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BALTIMORE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1861.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

By the regular steamer from Fortress Monroe we have an account of an affair on Hatteras Island, in which the Confederates, after driving a regiment of Indiana troops from their encampment at Chicomacomico, were in turn repulsed by a heavy fire from the steamer Monticello, which had been despatched down the coast to the relief of the Indiana troops.

Between the regular report of the Associated Press and that obtained from officers who arrived from Fortress Monroe, on the steamer Adelaide, yesterday morning, several discrepancies are found, of sufficient importance to render a new and more accurate account desirable. For instance, in the regular report we are told that the Confederates had "six small steamers and schooners," while—according to the private accounts—there were "six steamers, as many schooners, and several large transports."

The regular report informs us that the Indiana regiment lost 40, as prisoners, but saved their provisions and tents—while from private sources we learn that their loss amounted to not less than 70, together with tents, arms, knapsacks and stores. Officers on the Adelaide describe the Confederates as being cut up and scattered by the fire of the Monticello as they emerged from a dense wood—while still another account describes them as being exposed to a shower of shot and shell on a narrow strip of land almost without shelter. It is asserted or surmised that their loss is about 250. The Fanny, so recently captured by the Confederates, had been turned against her late owners and was struck by a shot in the wheel-house.

From the St. Louis *Evening News* we derive late particulars of the evacuation of Lexington by Gen. Price. It is positively stated that Price had moved his whole army from Lexington, and taken up a position about eight miles southwest of the town where he is fortifying to await the approach of the Federal troops. Capt. Neet, an escaped Federal prisoner, informed the *News* that on the 27th the Confederate force amounted to 46,000 men, and as reinforcements were arriving every hour, he thought that on the following Monday the entire army must have been 50,000 strong. Of these about 25,000 were well armed, well drilled, and comparatively efficient troops; the remainder were armed merely with shot guns and squirrel rifles, and had but little drill or discipline.

Capt. Neet heard from Price's soldiers that McCulloch was in the Southwest, marching northward to join Price at Lexington, and bringing with him 7,000 pairs of shoes, as well as clothing, for the Missouri troops.

In the same paper we find the official report, from the Confederate Colonel Saunders, of the skirmish at Blue Mills. According to this account the Federal force engaged in that affair was about 1,100 men, and the Confederate strength about 1,500.—Col. Saunders claims a Federal loss (which he says they acknowledge) of 150 killed, wounded and missing, and 10 prisoners—against a loss on his own side of one killed and seventeen wounded. A considerable quantity of canister and grape shot was taken.

The *News* has intelligence from the Cherokees concerning the action of the Chief and Council of that nation. The Chief Ross, who has hitherto been regarded as a staunch adherent of the Union, had convened his Council at Talequah on the 20th of August, and sent in a message recommending that was approved by the Council, and the next day they appointed commissioners to make a treaty of alliance with the Confederacy.

It is reported that intelligence has been received in St. Louis, announcing the junction of the three commands under Sturgis, Lane, and Montgomery, at a point not far west from Lexington. The combined force is estimated at 11,000 men, and is expected to co-operate effectively with Siegel and Davis at Sedalia.

Through the Washington correspondence of the New York Evening *Post* we learn that the Government expects soon to re-open the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Cumberland—that is, as soon as the Federal troops are prepared to hold Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg. But it is thought that Government will not guarantee the Company its protection until Gen. Banks crosses over and occupies Leesburg. It is said that Secretary Cameron, being a heavy stock holder in the Northern Central, is desirous to re-open the Baltimore and Ohio Road, in order to relieve himself of any unjust imputations.

From St. Louis we learn that a special despatch dated Jefferson City, 7th inst., had been received at the *Republican* office to the effect that General Wool was on his way to St. Louis, and was to be followed by 50,000 troops, to be divided between Kentucky and Missouri. Information had been received of an extensively organized slave insurrection in Jasper county, which had been suppressed by the hanging and killing of a large number of the negroes.

From Western Virginia we learn that Generals Lee and Floyd had joined forces. It is hinted that the relations between Generals Floyd and Wise are unfriendly, and that Wise will probably be court-martialed.

