THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

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TERMS

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BALTIMORE.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1861.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

Beyond a reported skirmish in Western Virginia, between the Federal forces under Cox, and the Confederates under Wise and Floyd, in which the latter are said to have been beaten back, the telegrams furnish us with nothing in relation to the war. The excesses committed by the troops under McClellan, during their recent advance to Munson's Hill and Falls Church, have caused the publication of army orders prohibiting such outrages in future, and declaring that those who hereafter may be found guilty of offences of the kind, shall be punished with death.

Some difficulties on points of etiquette appear to have arisen between Generals Anderson and Mitchell, which have become sufficiently serious to elicit the attention of the authorities at Washington. A statement of the case has been laid before the President by Gen. McCook, of Ohio, who desires the appointment of a new commander for the Department of Kentucky. His suggestion has been met by his own appointment to the position in question. The command of the new Irish brigade which was tendered to Gen. Shields by the Secretary of War, has been declined by him. General Shields is reported to have gone to Sinaloa, Mexico, ostensibly for the benefit of his health.

It is now officially declared that General Fremont has not been ordered to report himself at Washington. It is, however, stated that General Wool, who has been superseded in his command at Fortress Monroe by General Mansfield, has either gone or is going to St. Louis, for some purpose connected with military operations in that quarter.

An extract from a Southern paper—though not of a recent date—which has been telegraphed eastward from Louisville, states that McCulloch had called upon the Confederates for a levy of fifteen thousand men to be drawn from the States of Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, for service in Missouri. On the other hand, reports from Missouri indicate that volunteers are flocking to Price from all quarters, and that the probability is that there will be much more need of arms and munitions of war than of men to use them. Fremont is said to be exhibiting great energy in his preparations to assume the offensive against Price; and those to whom it is alleged his plan of campaign has been revealed, are reported as being perfectly confident that it will prove successful.

A surgeon in Mulligan's army—Dr. White—who has reached Jefferson City from Lexington, contradicts the report previously published, to the effect that Price intended to await within his entrenchments the coming of Fremont. Dr. White states—though the correctness of his intelligence is doubted by others—that Price has already left Lexington with the main body of his army, and is moving southward to form a junction with McCulloch, his intention being to advance with these combined forces, and after cutting off all communication between Fremont and Seigel and Davis, to push on to Jefferson City, fight a pitched battle at that point, and, if successful, to march immediately thence upon St. Louis.

A letter purporting to have been received at St. Louis from New Orleans, announces the somewhat startling fact that a Federal flotilla of seventy vessels had entered the Balize, with the intention of attacking New Orleans. We have also rumors of a secret expedition having gone down the Mississippi from Cairo; but we have no confirmation of the truth of either of the above statements from any other source.

The latest news from California brings us the intelligence, among other things, that Dr. Scott, of Calvary Church, who objected to the discussion of the war question from the pulpit, has resigned his charge, and was about to sail for England.

The Fulton, which arrived at New York on Thursday morning, brought European papers of the 18th of September, from which we select several affairs—the emancipation "order" of Gen. Fremont, the British demand for cotton, the proffer of a commission to Garibaldi, &c.—and to all of which we especially invite the reader's attention.

THE FREDERICK HERALD.—We regret to learn from Mr. John W. Heard, editor of the Frederick *Herald*, through a card addressed to his subscribers, that in consequence of the order interdicting the circulation of his paper through the mails, he is compelled to suspend the publication of it for the present. He concludes the card with the following language:

"Though we now close our labors and withdraw from the public, for a time, yet we wish it distinctly understood that we do not yield one iota of our political principles, or retract one sentiment, thought or doctrine which we have uttered, written or advanced under a consciousness of doing our duty as an American freeman."

EXHIBITION OF THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE.—The time for the opening of the fourteenth annual exhibition of the Maryland Institute is drawing nigh, and the number of articles that have already been deposited, as well as the attractive and interesting character of them, indicates very clearly that it will be one of the most brilliant and successful exhibitions that has ever taken place. The officers of the Institute, having the matter in charge, are untiring in their efforts to satisfy all persons, and succeed in placing everything in the best place for it. Attention is directed to the advertisement in another column.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—*Last Appearance of Miss Western.*—Miss Western takes her farewell of the Baltimore public this evening, and presents the best attraction of the season, both for the afternoon and evening. The *Female Champions* and the *Belle's Strategem* for the afternoon, and *Flying Dutchman* and *French Spy* for the evening. At both entertainments the celebrated Flora Temple will appear. The performances for the afternoon are set apart for the benefit of Messrs. Crone and Pontier.

BALTIMORE MUSEUM.—The amusing Mozambique Programme will be rendered for the first time, at the *matinee d'Ethiope*, this afternoon. The charge of admission for children will be but ten cents. A very attractive programme will be offered to-night, and on Monday night the Madagascar Programme. The Seakspearean tragedy *Macbeth*, as admirably burlesqued, will be produced in a few days.

