Independent* and the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, together with such pulpit orators as Beecher and Cheever, who sought to subvert the Constitution and the laws of the land by claiming to be the representatives of the Almighty and the expounders of "a higher law," when they only represented their own morbid and vitiated imaginations; and now they give vent to the same spirit of sedition and rebellion against the constituted authorities. What is essentially necessary, therefore, to the success of the war, and to the development of the Union and conservative spirit of the country, is not the overthrow of slavery, but the extinction of abolitionism—to quench the fanatical sheets, shut up anti-slavery conventicles, and send the editors and preachers to Fort Lafayette as incendiary propagators of sedition against the Government, and as more deserving of such a domicil than the Abbe McMaster. Till this is done, never will ultimate success crown our arms; and in vain will our generals plan campaigns and patriotic blood be shed for the Union on the battle-field.

From the N. Y. World, Oct. 2d.

WHAT IT MEANS.

An earnest effort is now making, by interested parties, to induce the government to issue an unlimited number of demand notes, of small denominations, to be added to the volume of our currency, and the pressure on Mr. Chase and the banks to assent to some such arrangement is very strong, and may be eventually successful unless an equally earnest effort is made to prevent it.

It is patent, of course, to the merest tyro in financial affairs, that the addition of $100,000,000 to the volume of our currency would create a brief season of great apparent prosperity. The value of all property, including stocks, lands, clothing, provisions and the like, would rise, and those who had goods to sell would reap a harvest for a time; and hence it is that all the characterless speculators and stock-jobbers of the "street," with their newspaper organs, are unanimously in favor of trying the experiment. These people are always willing to go up with the rocket, and each one flatters himself that he, at least, will escape coming down with the stick.

All our city bankers, however, as well as reliable financial men everywhere, are opposed to the emission of more than ten or fifteen million dollars' worth of these notes. They are convenient in paying off troops and in preventing useless shipments of specie, but if used as currency they will be mischievous in the extreme.

The bank-note circulation of the country varies from $150,000,000 to $200,000,000, according to the volume of business to be transacted. Every dollar added to the circulation more than is warranted by the business of the country does not add one copper of real wealth, but simply inflates the currency, enhances values, deranges exchanges, and finally results in a panic.

Let it be borne in mind that the issue of $100,000,000, in addition to our present currency, means:

1. An addition of at least twenty-five per cent. to the value of all consumable articles, including provisions, clothing and all manufactured goods—thus practically reducing wages, salaries, and fixed incomes precisely that amount.

2. A stoppage of the export of grain and breadstuffs by artificially enhancing their price—thus necessitating in time an export of gold to pay for imports.

3. Destruction of the government credit in a short time by its inability to redeem the notes in gold when the panic came, and an enforced stoppage of the war in consequence.

But, it is argued, the $100,000,000 of government currency will drive in an equal amount of depreciated bank notes. Very well; if it does, away goes our whole banking system. The forced redemption in gold of any considerable quantity of bank notes would break every bank in the country, and we would be in a worse position than ever.

We have reason to believe that the bankers and Mr. Chase have determined to resist the importunities of currency mongers, and that there is no likelihood of government making any considerable use of the demand notes. So long as plenty of money can be procured in the ordinary way, it is not prudent at this time to risk costly and dangerous experiments.

The remarks of Mr. Gallatin to Mr. Chase, at the bank meeting last Saturday, a report of which will be found elsewhere, embody substantially the opinion of the "solid" men of the city, and should have great weight with the government. The negotiation of the loan, under all the circumstances, speaks as well for the wisdom as for the patriotism of the bankers of this metropolis.

RAPE.—Report has reached here from Sassafras Neck, that a negro man named Frederick, belonging to Captain M. C. Pearce, of this town, committed a rape on a young lady about fourteen years of age in Sassafras Neck, on Thursday last. He was arrested, taken to Cecilton and the matter investigated, and from thence taken to a tree in the vicinity of the act, and hung. These are the facts as reported to us.—*Cecil Democrat.*

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

By the Steamer Niagara,

ENGLAND.

The business in the Liverpool cotton market has been unprecedented during the past week.

The Secretary of India has delivered an address to the Manchester Cotton Association, and other merchants, relative to the natural advantages of India for the cultivation of cotton.

FRANCE.