We have details of European news by the Norwegian and City of Washington. Notices for the adoption of "short time" in the Lancashire mills were becoming more and more general.

The *Constitutionnel* officially announces that the Federal Government has not authorized its agents in Europe to make military engagements, and that officers accepting service under that Government will therefore act on their own responsibility.

The *Times* says the illness of the Pope is more serious than ever before, and that his life is in danger.

We are told that on the first rumor of an offer to Garibaldi of military command in America, an address numerously signed was sent to him, conjuring him not to leave Italy.

The Governor-General has offered tempting inducements for the production of cotton in India during the next two years.

Our readers will find in our columns to-day, an article from the Boston *Courier*, entitled "A Literary Boomerang" in which the Hon. Charles Sumner is handled with a ferocity compared with which the bludgeon of Brooks was a compliment.

From the London Army and Navy Gazette, Sept. 21.

THE BRITISH FLEET IN NORTH AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

Barracouta, 6, paddle-wheel steam sloop, Commander G. J. Malcolm, arrived at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on the 3d inst., from the West Indies, to refit and recruit the health of her ship's company.

Firebrand, 6, paddle-wheel steam sloop, Commander James M. Bruce, has arrived at Woolwich, and is now being stripped. She has discharged alongside the Arsenal at Woolwich an immense quantity of stores brought home from Halifax. The ship having only been two and a half years in commission will not be paid off, but after a refit will be employed either in the Channel or Mediterranean commands.

Hydra, 6, paddle-wheel steam sloop, Commander Richard V. Hamilton, arrived at St. Johns, Newfoundland, on the 26th of August, from the westward. The Hydra, contrary to expectation, is keeping on her station. She has been over three years in commission, and would doubtless have been sent home if the necessities of the service did not demand all the force that can be mustered in North America and the West Indies.

Jason, 21, screw steam corvette, Captain E. B. P. Von Donop, arrived at Halifax from the West Indies, on the 3d inst. The Jason had been very sickly, and letters received from her complain of her unfitness for a sickly tropical climate; but as other ships have been equally, if not more unhealthy, it would naturally appear that the same reasoning would apply to them as well. We fear that the ship is not yet built which would prove to be a sanatorium where that subtle fatal disease, yellow fever, has once made its appearance on board.

Racer, 11, screw steam sloop, Commander Algernon McL. Lyons, arrived at Halifax, Nova Scotia, from the West Indies, on the 3d inst., to refresh her crew, sickness having been very rife on board.

Termagant, 26, screw steam frigate, Captain Robert Hall, Panama, is ordered up to the coast of Mexico from Panama, but will return there to meet the Admiral in February. It is by that time the Captain Montreuil, is ordered home in the Termagant the next ship on the station for relief will return to the English waters.

A change has been made in the ten seamen pieces, that have been sent home from those heretofore allowed to the Admiral, instead of being supplied with the same, they are now to be worded "United States." Marines, which formerly were placed on

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From the Boston Courier.

A LITERARY BOOMERANG.

A Scathing Critique on Charles Sumner's Worcester Speech.

"And *classic* Hallam, much renowned for Greek."
—*Byron.*

To the Hon. Charles Sumner:

You are, sir, at present, in a very conspicuous position. You are a Senator, a lawyer both of the civil and the common law, an author, an orator, and, what perhaps you value more than all the rest of your honors put together, you are said to be a classical scholar. On that reputation, indeed, you cannot place too high an estimate. To any man it would be much, but to you it is everything. All your other titles to public respect and confidence rest entirely upon your supposed attainments in Literature, particularly, in the Literature of Ancient Greece and of Ancient Rome. If, then you are not a scholar, what are you? At Washington, especially, all the influence you ever had depended notoriously upon your reputed erudition.—The sagacious though not very learned politicians and men of business in the Senate of the United States, whose contempt for everything about you which they could not understand was boundless and inexpressible, were too sensible to extend it beyond what they knew.