From the N. Y. Tribune, Oct. 3d.

Release of Baltimore Prisoners.

Yesterday, in pursuance of orders received from the War Department, United States Marshal Murray went over to Governor's Island to release certain Baltimore prisoners confined in Fort Columbus. Their names are William McKewin, Benjamin F. McAnly, John Wilkins, Patrick Cronan, James Campbell, Alexander O'Connor, Frederick Sollenkamp, Patrick Conroy, Samuel Davidson, George Goswell, Philip Cassidy, and George Somers. On calling the roll, it was found that Cronan had already been discharged by order of Government. The order to Marshal Murray yesterday specified that the prisoners should take the oath of allegiance; so the question being put to each individually whether they were willing to prove themselves loyal men, all but one signified acquiescence. This was Philip Cassidy, the most intelligent, but at the same time determined man, in the party. He positively refused to take the oath, after the Marshal asked the question twice, and at the same time set his lips and knit his brows with a most malicious expression. Before the Marshal could administer the oath, the prisoners asked what provision had been made to forward them to Baltimore, stating that they were entirely without means of their own. On being told that Government had given Mr. Murray no further instructions than to release them, they requested that they might be kept in confinement until the Marshal could communicate with the authorities in the matter. The Marshal's back was hardly turned before Cassidy commenced taunting some of the men with having expressed willingness to take the oath, and as they will pass a day or so more together, it is not unlikely that he may prevail on some of the wavering ones to refuse their liberty at the price offered.

Antigua is a healthy country. Its population is 36,412. The number of families is 9,916. One woman in the Island is upwards of 130 years of age; four persons are between 125 and 130; seven between 105 and 120; seventy-seven between 90 and 95; one hundred and seven between 85 and 90; two hundred and thirty-seven between 80 and 85; three hundred and fifty-seven between 75 and 80; and four hundred and seventy-seven between 70 and 75.

ST. MARY'S PEACE NOMINATIONS.—The Peace party of St. Mary's county have nominated Col. Charman Billingsley for the Senate, and Col. Jno. F. Dent and Benjamin G. Harris for the House of Delegates.

J. Edwin Coad, a citizen of Factor's Wharf, St. Mary's county, Maryland, has been arrested by the Government, and is a prisoner on board one of the Potomac flotilla.

FROM THE SOUTH.

We make up the following summary from the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 28th ult.:

Maryland Refugees.

A party of six or seven refugees from St. Mary's county, Maryland, reached this city by the Fredericksburg train on Friday. They brought with them the uniforms and arms (pistols and sabres) of a cavalry company to which they are attached.

On the 14th of September Mr. G. M. Emack, of Prince George's county, Md., was arrested by a party of Sickles' brigade, and carried before Gen. Walker, commanding the brigade during the sickness of Sickles. Seizing an opportunity he suddenly drew his knife and stabbed Walker twice, mortally wounding him. He was then fired upon by the soldier who was guarding him, who fortunately missed him. He then struck at the soldier, cutting off three of his fingers. Mr. Emack rushed by the guard, and, continuing his flight, succeeded, after a toilsome journey, in reaching the Potomac and crossing into Virginia, and is now at Ashland, near Richmond.

Lieutenant Torsch.

Lieutenant John W. Torsch, of the Maryland Zouaves, now stationed at "Camp Clifton," near Evansport, is at present in town on business connected with his company. Mr. T., who is a resident of Baltimore, is an excellent wood engraver, and contributed a number of fine illustrations to the publications of the Harpers and other houses.

A Notable Appointment.

Prince Polignac, of France, has received an appointment upon General Beauregard's staff, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He is a grandson of the famous Prince Polignac, who was imprisoned at Ham for his fidelity to Charles X. He is reported to be in close communication with Louis Napoleon, and upon terms of intimacy with Count Morny. He comes highly recommended by our friends in Paris. He is about thirty years old, and exceedingly plain and unpretending. His family has enjoyed the title of Prince for five hundred years.

Prisoners at Fort McHenry.

A gentleman of Loudoun county last week received a letter from Mr. Robert Drane, one of Mead's cavalry, captured by the Yankees at Potomac Furnace some weeks ago. He, with 40 or six others taken at the same time, are confined at Fort McHenry. He reports the party all well and humanely treated.

Avenging a Brother.

Rev. John N. Andrews, late chaplain of the Third regiment North Carolina Volunteers, is now raising a volunteer company in Wayne and Johnson counties, N. C. He is determined to avenge his brother, Major S. W. G. Andrews, who was captured at Hatteras.

Probable Death of Col. J. Knox Walker.

The Memphis *Appeal* of the 20th says:—It is with great regret that we announce that the family of Colonel J. Knox Walker, in this city, received, yesterday, telegraphic intelligence that he was dying. He had been complaining for some days, and his disease had assumed the form of congestion of the brain. Mr. Walker is Colonel of the Second regiment of Tennessee, and was private secretary to President Polk.