A letter from Paris says several superior and subaltern officers of the French Artillery were offered great advantages for their services in the United States army, but the French Government which did not appear adverse to their acceptance of the offer at its first mention, decided, on the 14th, against granting them the necessary permission.

SPAIN.

It is reported that a Spanish expedition against Mexico is now in progress of organization at Havana; and that a corps of 5,000 infantry will disembark at an early day in October at Vera Cruz, and thence march direct to the city of Mexico.

Six screw-frigates, two steamers, and numerous transports will be employed in this expedition.

INDIA.

Exchanges at Bombay are quoted at 2s@2s. 3½d. Freights are advancing.

The indigo prospects at Calcutta are unfavorable. Linseed was advancing. Exchange 2s@2s. 2½d.

SCIENCE IN GREAT BRITAIN—AN EXPLORATION OF THE INTERIOR OF JAPAN.

Our English files still come to us full of reports of the proceedings of the British Scientific Association at Manchester.

A letter from Mr. Alcock, British representative in Japan, gave a most graphic account of a late journey made by him into

THE INTERIOR OF THE TYCOON'S DOMINIONS.

Mr. Alcock had long felt that the treaty giving foreigners permission to travel in the interior of Japan was an empty sham, and would always continue so unless he speedily began to assert his chartered rights by action. The whole policy of the existing rulers is to limit, as far as possible, all locomotion of foreigners, and all intercourse with the natives, commercial or social. The infiltration of European ideas, and perhaps habits of thought, is felt to be subversive of those hitherto prevalent. The authorities have from the first conspired to throw impediments in the way of Europeans, and to surround the foreign representatives especially, who by treaty and diplomatic usage could claim so much more latitude of action than any others, with a sort of moral quarantine. It is only by a series of well-contested battles, in which much strategy has been displayed on the Japanese side, that it has been possible to secure any semblance of liberty in the capital.

Two great objects of the journey, which took place in the autumn of last year, were the ascent of the sacred mountain of Fusiyama and a visit to the hot sulphur baths of Atami. Not only was Fusiyama, so celebrated in Japanese story, ascended to its summit, some fourteen thousand feet above the level of the sea, but the whole route over the mountain range of Hakoni was explored at leisure for the first time. Objects of study for botanists and geologists abounded. Various causes delayed Mr. Alcock's departure from Yeddo (the capital of the Tycoon rather than of Japan) until the Japanese ministers confidently predicted that he was too late to accomplish the proposed ascent. August was already over, and the first days of September were upon him, while he was still engaged in removing the obstacles raised by the ministers in the first instance, and admirably developed subsequently by their agents. The Japanese assert that July and August are the only months when the mountain is sufficiently free from snow to permit the ascent. Mr. Alcock thinks it would not be practicable when there was much snow. The Japanese go in crowds to this cloud capped shrine of their gods every year, but only the poorer classes. It is not consistent with the dignity of the Daimio, or even an officer of any rank, to make the pilgrimage. The ministers urged, accordingly, that it was not befitting the rank of the British envoy. Nevertheless, the first attempt on the part of any foreign representative to give real effect to the treaty clause securing the right of travel succeeded; and on the 4th of September a party of eight Englishmen started from the British Consulate at Kanagawa.

HOW THEY "ASTONISHED THE NATIVES."

The passage of such a cavalcade of foreigners was something quite unprecedented, and as the news of their progress sped like an electric flash along the route, they found that vast numbers of the population of every town or village they passed through had turned out to behold them. At Odawara the road was absolutely barred by such a dense crowd of people—men women and children, with or without clothing, and with apparently all their domestic animals in attendance also—that it seemed there could not be a living creature left anywhere within doors; and the wonder was how a passage could be made clear. But the guides of the expedition were not in the least embarrassed. Within a few steps of the foremost ranks of the crowd there was a mere wave of the fan, a single word of command, "Oh tanirio" (keel down); when, as if by magic, a wide path was opened, and every head dropped, the body disappearing in some marvelous way behind the legs and knees of its owner. Certainly the sword of Harlequin or Aladdin's lamp never produced a more sudden and scenic effect.

FUSIYAMA AND THE VIEW THEREFROM.