For an estimate of your learning they were obliged to rely on the report of New England, or at least of Boston. And that, I am bound to say, was not unfavorable to you. Accordingly, you were a scholar among the politicians, at any rate. And the consideration thus derived, and thought at home to spring from respect for your political wisdom, helped to establish you as a politician among scholars. Your supposed attainments, and your supposed sagacity, your real position and your present reputation, mutually supported, and still support, illustrate and dignify each other.—Moreover, whether you deserve the reputation of a classical scholar or not, it is certain that you make unceasing efforts to maintain it. It is certain, I think, that you very seldom, if ever, make a speech, or write a letter for publication, without quoting from, or at least alluding to the classics.—It is certain, too, and I congratulate you on the fact, that you are a very laborious student, and that nothing ever leaves your hands or your lips without receiving all the care which you can give it. I am told that you commit to memory every word of all your speeches; and from the sympathetic pangs I suffer, when I hear you writhing in the throes of recollection, I fully believe it.

Such considerations, though separately insignificant, explain a great deal when taken together. Seen in the light they throw upon you, your Worcester speech now becomes in every way important. In itself it is nothing—and is worth nothing, except to be repeated by Deacon Cyrus Foster, at one of his annual concerts. But because of your reputation, no matter how that reputation may have been acquired or maintained, it is thought to be something, by hundreds and thousands of excellent men and women, who are overpowered by the sound of a name, just as bees are confounded by the noise of a tin pan. In that aspect it is, at this critical time, important indeed. And it is, by the favor of Divine Providence, of no less importance as a criterion by which to measure you. For that purpose it is invaluable. You cannot object to that use of it. You furnished it yourself, voluntarily. It was intended for an important public occasion. It was, like all your productions, most carefully prepared. It was, like all your productions, diversified by classical allusions and quotations, interpled, among other things, to impress on the Convention a high opinion of your scholarship. It was, according to your custom, laboriously committed to memory. It is accurately printed, no doubt from your own manuscript. You cannot escape being judged by it, I think. And now, if you please, let us see how it exhibits you.

Excuse me, if I decline to enter into your speculations on political matters. The Boston *Daily Advertiser*—the Boston *Journal*—the Republican State Committee—the Republican members of Congress—even the President of the United States, have done that for me already. I cannot be expected to think less of your effusions in that line than your own political friends. I propose, then, to follow the example of your fellow Senators. I mean to pass by your politics in silence, and to pay the just tribute of my amazement to the classical portions of your oration.

It is very good natured in you, though rather odd, to commence by congratulating your audience that they are no longer obliged to hear your speeches on the "Fugitive Slave Bill"—the "Crime against Kansas," and the "Barbarism of Slavery." There is no harm in that, however, and I presume they were glad of it. You ask them next, to rejoice that the General Government is freed from the control of the Slave Oligarchy. And then comes the inevitable classical allusion:

"Pillars, like those of Hercules, might fitly mark this progress."

The object of your whole harangue is to urge us to make a further progress toward emancipation, and finish up the war. When, therefore, it is recalled, that the "pillars of Hercules" were fabled to be set up at the *end* of the world, and as a mark that no *further progress could be made*, you may, perhaps, arrive at a faint, uneasy semi consciousness of the exquisite stupidity which placed that allusion, of all others, in the connection where we find it. This extraordinary misapplication is rather unlucky, you must acknowledge, particularly for a gentleman who prides himself upon his classical learning. And if it stood alone, it might pass for the result of haste or accident. But you seem bent on changing our doubts into convictions. You proceed—in spite of the "pillars of Hercules"—and this time, from bad to worse. You rejoice, that now, thanks to Union men, settlers and foreigners gether. And then out comes the classical dictionary again. "Nor will I yet claim," say you, "the highest praise for those with whom I am most intimately associated. I have read history *too well* not to remember that Hannibal, in his campaigns, rolled less upon his *own Carthaginians*, than on his Spanish infantry and his Numidian horse!"