Arrest of a Female.

A lady, who gave her name as Mrs. Mary Ann Keith, of Memphis, Tennessee, was arrested in Lynchburg, on Wednesday. When arrested she was rigged out in a full suit of soldier's clothes, and had registered her name at the Piedmont House as Lieut. Buford. She said she had been married twice—her first husband having been a member of Sherman's famous battery; her second was in the Southern army; but she stated that she separated from him for some reason she did not make known. She declared she was all right on the Southern question, and scouted the idea of being a spy. She said her reason for dressing in soldier clothes was that she had determined to fight the battles of her country, and thought such disguise more likely to enable her to accomplish her object. She was sent to Richmond for a further hearing.

Cotton in Florida.

The Apalachicola *Times*, of last week, in its weekly cotton statement, reports the stock on hand in that port at 7,818 bales, but adds:—"We would remark that from prudential motives the stock of cotton appearing in the above statement has been removed to the interior."

Federal Naval Expeditions.

We are awaiting with anxiety (says the *Picayune*) to learn where the Lincoln naval expedition is to strike. Suppositions vary considerably, but they point most generally to Brunswick, in Georgia; Fernandina, in Florida; the Gulf coast, between Mobile and New Orleans; or to the vicinity of Wilmington, in North Carolina. The enemy have it in their power to annoy us very considerably by these piratical descents, but without doing us any serious injury or gaining to themselves any substantial advantage.

No More Furloughs.

Among the *on dits* current in military circles on Friday, was one to the effect that in consequence of the general abuse of furloughs, no more would be issued from the War Department, even to the sick desiring leave of absence.

Affairs on the Potomac.

A few days ago a correspondent wrote us that a considerable number of the enemy's vessels were cruising the Potomac, and had apparently taken position somewhere near Cockpit Point, which is a few miles below the mouth of the Occoquan.—We presume it was some of the vessels of this fleet that tempted Walker to move his artillery to the river bank, and tender them his compliments. The cannonade took place on Wednesday last, and resulted in severely crippling one or two of the enemy's steamers, as we are informed. Walker's battery has been reinforced, it will be remembered, by "Long Tom," which the enemy so obligingly brought to Bull Run, and left there for our use.

Foreign Vessels at New Orleans.

The Collector of the port of New Orleans announces officially in the papers that vessels from abroad can enter our coast and discharge their cargoes, without regard to the same being an established port of entry.

Coal and Wood.

Fears are entertained of a scarcity of coal and wood at Richmond. It is estimated that about one hundred cords of wood are daily purchased by the Confederate Government agents for the use of the army, and every source of supply is already being taxed to nearly its utmost available capacity. The following are the ruling prices of the fuel now in the market:—Best lump coal from twenty-five to twenty-eight cents, and smith's coal from twelve and a half to fifteen cents per bushel; first quality oak wood from five dollars and seventy-five cents to six dollars per cord; pine from five dollars to five dollars and fifty cents per cord.

Tredegar Iron Works.

These works at Richmond have now one thousand men employed. At present the utmost activity is being displayed, and from six to eight small, and about six large guns, are turned out weekly. Quite a number of percussion shells are ready packed for transhipment to Charleston, and about two hundred shells are each day sent to the laboratory to be filled. On Wednesday a monster 10-inch columbiad, weighing about 17,000 pounds, and having a range of four miles, was being rifled—a process which would occupy about two days. Three of these enormous cannon are cast each week, in the average, and six of them were, on Wednesday, undergoing the process of boring, preparatory to being rifled. The establishment is also largely engaged in the manufacture of gun carriages for field batteries and for heavy ordnance.

A Paper Currency.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, under the head of its correspondence from Lynchburg, contains the following reference to the monetary currency of that city:—"The amount of trash in the shape of currency thrown out on the public in this community is truly alarming. For some time past the notes of numberless defunct Southern banks have been imposed on the ignorant and unsuspecting; but the latest abomination out is in the shape of individual notes of denominations of ten, twenty-five and fifty cents, which made their appearance in our city on last Thursday. This rag currency goes off readily with the ignorant and soldiers who are strangers here, and are very naturally led to believe it to be the best of money, merely because it purports to be issued in Lynchburg. If prompt measures are not taken to suppress the circulation of these illegal issues, the whole country will be flooded to such an extent that we shall have no currency at all, as it will be supplanted by the dun bills of every individual who chooses to force his worthless trash on the community.

Miscellaneous.

Governor Brown, of Georgia, has, by proclamation, exempted from military duty all telegraph, express and railroad employees, all employees of the State or Confederate Governments, and all persons engaged in the manufacture of articles for military use.