Two days' journey brought the travellers to the foot of the Hakoni mountains, rising some 7,000 feet above the level of the sea. Nothing could exceed the beauty of the road. From Odawara to Missima the road was through the passes of Hakoni, near the summit of that ridge, a distance of seven leagues of as rough mountain range as could well be conceived. Many were mere water-courses. Ascending the Fusiyama itself, the latter half of the journey was the most arduous. On the top of the mountain was a yawning crater, a great oval opening with jagged lips, estimated at about eleven hundred yards in length, with a mean width of six hundred, and about three hundred and fifty in depth. Looking from the mountain the country below was hid by a canopy of clouds. A very holy man, the founder of the Sinto religion, appears to have taken up his residence on this mountain, and his spirit was held still to bestow health and blessings on the pilgrims. The volcano had long been extinct. The latest eruption recorded was in 1707. It took eight hours to ascend, and little more than three to descend the mountain.

In the course of this paper Mr. Alcock made some statements regarding the effect of foreign intercourse upon Japanese prosperity. The government of Japan had asserted that the treaties were making provisions intolerably dear and the people discontented. Nothing could be wider of the truth. All that was wanting to make Japan one of the most prosperous and delightful countries for residence on the surface of the globe, was the neutrality of the native authorities, a regular mail service, banking facilities, and a good survey of the eastern coast. All of these, it is not extravagant to hope, will be gradually effected for the people by their "outside barbarian" guests, during the next few years.

From the N. Y. Spirit of the Times.

FIGHT BETWEEN TOM SAYERS AND JEM MACE.

THE EX CHAMPION AND CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.

We learn, from a gentleman who arrived by the steamer City of New York, that the celebrated ex-champion, and the almost equally renowned champion have had a "turp'up" in the bar-room of a hotel in Sime street, Liverpool, very recently. Our informant states that Jem Mace, who is, or was at the time, under an engagement with Pablo Fanque's circus troupe, met Sayers, who is also engaged with another travelling circus, (Howe & Cushings'), in Liverpool. It is well known that for a long time past a latent spirit of hostility and jealous rivalry has existed between the two pugilistic luminaries, and that this feeling has been increased, if not actually engendered, by the openly expressed contemptuous estimate of the ex champion for Mace's pugilistic abilities and science.

The challenge which Mace threw out to the gallant Tom, after the latter's publicly announced retirement from the prize ring, coupled with the well-known fact that the handsome annuity (accruing from the munificent fund of subscriptions which had been the reward of his gallantry in his contest with Heenan) which he now enjoys, would be forfeited if he again entered the ring, has added fuel to the previously existing fire of animosity between them. Their meeting accidentally in a bar-room, one evening in Liverpool, where both of the respective circus troops were exhibiting, and the mutual recriminations which ensued, naturally led from a "war of words" to one of blows. Both men "peeled" on the spot, and the spectators present enjoyed the interesting spectacle of the champion and ex-champion of England "milling" each other with that vigor and severity that only deeply-rooted personal animosity can produce.

We are told, and can readily believe, that the fight was an unusually interesting one. Mace, in consequence of his regular and temperate habits, was in far the best condition; Sayers being, as is well known, considerable of a *bon vivant*, with a strong partiality for indulging in conviviality, company and late hours. His indomitable, bull-dog courage, tremendously powerful hitting and thorough practical knowledge of fighting, at last enabled him to gain a decisive victory over the champion. After half an hour's hard and very fast fighting, a terrific hit from the "auctioneer" on the throat, knocked Mace all abroad, and unable to come again to the scratch. As soon as it was over, Tom was among the first in endeavoring to bring his gallant opponent round, all his animosity having evaporated on the defeat of his antagonist.—Sayers himself did not escape unscathed, as Mace repeatedly visited his "deal" with his dangerous left, making his "mark" very legibly, while Tom showed that his right hand had not forgot its cunning, by the execution done on his opponent.

The London *Sporting Life*, in its remarks upon Heenan's challenge, and which appeared in last week's *Spirit*, comments upon the opinion expressed by the American champion, that he did not think Mace was "the best man in England," and cannot see on what grounds he has formed such a judgment. If the above circumstance is correct, and, from the source we have received it, we have no reason to doubt or discredit it, we are of opinion that Heenan was perfectly correct in his estimate of Mace; for we know that when, in his challenge of August 15, published in the *Spirit*, he plainly stated that "he did not think Mace-England's best man," he alluded to Tom Sayers as being, in his opinion, the better pugilist and more skilful fighter. On this point we are aware that a great diversity of opinion exists, and by many people even the result recorded above will not be considered as decisive of the question. At all events, considering the heavy and ruinous pecuniary loss that Sayers would sustain by his entering the ring again, we do not anticipate any further decision of the relative pugilistic merits of the two champions in the roped arena.