Let me pause here one moment, sir, to ask you if you know what is meant by a *Boomerang*? If you do not, I shall despair of conveying to you an idea of the astonishing predicament in which your allusion to Hannibal and his soldiers leaves yourself and your friends. The *Boomerang*, then, is a curved stick. It is used by the Australian savages, and its peculiarity is, that when a gentleman, not acquainted with the use of it, undertakes to fling it away, it rebounds on the poor man, and very prettily knocks him down. Your allusion comes back upon you exactly in that manner. The sentences containing it are probably the only instance in the whole world of a *literary Boomerang*. The statement is, that now, Republicans, Union men, Democrats, Natives and Foreigners, can act together.—The allusion intended to illustrate that statement, begins by comparing yourself to Hannibal, the most unprincipled soldier of antiquity, which is modest. Then it compares your own associates, Republicans, Abolitionists, or Native Americans, just as you please, to Hannibal's countrymen—the treacherous, lying, cheating, grasping, torturing, murdering Carthaginians—the great peddling, shipbuilding, manufacturing, notion selling race of antiquity—the very worst people on the Mediterranean, the worst neighbors, the worst allies, the worst masters of slaves, when they owned them, and the greatest hypocrites in religion known to Pagan history—one day swearing on the bodies of a hundred roasted babies, to observe some capitulation in the name of Moloch, and the next day slaughtering the prisoners, because the corn that fed them had risen the hundredth part of a shekell This comparison must be gratifying to your "intimate associates," if they believe you meant it for them! And it must vastly increase their respect for your intelligence and learning, if they think that you did not know, really, how it might be applied, but used it merely to make a flourish with! Lastly, it compares the Democrats, the Union men, the foreigners, and all who are not your "intimate associates," to the mercenary savages from Africa and Spain, who followed the peddling thieves, not for patriotism, but for pay, and who earned their daily bread by robbery and murder! I hope I have by this time succeeded in explaining to you what I mean by a *literary boomerang!* To you, O classic Sumner! the world is indebted for the thing. I have only given it a name. Long may you wield the eccentric weapon! Frequently may you "*launch*" it, in your own most catachrestical style! And inevitably may it return, in ridiculous, inexplicable curves, to settle solidly at last on that Bœotian head! You have indeed read history *too well*. You have succeeded in doing what, I venture to say, no writer or speaker in the world ever did before. You "launched" what you intended for a compliment, and contrived, at the instigation of some demon, fatally bent on doing you a mischief, to pack into four lines the most insulting and outrageous comparisons that could possibly be made against your native State, yourself, your associates, and everybody whom you wished to agree with them! Sir, this may be classical learning. If it is, I desire to remain a plain, unlettered man. It may be wisdom. If it is, I, for one, would prefer to be an idiot.

Up to this point we find you simply making blunders. It is true they are blunders such as no one but a mere pretender to learning would be likely to make. Still, there is nothing morally wrong about them—nothing, if you had rested there, which might not be rectified by a little ridicule, applied in a ratio compounded of the magnitude of your mistake, the irritability of your vanity, and the pomposity of your self assertion. But, sir, what follows is much worse than a blunder. It throws a darker shadow over your character than any mere blunder could possibly do. It affects your integrity, for it is the "deliberately premeditated" suppression of what is true, and the equally "deliberate" and equally "premedited" suggestion of what is false. Such an offence does not excite ridicule, it arouses indignation. And if anything could add aggravation to it, it was the assembly in which it was perpetrated, and to which it was a grievous insult. For that assembly contained some of the most eminent gentlemen of Massachusetts, your own political and personal friends.

You endeavored to show that convention that the Government ought to make war, directly upon slavery, and ought to emancipate the slaves. To illustrate that position, you selected what you are pleased to call two "examples"—one from Greek, the other from Roman History. It was in these selections, deliberately made, and unblushingly pronounced, that you committed the offences with which I charge you. I shall examine them in the order of their presentation by you. And first, you say:

"The most fatal day for ancient Greece was the defeat at Chæronea, when Philip of Macedon triumphed over forces in which Demosthenes was enlisted as a soldier. Athens was thrown into consternation. Her great orator had lonobly fled. Another orator, second only to him, Isocrates, died suddenly on hearing the report of the battle. The book of Fate seemed about to close, while it was that another orator in the assembly of the people suddenly launched a proposition to emancipate the slaves. The effect was electric. The royal Philip, already strong in his victory, trembled. King and conqueror, he was also statesman, and he saw well that such a proposition began in Athens would shake all Greece, even to his powerful throne, which the young Alexander was then preparing to mount. His triumphant course was at once arrested, and peace secured."