In Captain Faulkner's company, of Autauga, Alabama, about to start for Richmond, each man is furnished with a knife, the blade of which is nineteen inches long, and weighs two pounds and a half.

During the absence of the blockading steamer from Tampa, Florida, the local militia removed the oil and fixtures from the light-house on Egmont Key, and took them to Tampa.

A powder manufacturing company has been chartered by the Legislature of North Carolina, located at Charlotte, and another near Raleigh.

A cannon foundry has been commenced in Columbus, Georgia, by Messrs. W. R. Brown & Co. Iron cotton-ties are now manufactured in Shelby county, Ala.

A counterfeit $10 bill on the Bank of South Carolina has been put in circulation.

A large number of army wagons arrived at Richmond on the 26th. They were made near that city and covered with fine canvas coverlids.

Surgeon Dinwiddie B. Phillips, C. S. Navy, has been detached from service with the forces in Western Virginia, and is under orders to report at New Orleans to Flag-officer Hollins.

General Henry A. Wise is expected soon to arrive in Richmond to report to the War Department in person.

A public meeting in Westmoreland county, Va., has invited the Hon. John C. Breckinridge to take up his residence in the Southern Confederacy, "where he will be properly appreciated and cherished."

The Southern Direct Trade Convention meets in Macon, Ga., on the 14th October.

A despatch dated Wilmington, N. C., 26th ult., says reliable information reports five Federal vessels off New Inlet, and two off Western bar.

Nine planters in West Baton Rouge Parish, La., have contributed $67,000 worth of sugar and molasses for the benefit of the Confederate army.

A large quantity of bacon and leather, en route for Virginia, and the property of speculators, was seized at the depot of the North Carolina Railroad, in Raleigh, on Wednesday.

One hundred thousand blankets are understood to be now at the disposal of the government, from purchases abroad, for distribution among the army.

In a recent street row in Liverpool a certain Mary Kelly got her skull broken with a poker, so that the middle lobe of the brain protruded, but did not make any fuss about it for twenty-four hours, after which she proceeded to the surgeon, had half an ounce of the brain removed, and the crack plastered over, then went about her work as cheerfully as usual.

Rossini has just been decorated with the Order of Merit, the highest distinction in the Italian kingdom. Count Nigra, the Italian ambassador, visited the grand maestro, and presented to him the insignia of the Order, in the name of King Victor Emmanuel.

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

The Fulton at New York.

The steamship Fulton, from Southampton on the 18th September, arrived at New York yesterday. Her advices have been anticipated by telegraph, but the papers furnished contain additional news of interest.

TRAMWAY ON A NOVEL PRINCIPLE.

Messrs. Mowbern & Co. have commenced laying down an Iron tramway, on the Blackfriars road, of a novel principle, which is, that, instead of the tramway consisting of smooth iron plates, these are in blocks of cast iron, about eighteen inches square, and four in thickness, the surface being chequered with small oblong blocks, protruding so as to give horses good footing when passing over the metal way, but not causing the slightest obstruction to the wheels of vehicles travelling upon it.

Earl Russell has been invited to a grand banquet by the Liberal party of Newcastle.

On Saturday afternoon a private soldier, at Fullwood barracks, shot Colonel Crofton and Adjutant Hemard, neither of whom are expected to recover.

ANONYMOUS TRAMWAY.

The *Times* has the following:

Arrangements were finally made on Saturday last with Mr. Charles Hathaway, of Philadelphia, the street railway contractor, to transfer the metals and timber of the tramway in Bayswater road to the Surrey side of the water, to form a part of a connecting line of street railways from the Victoria and Pimlico Railway station to Blackfriars and London bridges. The first report of Mr. Starbuck, the Secretary of the Westminster bridge and Kensington road line, shows that, during the three weeks since the opening, the number of passengers carried by an average of two and a half cars only has been 66,953, from whom a sum of £563 8s. 4d. had been received. This was exclusive of 5,215 tickets in circulation, issued at the rate of eight for a shilling.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur*, of September 14th, publishes an Imperial decree, opening the custom-house of Dieppe for the importation of cotton yarn. The ports of Marseilles, Bordeaux, Nantes, Bayonne, Havre, and the custom-houses of Tille, Mulhouse, and Lyons are opened under the same regulations as at Paris, for the direct importation and clearing of English and Belgian textures which pay duty *ad valorem*. The other ports of France and the other custom-houses on the Belgian frontier, which are already open for the transit of unprohibited goods, may also in future receive their textures of English and Belgian manufacture, but only for transit. The payment of the import duties on Belgian and English textures imported into Algeria can only be effected at the port of Algiers.

The Marquis de Monstier, the new ambassador at Constantinople, will leave for his post on the 25th.

The Duke de Grammont will shortly leave for Vienna, replacing M. Monstier at Vienna.

The *Pays* says: The views developed in the article of the *Patrie* of Friday last on the Franco Italian alliance, appears to us to be totally at variance with the policy of the Imperial Government.