LAKE OF KILLARNEY.

The following description of Killarney is taken from the letters of the *Times'* special correspondent. The number of English tourists that have visited and known Killarney well are probably not more than four or five per cent. in the numbers of those who, year after year, are content with rambling about Windermere, Katrine, or the lakes of Switzerland. Yet all that is most beautiful and varied in lake scenery to be found either here or abroad, even if united, would fail to equal the passing magnificence of the views to be seen in the course of a single mile on the upper lake of Killarney. Every one has tried to describe it; but its mysterious beauty still remains as indescribable as Niagara itself. Till one has the power of writing as it were in color, form and magnitude, no verbal description can do justice to these upper lakes. Sublime scenery it is in the grandest and most comprehensive meaning of the term. The undefinable—the almost secret beauty of the upper lake consists chiefly in its colors. The mountains are sometimes black, sometimes purple, and some, as the stream of sunlight falls upon them, have a rosy golden hue as rich as the soft haze over Turner's gorgeous paintings. The channel leading to the upper lake narrows for three or four miles to a deep rapid stream, little broader, and in very many places not so broad as an ordinary canal. So tortuous is the course of this mountain current, and so completely is it hemmed in by rocks and banks clothed with purple heath or brilliant foliage, that it is scarcely possible even to see the watery channel for more than a few yards ahead; and thus every turn and movement of the boat as it moves upwards, discloses fresh scenes of almost supernatural beauty.

Thus approaching the Eagle's Nest the stream seems to be utterly lost and all further passage barred by the grand old mountain, on which the king of birds still builds. The eye in vain endeavors to detect an outlet, and it is only when almost touching the base of the stupendous pile of crags and trees that one suddenly sees a narrow, sharp turn in the stream, which in a few yards more opens out upon a prospect that of its kind has no superior in the world. The eye wanders over an almost circular ridge of mountains, of every shape, height, character, and color. Some, with the sunlight falling on the heather, have a rich violet tint, that makes them seem almost luminous and barely to be distinguished from the golden clouds above: some are black, wild, and forbidding, and as the clouds pour over their peaks in a fleecy drift, making them gloomier than ever, they form an extraordinary contrast with the bright illuminated aspect of the others ranging near them. The wonderful combination of crag and woodland, too, gives to all the views a charm which almost fascinates as you gaze on the steep noble bluffs and headlands, where the massive gray crags, like ruins of castles, rise starkly from the clumps of purple heather, or peer out from the thick boughs of arbutus, yew, and mountain ash.

Another few yards onward and all is changed again, and the turn in the channel discloses a different prospect, equal in beauty, though different in character, where the shadows of the clouds flickering over the mountains give such unutterably beautiful changes of tints, and so bring out the wonderful colors of vegetation in every shade, from the brightest green to almost the deepest black, that the whole great panorama of beauty seems always changing, while the background that fills in every distant vista may possibly be painted, but assuredly can never be told. There is every shade of verdure that color is capable of producing—pale, pink, rosy, ruddy gold, and a deep, unfathomable purply blue in the far distance that, but for its rich darkness, might almost be mistaken for the clear deep blue of a Mediterranean sky. And all these glorious mountains have their ruined castles and abbeys, their echoes, and waterfalls, their legends and historical associations, nearly each and all of which are finer and more poetic in their way than any that belong to the hackneyed banks of the Rhine.

THE NEW CARDINALS.