Now, sir, I desire to call your attention, and that of the public, to a very singular fact. That is, that every sentence in that paragraph, which is not material to your position, is incorrect. And every sentence of statement in it, which is material to your position, is untrue! Take, for example, what you, a reputed scholar, a reputed orator, say about Demosthenes; without any argumentative or even rhetorical necessity, upon you for making mention of him at all. "The great orator had *ignobly fled*." *Ignobly*, sir, is not a decent expression for a petty Bœotian phraso-monger to apply to the great Athenian orator. And it is incorrect as well as indecent. Demosthenes escaped from a slaughter, which overtook more than a thousand of his careless fortunate friends. The Athenian people, who surely knew him better than you do, upon his return, followed his advice almost implicitly, and treated him with the highest respect.

He had political enemies who defamed him, as you do, and whom he chastised as you deserve to be. In spite of them, he was placed on an important finance committee—he was made one of the Board of Subsistence—he superintended the walls and defences of the city. And above all, when a public orator was needed to deliver a funeral oration over the bones of those slain in the very battle from which, you say, he fled ignobly, his fellow-soldiers and fellow-citizens elected him, and he pronounced it. You might remember that, I think, for that is the oration the finest part of which you pilfered to stick into your "Twaddle about Kansas," where it glitters like a diamond on a dunghill.

Your next assertion is just as reckless. Isocrates did not die suddenly, unless a man can be said to die suddenly who starves himself to death at the age of ninety-eight. And no orator, either suddenly or deliberately, launched anything like a sweeping decree to emancipate the slaves, as you, with infamous effrontery, dared to tell a body of intelligent and respectable gentlemen. Hyperides proposed "to restore the franchise to certain citizens—to make citizens of all resident strangers who could fight—and to emancipate"—mark you, sir—"all the slaves that could bear arms." Then you tell us that the effect of the proposal to emancipate was electric. The real truth is, that nobody took any notice of it whatever, until the political enemies of Hyperides some time after raked it up, and had him indicted for making it.

Your further assertion that Philip was "at once arrested in his triumphal course" by a proposition to emancipate any slaves whatever, is entirely untrue; and your offence is, that you made that assertion, knowing it to be untrue—for in the very volumes whence you derive your means of saying anything whatever about that period of time, you find it flatly contradicted. Philip was not arrested in his triumphal career; what he fought for he obtained. He wanted to take away from the Athenians the chief place among the Greeks, and to put himself there, and he did it. And, when he made peace, it was pretty much upon his own terms. Such, at least, is the report of Mr. Grote. And when you and he differ upon a point of history or general scholarship, you will have to excuse mankind for believing him, rather than you—at least, until you furnish better evidence than you have yet exhibited, to show that you are fit to wipe his pens.

Your want of common fairness was so glaring, that while looking at it to expose it, I nearly lost sight of your want of common sense. Suppose now, for argument's sake, that the facts had occurred just as you say they did. Suppose the Athenians had threatened emancipation, and that Philip had trembled at it, and stopped. What service would the "example" then do to your position? What do you want? The emancipation of the slaves by the General Government. Where do your exemplary Athenians emancipate? Their own! Oh, man of no idea! What would become of you, and of the fools who call you a statesman, if the rebels, driven to despair by the success of such counsel, should take your "example," and act up to it themselves? This tremendous thought—this last bitter expedient of vindictive desperation, has weighed upon the mind, and checked the natural indignation of many a man, whose first desire was vengeance on the South. But you!—but I must go on with your "scholarship!"

I shall be short with you here, because my work is easy. Where you suggest a falsehood, I am obliged to explain all the circumstances, and that takes time. But when you suppress the truth, and alter the record, all I have to do is to reprint the original by the side of your alteration. Here, then, is your statement of the manner in which the incident is recorded:

"The other instance is in Roman history. You will find it in Plutarch's life of Caius Marius. This experienced general, who in the civil conflicts of the time had been driven from Rome and found refuge in the ruins of Carthage, was able at last to effect a landing in Italy. Thus is the incident recorded:

"'Marius upon this news determined to hasten. He took with him some Marusian horse which he had levied in Africa, and a few others that were come to him from Italy, in all not amounting to above a thousand men, and with this handful began his voyage. He arrived at a port of Tuscany called Telamon, and as soon as he was landed proclaimed liberty to the slaves. The name of Marius brought down numbers of herdsmen, husbandmen, shepherds, and such like, to the shore; the ablest of which he enlisted, and in a short time had a great army on foot, with which he filled forty ships."