The policy of distrust which the *Patrie* would wish to inaugurate against Italy belongs only to itself. France, with her 40,000,000 of souls, and her genius, has no guarantees to demand of Italy. Neither distrust nor conquest—such is the programme which all generous hearts applaud, which liberal Europe applauds, and which posterity will also applaud.

The *Constitutionnel* of September 15 publishes an article which expresses the same opinions as are contained in the article which appeared in the *Pays* of yesterday, and says: "France will never ask for a single inch of Italian soil. The Island of Sardinia is Italian ground, and for us to take it would not be an annexation, but a conquest."

The *Patrie* states that Monsignor Non Rolski, Bishop of Bulgaria, whose recent proceedings at Rome had been very severely commented upon, has died in the convent of Kerson.

The same paper gives a denial to the rumor that General Cabrera had disembarked on the Neapolitan coast.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says: The rise in the price of wheat and flour has made further progress in the Paris market within the last week.

On Wednesday wheat rose from 1f. 5c. to 2f. the sack. American was in good demand at from 43f. to 45f. the sack. A large quantity of American flour was purchased at Havre at from 40f. to 43f. the barrel of 88 kilos.

ITALY.

The King arrived at Florence on September 14, in order to open the Exhibition of Italian Industry. He was received with great enthusiasm at Leghorn. At Florence large crowds would assemble at the places and in the streets where he would pass. On his arrival at the Pitti Palace, the King, visibly affected by the warm and incessant cheering of the immense crowd which filled the square, appeared several times on the balcony and thanked the people for the loyal and enthusiastic reception they had given him.

Order has been re-established in the provinces of Avelino, Terra di Bari, and Benevento.

Gen. Penelli, with 8,000 men, has explored the wood of Monte Cochio.

The village of Cipriario is surrounded with Italian troops.

Generals Chiabrera and Zongone have driven the brigands from the mountains between Aquilla and Teramo.

A telegram from France, of September 14, says: The King arrived here this morning, and met with a most enthusiastic reception. The opening of the exhibition took place on September 15. The King, replying to a speech delivered by the President of the Commission, expressed his pleasure, and said his principal care was to establish the unity of Italy, and to develop the elements of her prosperity. He thanked the Florentines for the cordiality, and concluded as follows: "Our great national work is not yet completed, but on this occasion Italy, which is completely represented at this exhibition, again manifests her wish to be one united nation."

His Majesty left the exhibition amid the vociferous cheers of the audience.

SPAIN.

The *Correspondencia Autografa* states that the Government, in reply to the application made by Baron Tecco, the Italian minister, has declared that it has decided upon retaining the archives of the Neapolitan consulate.

The *Epoca* of to-day, September 14, says: "We are authorized to declare that the statement of a Belgian paper that M. Claret had attacked the Emperor Napoleon from the pulpit is false. The preachers of the Queen never introduce political matters into their sermons, and Her Majesty would not allow any sovereign or any government to be abused in her presence.

PRUSSIA.

M. Sydow will hold the portfolio of Foreign Affairs until the arrival of Count Bernsdorff.

AUSTRIA.

The *Oesterreichische Zeitung* of September 16th says:

The Government has decided upon not granting any new constitutional organization to Venetia.

The privileges of the existing Central Congregation will, however, be extended.

The *Press* of to-day announces that the Emperor of Russia will extend his tour to the Caucasus.

According to news received from Scutari, an insurrectionary movement threatens to break out at that place.

The Turks have made common cause with the Christian mountaineers, and demand the dismissal of Abdi Pasha.

AUSTRIA

The *Oesterreichische Zeitung* denies the report, which originated with the Vienna journals, that Baron Kemenier, Aulic Chancellor of Transylvania, had tendered his resignation.

The same paper also denies that conferences have taken place between Archduke Rainer and the Prince Primate of Hungary.

TURKEY.

A telegram from Ragusa, of September 16th, says: Omar Pasha has proceeded yesterday to join the Turkish army at Satskoc.

Riza Pasha has been named Governor of Aleppo. The contingents from Bida have joined the Montenegrin army, which numbers about sixteen thousand.

Omar Pasha, who has thirty-two thousand under his command, occupies good positions and the paths leading to the mountains.

CHINA.

There was no change at Pekin. Trade was dull.

From Japan, the successful expedition of Mr. Alcock from Nagasaki to Japan is reported. The success was complete, and the party were perfectly well received by the people.

Sir James Hope left for Japan and Tien-tsin on the 17th July.

From the London Times, 16th.