The Augsburg *Gazette*, in a letter from Rome, dated August 22, says:

"The new Cardinals to be created next September are, Mgr. Sacconi, hitherto Apostolic Nuncio in Paris; Mgr. Quaglia, Secretary of the Congregation of the Council; Mgr. Alberghini, Auditor of the Rota; Mgr. Bedini, Bishop of Viterbo; the Patriarch of Venice, the Archbishop of Chambery, and two Spanish Bishops—those of Tarragona and Sarragossa are named conjecturally. Among the new Cardinals is also named Father Panebianco, Consultor of the Holy Office and one of the most distinguished members of the Franciscan Order. The number of Hats to be given away is therefore nine. Three will remain unappropriated. Mgr. Chigi, now Apostolic Nuncio at Munich, will succeed Mgr. Sacconi at Paris, and will be succeeded at Munich by Mgr. Franchi, formerly Internuncio at Florence. The Papal Government generally abstains from naming Cardinals in times of difficulty. But as the present crisis may continue for some time, his Holiness in this instance has thought fit to depart from the usual practice.

SMITH O'BRIEN AND MARSHAL MACMAHON.

Our distinguished fellow-countryman, Wm. Smith O'Brien, has been to the camp of Chalons, to visit his kinsman, the Duke of Magenta. He got a cordial and kindly reception; and no doubt he was seriously impressed by the military skill and discipline displayed in that camp of the French, commanded by the martial son of Irish Kings. But we have been much amused by the following paragraph in a Belgian newspaper:—"The Irish General, Wm. Smith O'Brien, has been for some days at the camp of Chalons. He has been received by his compatriot, Marshal McMahon, Duke of Magenta!" O'Brien is a distinguished Irishman, gentleman, scholar, and tried patriot, pure as steel; we wish to Heaven he were, like his kinsman, a great "Irish General." Were it so, things in Ireland might wear a different complexion to-day. We understand that our illustrious countryman purposes visiting Poland and Hungary; he will, no doubt, have valuable things to tell us when he comes home.—Than his lectures on America we never heard anything better on that subject; if he gives us his experiences of Hungary and Poland, in the same way, when he comes back, the thing will be, to Ireland, a great gain.—*Dublin Irishman.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON MARKET.—The London *Times'* City Article says: Funds were dull and a shade lower on the 20th inst. The rates of discount in the open market were decidedly lower than those demanded at the Bank.

[Owing to the interruption of the Eastern telegraph lines, this foreign despatch is curtailed.]

Linseed Oil active at 34s 3d@34s 6d. Sperm Oil dull at £92@£93. Cod Oil, £34.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed on Saturday at 93¾@93¾ for money.

The Bank rate has been reduced to 5¾ per cent.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—The market for American Securities is firmer but quiet.

Illinois Central shares.....36@38¾ per cent. dis.
Erie shares.....23¼@23¾ " "

LONDON, Sept. 21, Evening.—Consols closed to-day at 93½@93¾ for money. The latest sales of American stocks were Erie shares 23@23¾.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET, Sept. 20.—The sales of Cotton for the week add up 30,500 bales. New Orleans tres ordinaire 129f; do. bas 126f. The market closes firm at an advance of 8@10f. The total stock in port amounts to 214,000 bales.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—The Bourse closed firm to-day at 69f. 50c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Sept. 21.—The market closes to-day firm, with small sales.

Breadstuffs.—The market is quiet and steady. Flour is firm at 28s@30s. Wheat quiet and steady, sales of red Western at 10s. 6d@12s; red Southern 12s.@12s. 6d; white Western 12s. 3d@12s. 9d.; white Southern 13s@13s. 6d. Corn firm; mixed 30@31s.; yellow 31s.@31s. 6d.; white 31s@35s.

Provisions.—The Provision market rules dull. Beef quiet. Pork inactive. Bacon flat. Lard firm at 56@57s. Tallow has a downward tendency, and is quoted at 47s. @47s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Ashes firm. Pots and Pearls 22s.@22s. 6d.; Rosin quiet, common 13s. Spirits Turpentine heavy and nominal at 60s. Sugar firm.—Coffee firm. Rice advancing; Carolina 21s. 6d.@22s. 6d. Linseed advanced 1s.@1s. 6d, with an upward tendency. Linseed Oil firm at 34s. 6d.; Cod Oil quiet at 34s.

LONDON MARKETS.—Wheat has an upward tendency, quoted at 55@66s. Flour 27@30s. Iron very dull. Sugar firm, and advanced 6d. Tea irregular—common Congou 11½@11¾d. Coffee active, and advanced 2s. Rice firmer, and advanced 3s@6d. Tallow quiet at 47s. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 64s. Linseed cakes firm.