I need not ask you if you are not ashamed of this—for I know the calm, phlegmatic stolidity with which men like you and the late Professor Webster regard everything but physical inconvenience. But is it not a low trick? And now that it is found out, how do you expect us to believe you any more? I, for one, would be reluctant to do so, even if you made your citations upon affidavit.

I need not take much space to show, that for your position, the "example of Marius" is no better than that of the Athenians. Everybody knows that upon once. Like Jeff. Davis, he attained distinction in the war, only a good deal more, on account, perhaps, of his superior opportunities! Like him, he came home, went into the Senate, managed the Government just as he liked for seven or eight years, and then seceded, because he could not manage it any longer. By proceeding, yet as you say, but as Plutarch says, he found himself master of Rome, and he remained so for a fortnight, according to Livy—according to Plutarch, for seventeen days, and then died. And during those seventeen days the liberated slaves, who formed a portion of his army, behaved in such a way as ought to make you sick of referring to such "examples." It certainly proved too much for the patience of their own officers, who, with the connivance of the other Consul (Cinna) fell upon and killed four thousand of them in the streets of the city. That was the result of the victory won by old 'Marius' "generous word (!) for freedom."

And here, strictly speaking, I have done with you. But I will not be misunderstood. Many good people, hearing that Charles Sumner has made a speech in favor of emancipation, and reading this exposition of what you have done, may think that the present writer is opposed to it. That would be incorrect. I want to see—and I hope, in spite of your best exertions to the contrary, that I shall see—an unconditional emancipation of the slaves upon the soil, by the voluntary act of their owners. To that no one has any business to object. But every one, in the name of common sense, in the name of law, in the name of humanity, and in the name of God himself, ought to object to your proposal. I hope that is plain. But as I said in the beginning, I have not dwelt on your political speculations. I have chiefly confined myself to the exhibition which you were pleased to make of your attainments in classical literature.

I have tried to express my opinion of them. Am I so fortunate as to be understood? I would be glad to be informed. I shall be easily found for that purpose. To you this letter is not anonymous.—And to your friends I have two remarks to make. In the first place, gentlemen, will you favor me by reading the 90th chapter of the 11th volume of Mr. Grote's History of Greece, with Mr. Sumner's "example" from Greek history in your hand? And secondly, if you find that Mr. Sumner has suppressed what is true and has suggested what is false, this being not a matter of opinion but a matter of fact, will you continue to uphold him notwithstanding? I pause—I think the whole city will pause—for a reply.

A JACKSONIAN DEMOCRAT.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ADDITIONAL BY THE NORWEGIAN AND CITY OF WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The following details of the news by the Norwegian have been received from Farther Point:

GREAT BRITAIN.

The issue of notices for the adoption of "short time" in the Lancashire mills was daily becoming more general, and under these circumstances spinners and manufacturers were showing increased confidence and determination to abstain from pressing their goods on the market until prices shall have attained a point in some degree commensurate with the rise in the value of the raw material.

The *Times*, in its city article, attributes the continued decline in the funds to feelings of disquiet as to the prospects of the operative classes in Manchester during the coming winter, and the influence which a partial suspension of the cotton trade may have upon the revenue.

Mr. Guinness Hill, the gentleman charged under extraordinary circumstances with the suppression of his child and falsification of the registry, had been committed for trial.

FRANCE.

The Lyons silk trade, which has been suffering so greatly from the American crisis, was exhibiting marked improvement.

The Paris Bourse on the 25th was steady at 69f. for the rentes.

AUSTRIA.

An Imperial ordinance was issued at Pesth on the 25th of September, prohibiting the meeting of the Federal Assembly Committee of Pesth, which was to take place on the 30th, and threatening to employ force should the prohibition be disregarded.