MOB VIOLENCE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

One of the Roman emperors gave a philosopher a little state wherein to reduce to practice the Platonic theory of a perfect republic. We are told that after a sufficient probation the philosopher reappeared in the imperial presence ragged and beaten, and implored an opportunity of continuing the experiment under the protection of a small army. Upon a larger scale, but with a less perfect theoretical purity, we have seen the same experiment tried in our time. We can see now how it fulfils the promises made in its behalf. We are not talking now about material advantages; we are speaking only of the supremacy of mind over matter, of the freedom of thought, of the undisturbed action of temperate reason, of the liberty of moderate persuasion, of the toleration of discussion.—We are, indeed, speaking only of a small portion even of this; for we desire only to point attention how, in the purest Democracy which the world has ever known, fares the liberty of political discussion by the newspaper press.

At Haverhill, in Massachusetts, there was a political discussion between the *Democrat* and some opposing newspaper as to the political bearings of the American civil war. We assume that the men of Massachusetts were in doubt upon the point in dispute; for, if their minds had been settled, of course they would have been satisfied to let both papers say what they pleased. The mode they took to resolve their doubts was this: First, they lay in wait for Mr. Ambrose Kimball, the editor of the Haverhill *Democrat*. Having caught him, they stripped him of his clothes, and brought him near to a cauldron of hot tar. By a liberal application of this unctuous substance, they at once accorded him a substitute for the clothes they had taken from him, and quickened his apprehension of political principles. But, as even pure reason is not always fully appreciated when unadorned by some graces of style, they then ripped up the ticking of a feather bed, and gave lightness and ornament by shaking out the feathers over the sticky political disputant. These, however, were on the major and the minor premises of the Democratic syllogism, and there was something so glutinous in the form that the conclusion would not come out.

To overcome this difficulty they took a long rail from a hedge and split down a portion of its middle part. Several pure worshippers of liberty and freedom and unfettered discussion upheld one end of this rail and others equally energetic upheld the other. Whether this material logical process was a synthesis or an analysis, an induction or a deduction, is a question we refer to Aristotle or Thomas Aquinas, or Aldrich or Archbishop Whately, or Mr. Buckle, but upon it that feathered and adhesive biped, to wit, Ambrose Kimball, was placed astride. He was seated just in the middle of the rail, where it had been split, and where by the natural law the slit, with its sharp edges, would widen with the imposition of his weight.

Having got him thus, not exactly upon the horns of a dilemma, but upon the sharp edges of this incisive sorites, they bore him along, and, after many vibrations, so strongly was the argument borne in upon him, that we are told "he recanted, promising to publish no more articles in favor of secession." We implore the survivors of the great authorities on dialectics whom we have cited to give a name to this new form of ratiocination as practiced in this pure Democracy, for it has an advantage never claimed by any logician for the old "*ars instrumentalis dirigens mentem in cognitione rerum.*" It produced instant conviction, and Haverhill is now not only pure Democratical, but absolutely unanimous as to all matters political.

Pure Democracy is not so poor in invention that the tar, and the feathers, and the rail are the only three steps to conviction. Wherever there is a minority, there is a necessity for Democratic logic, and whenever that necessity occurs, it is met by a great fertility of expedients. We recently published a long list of argumentative processes by which newspapers, which must have represented the sentiments of great multitudes—or otherwise, in a country like America, they could not have existed—have been convinced of the fallacy of their own arguments. These processes are now called by the vulgar names of "mobbings," "warnings," "governmental seizures," "stoppages at the post-office," and such like.

From the London Post (Palmerston organ), Sept. 17.

LORD PALMERSTON'S DISAVOWAL OF THE FREMONT PROCLAMATION.

The American civil war, originally the creation of hostile tariffs and commercial jealousy, has now, at the hands of General Fremont, received new features of aggravation which must render all hope of conciliation and compromise impossible. General Fremont, recently a candidate for the Presidential chair, and the present commander of the State of Missouri, has issued a proclamation, dated St. Louis, the 31st of August, in which he declares that the property, real and personal, of all persons in that State "who shall take up arms against the United States, or who shall be directly proven to have taken an active part with the enemy in the field, shall be confiscated to the public use, and their slaves declared free men."

We presume, of course, that General Fremont is acting in conformity with the instructions of the Federal Government. To revoke or provoke a servile war is the strongest measure of offence which any Federal officer has hitherto attempted to enforce. The attitude of the slave population in the South, which may be described as quiescent, arising either from stolid indifference or the vigilant coercion of their masters, seems to show that the negro race is not disposed to take any part in the war. Will General Fremont, who expects to march from St. Louis to New Orleans, obtain the aid of an army of black auxiliaries, whose duty it will be to carry fire and sword throughout the length and breadth of the plantation States? We believe that he may so far succeed as to cause many Southern regiments to remain at home for the purpose of keeping the slaves in order, but that he will receive from his newly invited allies any efficient assistance is a matter with respect to which we must be permitted to express the gravest doubt. If the theory of the Federal government is to be observed, slavery has nothing whatever to do with the question.