Latest by Telegraph to Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22.—The sales of Cotton yesterday footed up 40,000 bales. The market was firm at an advance of ¼d. per pound on the week, with a still advancing tendency. The sales to speculators and exporters were 10,003 bales.

It is reported that the sales yesterday reached 67,000 bales, including 25,000 bales of Surat, to arrive.

Breadstuffs continue quiet and steady, with the exception of mixed Corn, which is slightly easier.

From the Hagerstown Herald, Oct. 2nd.

A PAINFUL OCCURRENCE.—Several weeks ago, J. Gabby Duckett, eldest son of Dr. T. B. Duckett, of this town, left his home, without the knowledge or consent of his father, and proceeded to the Potomac river, a few miles above Sharpsburg, for the purpose of passing over to join the Confederate army in Virginia. He was last seen alive walking on the tow-path of the Canal near Grove's warehouse in the direction of a fish dam on which it was supposed he intended to cross. On Wednesday last, a dead body was washed ashore at Shepherdstown, and a careful examination proved it to be that of young Duckett. A ring was found upon one of his fingers with the initials of his name upon it, and a pair of stockings upon his feet contained those of his father's name. The supposition at first was that he had been drowned in crossing the river, but a small bullet hole being found in his chest, as if made with a pistol, left no doubt of his having been shot and thrown into the river either before or after he had crossed it. One dollar and fifty-eight cents in coin were found in his pockets, but he was known to have had a much larger sum with him, together with several suits of clothing. He was in the 20th year of his age, and his death, under the painful circumstances which surrounded it, has very deeply afflicted his aged father, who is a firm friend of the Union cause. His remains were brought to this town, and interred on Friday last.

FLAX COTTON.—If King Cotton is not likely to be dethroned by his uncrowned rival Flax, he is destined to get a severe poke in the ribs which will make his seat uneasy. We have seen several specimens of the new commodity to-day, which come nearer to the genuine article than any that have yet fallen under our notice. Flannel, calico, drilling, and thread have all been made of the new flax fibre, and with a remarkable degree of perfection. New processes for preparing the fibre give great encouragement to those who are embarked in the business. Mills for the manufacture have already been erected in New York and New England, and will soon be in operation, not only working the flax itself into fabrics, but working it in connection with wool and cotton. American ingenuity is about to succeed in a line in which the English and French have hitherto failed.—*N. Y. Post.*

A bill prohibiting the marriage of first cousins is pending in the Kentucky Legislature.

MARRIED.

On the 31 instant, by the Rev. Dr. Wyatt, GEORGE B. KEEN to MISS MOLLIE HURPHY, both of Harford county, Md.

On the 1st in tant, by Rev. Father Myers, JOHN LANG, Esq., of Georgetown, D. C., to DELIA A. COLLINS, of Baltimore.

☞On the 1st instant, by Rev. A. W. Wayman, ARCHIBALD CARMACK to LAURA HARRIS, both of this city.

DIED,

On the 1st instant, SARAH A. STEWART, wife of James Stewart, in the 26th year of her age, daughter of Harriet A. and the late Basil Harper, of Frederick county, Md.

On the 1st of October, LYDIA WOLFENDEN, consort of James Wolfenden, in the 69th year of her age.

CHOICE TEAS!

GROCERIES!

WINES AND BRANDIES!

SUBSTANTIALS!!

Superior G. P. Tea and also Black Tea.
And best 50 cent Tea in the city!
Grits 5 cts.; Paraffine Candles,
(the most beautiful and best)
at only 38 cts. per lb.
Flour $8.25 and $7.75.
In fact all goods of nice quality
and fair prices, delivered free.

W. H. McLEAN,
52 N. Charles street.

HAVE YOU BOUGHT YOUR PARLOR STOVE?—We ask this question with a direct concern for the interest of our readers, inasmuch as we can speak from experience as to the very best and most beautiful article of the kind we have ever known or heard of. It is appropriately designated the "GEM," and is invented and manufactured by Messrs. Binn & Co., Baltimore Stove House, 33 Light street. We have the "Gem" in use, and the testimony recorded in its favor in our household is, that if we could not get another like it, we would not part with it for half a dozen times its cost. The manufacturers claim great advantages for it, and we have proved that it is, in every respect, equal to what is claimed, while, in the matter of convenience, no praise can exceed its merits.

"We have realized not only the positive advantage of this