The Committee of Buhl had declared its adhesion to the protest against the dissolution of the Hungarian Diet.

POLAND.

The municipal elections had commenced.

At Warsaw there was much excitement, but order had not been disturbed.

TURKEY.

The first conference on the union of the Danubian Principalities took place at Constantinople.

Turkey, England and France were in favor of the union, and Russia, Austria and Prussia were opposed to it. The conference remains without result.

It was reported that no important operations would be taken against the Montenegrins for some time to come.

Omar Pasha had made a strong reconnoissance from Irebeque, and ascertained that the Montenegrins had thrown up redoubts before Grahovs, but made no preparation for assuming the offensive.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Calcutta and China mails reached Malta on the 23d of September.

At Canton advices say that the Prussian minister had failed to obtain a treaty from the Chinese Government.

The neighborhood of Canton was flooded.

It was reported that the Rebels, to the number of one hundred thousand, were approaching Shanghai.

Nankin was closely invested by the Imperialists.

The port of Taiwan-Foo, in the Island of Formosa, has been opened under the treaty.

The Chinese customs and the working of the new treaty caused much dissatisfaction to the mercantile community.

THE NEWS PER CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The following is a summary of the news sent out by the City of Washington from Liverpool, 25th ult., for New York, and Bavaria:

GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Times* thinks the Emperor of Russia's letter good and appropriate, and more acceptable to America than advice from any other power; but obviously the advice will not be taken by a proud and obstinate people, and more blood must flow before the counsels of St. Petersburg will be listened to.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* officially announces that the King of Prussia, will be at Compeigne on the 6th day of October. Another crowned head, probably the King of Holland, will visit France at the same time.

The *Constitutionnel* officially announces that the Washington Government has not authorized its agents in Europe to make military engagements, and that officers accepting service under that Government will therefore act on their own responsibility.

The Paris Bourse is firmer at 69f. for the rentes.

ITALY.

Active negotiations are going on between Paris and Turin relative to guarantees for the spiritual independence of the Pope if Rome should become the Capital of Italy.

On the first rumor of an offer of military command in America to Garibaldi an address numerously signed was sent to him conjuring him not to quit Italy.

PRUSSIA.

Becker, who attempted to shoot the King of Prussia, has been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment.

INDIA.

The Governor General of India has offered tempting prices for the next two years for the production of cotton.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, September 27.—The *Times* announces that the illness of the Pope is much more serious than any time heretofore. Advices say that there is much danger for his life.

A letter in the *Times* from Mr. John Laird, of Birkenhead, shows that in case of emergency the docks in the Mersey would be available for great ships of the Iron cased fleet.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The funds continued to droop under considerable realisations. Consols declined ¼ on the 25th. The discount market showed increasing ease. The general rate was three per cent., but choice bills were done at 2¾. Mexican securities continued buoyant and advancing, owing to the contemplated intervention.

LONDON CORN MARKET, Sept. 27.—Horne's Circular reports the weather fine and the attendance good at the Corn market, but trade slow for all articles at nominally Monday's prices.

Osborn's Circular reports:—To-day's market supplies fair. Wheat, English and foreign, held firmly at extreme rates. Floating cargoes bring full prices for Ireland. Flour quiet. Indian Corn sells at steady rates. Barley in demand. Rye wanted. Beans and Pease slow of sale.

LIVERPOOL, September 27.—Cotton—Sales of the week 172,360 bales, of which 8,550 bales were on speculation and 30,250 bales for export. To-day's sales are about 20,000 bales. The market is very firm.

CORN MARKET.—The attendance of town and country millers is moderate, and there is a fair consumptive demand for wheat. The finer qualities are 1@2d. lower, and firm samples quite as dear. Flour quiet and easier. Oats unchanged. Oatmeal dull and rather lower. Indian Corn is again in good demand, and has quite recovered the depression of the last few days; mixed is bringing 31s. per quarter, and white 37s. 6d. Beans quiet and 6d. per quarter lower.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived from New York, September 20th—W. C. Merchant, at Texel; H. Guthry and Hermes, at Havre; 21st at do; 22d—Columbine and Kate Swanton, at Deal; 23d—Tynemouth, at do; 25th—Augustus and Cheltenham, at do; 23d—Empire, at Falmouth; 24th—Michell and Galatia, at Falmouth; 22d—Dorisana, at Liverpool; 23d—Teresa and P. Gustave, at do; 25th—Mary Bachman, Dublin, and Emily Salcombe, at do; 22d—Cavan and West Point, at do; 23d—Tornado, at do; 24th—Jeremiah Thompson, Australia, Lizzie Hunan and Orient, at do; 25th—Avon and Hector, at do; Bladem, at Belfast; Pisons and J. Jacoby, at Queenstown.