Only the other day Mr. Cameron, the Secretary of War, instructed General Butler, at Fort Monroe, to receive no more fugitive slaves, and to keep an account of the earnings of those who had already escaped, in order that the rights of the owner might be respected. We infer from the proclamation of General Fremont that this regard for the rights of property has now been altogether ignored, and that the contest, heretofore one between an unpopular government and successful insurrectionists, may assume the new and aggravated form of a remorseless and sanguinary servile war. General Fremont may think that he will attract the sympathy of European nations, and that a great moral revolution may be effected for the benefit of the negro population by making the emancipation of the slave to depend upon the allegiance or disloyalty of his master.

The position of the free negro in the Northern States is in no respect enviable. The law gives him rights which the inexorable custom of the country does not permit him to enjoy. He is kept separate, as a kind of pariah of society, in the place of worship, in the public vehicle, and in the ordinary intercourse of life. Mrs. Stowe may charm never so well with her benevolently intended and amusing fictions; but she cannot disprove the fact that both in North and South the negro is treated as the member of a degraded and subservient race. We therefore do not imagine that the proclamation of General Fremont will attract much attention in the South, or even amongst the people of this country, especially when, in the latter case, it will be correctly considered simply as a penalty attached to the offence of high treason.

Much as Englishmen value the freedom of the slave, they would not wish to see this great object accomplished by domestic treason, and that wholesale slaughter which always marks the track of servile insurrection.

From the London News (an abolition organ), Sept. 18.

FREMONT HAILED AS CHIEF OF THE ABOLITIONISTS.

The civil war in America seems to be entering upon a new stage. While the exploit of Gen. Butler has given the Federal government the command of the coast of North Carolina, Gen. Fremont, in Missouri, has by his proclamation boldly put forward the grand issue of the contest. The property, he says, real or personal, of all persons in the State of Missouri, who shall take up arms against the United States, or who shall be directly proven to have taken active part with the enemies in the field, is declared to be confiscated to the public use, and their slaves, if they have any, are hereby declared free men.

But, as we have said, the proclamation of Gen. Fremont has altered the whole aspect of the question. It is now a question, not about the active secessionists; but the fact being that most of the great slave-owners in the South have, in fact, taken up arms for the Confederate government, it is obvious that, if the same principle which has been applied in Missouri is to be applied to the other States, General Fremont's proclamation amounts practically to a measure of general abolition. Now, at least, the connection between the action of the North and the abolition of slavery will be practically established. No one can contemplate the possible results of a sudden emancipation of 4,000,000 of semi savages without terrible misgivings, but if the ultimate extinction of the national curse of slavery can be obtained by no gentler means, it is not for us to deprecate the result.

From the London Times.

THE STRENGTH OF THE AMERICAN COMBATANTS.

We do not build much on the success at Cape Hatteras. It is in its naval force that the Federal Government is strongest, and it was never probable that the Confederates would be able to hold their own at sea. The expedition down the Mississippi is an operation of a more important kind, but its success, we should think, is far less certain. It is an expedition in which we may expect to see the inventive genius and the adventurous courage of the Americans fairly illustrated. The banks of the broad river are clothed with thick forests, suggesting every variety of ambuscade; and if the invaders have the advantage of equipment, the natives will be superior in knowledge of the country and natural resources. Above all, it must be remembered that the main armies of the belligerents are on the Potomac, and that the trial of strength must immediately decisive will take place at that point, where the Confederates are still reputed superior.

They may forfeit this ascendancy, no doubt, if they assume the offensive and advance against the fortified positions of their enemies; but if, on the other hand, they should obtain any material success in that quarter, the more distant operations of the campaign would be thrown into the shade. All we can see at present is that the North has been making strenuous and successful efforts to convert its numerous levies into good working soldiers, that it possesses vast resources in a brave and earnest population, and that it is likely to profit by the lessons it has received. What we cannot see is the degree in which this improvement may be counterbalanced by the simultaneous progress of the South. The South is not absolutely so strong as the North, but it has hitherto been stronger in the field, and it will always be strong enough, in all human probability, to resist subjection, if not to enforce its will. That seems to be now almost universally acknowledged as the inevitable condition of the struggle, and it is only to be lamented that so plain a fact should not have suggested the suspension of a profitless and sanguinary strife.

GARIBALDI AND THE FEDERAL ARMY.

The North Italy correspondent of the London *Times* gives the following particulars in regard to the American invitation tendered Garibaldi:

"We have now very positive intelligence that the government at Washington—or, I should say, President Lincoln, supposing him to be still ruling at Washington—has made an official tender to Garibaldi of the supreme command over all the forces of the Union. The American Minister at the Court of Brussels, we are informed, has travelled all the way to Turin, where a diplomatist from the United States, Mr. Marsh, is already accredited, and proceeded to Genoa, where, on the 7th, unwilling to wait for the steamer of the regular line, to the Island of Sardinia, which was to sail on the 11th, he hired the little steamboat Dante, and left direct for the Isle of Maddalena and Caprera. His instructions, so far as people can make out, were to request Garibaldi to depart for Washington without delay, taking with him as many hundreds or thousands of his own people as he deemed expedient, or as he was able to persuade to join him. It is added that previous overtures had actually been made to the General, at the very outbreak of the war which had been declined; but that now the Federal government, humbled by the late mishap, returns to the charge, and endeavors to tempt Garibaldi by the most splendid and honorable terms.

"I thought it was my duty to write down this interesting piece of news, though I must at the same time avow my unwillingness to make myself a voucher for its correctness. That Mr. Lincoln, at the head of a nation of twenty millions, able to muster hundreds of thousands of daring hunters, trappers, and other daring pioneers of the West—men used not only to brave but to court the most desperate dangers, inured to the most fearful hardships, and trained to outwit the wily Indian in his stealthy war-path—should look to the worn-out Old World for auxiliaries; that he should, of all countries in the Old World, turn to what was till yesterday the most unwarlike of European races for officers, and trust an alien with the head generalship of an army recruited among 'the smartest nation in creation,' is, I confess, more than can enter my comprehension.

"That the American Minister in Belgium may have undertaken this journey, is by no means unlikely. The notion of enlisting Garibaldi in the interest of the republic may be merely a whim of his own, or need we be surprised to hear of a Yankee diplomatist consulting rather his own fancy than his President's instructions; or, even if he brings real instructions from Washington, these may amount to nothing more than expressions of respect and sympathy, such as Garibaldi is accustomed to receive from all quarters. But a proposal of the nature of which we are told, would, in my humble opinion, betray so much impotence and such a demoralization on the part of the Washington rulers—it would entail so great a disgrace on their community, that the 'tremendous whipping' at Bull Run might well be called 'glorious' by comparison."

From the London Times, Sept. 17.

THE OFFER OF A COMMISSION TO GARIBALDI.

But here comes another "let down," really worse than any before. As if despairing of native genius or enterprise, the President at Washington has actually sent to ask Garibaldi to accept the post of Commander-in-Chief, throwing into the bargain the emancipation of the slaves. It costs an effort to take in the extravagant oddity and the humiliating character of this proposal. Had the government at Washington confessed their ignorance of war on the grand scale, and sent for a great tactician, even for one of the Piedmontese generals, that would have only been what has often happened before. It might have been said that any American was more or less a Garibaldi—that is, a man of personal prowess and enterprise, but that the occasion required a Cialdini. But to send for Garibaldi is to confess a failure in the element supposed to be specially American. It is to confess that a man is wanted who will go at the enemy, and advance into his territory, against overpowering odds.

On any view of the case, Garibaldi is not the man the Americans want. He has never yet attempted or desired to command a large army, and as our correspondent at Turin observed in our yesterday's columns, he has over and over again, like the Biblical hero Gideon, left his army behind, and done his work with a select body, whose love and confidence would lead them anywhere after him. What if he should throw himself into the American maelstrom, and find himself with a hundred thousand men, a divided public opinion and treachery in his camp, just as the smouldering indignation of Italy was breaking out, and calling him to Venice or to Rome? He would find how easy it is to give up the substance for the shadow, and to lose in an hour the opportunities of a life.

From the London Herald, Sept. 18.

The whole army of the North is, in fact, dishonored by the advances that have been made to Garibaldi, and the terrible humiliation which Mr. Seward shuddered at when the idea of England's mediation in the American quarrel was broached, sinks into insignificance compared with the death blow dealt by this grandiloquent politician at the pride and self conscriousness of every American patriot. What must be the effect of such manifest want of faith and courage in the Cabinet at Washington upon generals and soldiers?

Garibaldi's refusal, for his own sake, would have pleased us better had it been more direct. No doubt the plea of ill health is perfectly valid. But it looks like an evasion. It is, in fact, too much like the fashionable "not at home" to an unwelcome visitor. As it is, President Lincoln may hug himself in the belief that but for a twinge of rheumatism Garibaldi might have immortalized him, and handed him down to grateful posterity a second Washington.

Turin (Sept. 14) correspondence of the London News.

The Minister of the United States of North America has returned from Caprera. He went there officially to offer General Garibaldi the command of a Federal army, and also to treat for an Italian legion, which would likewise be under his command. The answer, if I may believe persons usually well informed, has been in the negative, but by no means so decidedly as to deprive the American Minister of all hopes. It appears the General wished first of all to obtain more exact information, so as to understand the political question fully, and what the military resources of the States really are. So he asked for time that he might reflect and consult—it may be the King, or it may be the chief who served under him. This is most probably the reason why some persons are already announcing Garibaldi's refusal, and others his probable departure.

From the London Herald (Derby organ), Sept. 18.

ENGLAND "DESEPERATE" FOR COTTON, M