Arrived from Philadelphia, Sept. 23d—Old Hickory, at Falmouth, leaky; 24th—Westmoreland and Tuscarora, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New York, Sept. 20—Eliza, from Cardiff; Coral Isle, from Limerick; George Arkiis, from Truro; 21st—Webster and B. Adams, from Liverpool; 24th—Egeira, Celestor and F. B. Cutting, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Boston, Sept. 22d—Romance of the Sea, from Liverpool.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDONDERRY, Sept. 27.—Arrived from New York—Theodore, at Galway; Cupid, Malta and Daniel Webster, at Deal; Martha's Vineyard, in the Clyde; Maggie, at Queenstown; James Foster, Jr., at Liverpool; Azo and Ormiston St. Jean de Luz, at Havre.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE PER NORWEGIAN.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Sept. 26.—The sales of Cotton in the market for the three days, including Wednesday, add up 85,000 bales. The market has been unsettled and prices are ⅛d. higher than on Friday last. The sales to speculators and exporters have been 48,000 bales. The market closes with a still upward tendency.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.—The advices from Manchester are favorable. Prices of all kinds of goods are slightly higher, though the sales have been small.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., and Richardson, Spence & Co. report Flour dull and declined 6d; sales of American at 27s. 6d @30s. Wheat flat and 2@3d. lower; red Western 10s. 6d. @11s. 10d.; red Southern 12s.@12s. 2d.; white Western 12s.@12s. 6d.; white Southern 12s.@13s. 3d. Corn easier 35s@37s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—Beef—no sales.—Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon dull and unaltered Lard quiet but steady. Tallow heavy at 47s. 6d. Cheese 64@65s. 6d. Sugar firm. Rice quiet and unchanged.—Rosin irregular; small sales of common at 12s. Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 40s.

LONDON MARKET.—Wheat dull and 1s@2s. lower.—Flour quiet but steady. Sugar steady. Coffee buoyant. Tea tending upward. Rice quiet and heavy. Tallow flat at 47s. 6d. Linseed Oil quiet but steady.

AMERICAN SECURITIES. Sales of Illinois Central shares at 39@38¾ dis; Erie shares at 22¼@22¾.

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

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 27.—Cotton.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 172,000 bales. The market has been excited during the week, and prices are ⅛@⅛ d. higher than on Friday last. The speculative inquiry has been large, resulting in sales of 85,000 bales, while exporters have taken 20,000 bales; the trade have also been large buyers of the useful descriptions. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 20,000 bales, of which 10,000 are to speculators and exporters. The markets, which are as follows:—Fair Orleans, 10¾d.; Middling do., 10d.; Fair Mobiles, 10¾d.; Middling do., 9¾d.; Fair Uplands, 10¾d.; Middling do., 9¾d.; port is estimated at 751,000 bales, of which 445,000 are American.

STATE OF TRADE.—The advices from Manchester are favorable. Prices still tend upward.

Breadstuffs—Prices have a downward tendency, with little inquiry.

Provisions dull and tending downward.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Sept. 27.—The stock of bullion in the Bank of England has increased £242,000.

Consols close at 93@93¾ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Sales of Erie shares at 22¾.

The national debt of Sweden is only about $11,000,000, and by means of a sinking fund will be extinguished in thirty-eight years. This sinking fund is not provided for by taxation, but comes out of the surplus revenue. The brandy imposts make one-fourth the whole income of the kingdom, amounting to $2,000,000.

MARRIED,

On the 3d instant, by Wesley Chapel Parsonage, by Rev. S. Y. Blake, JOHN W. SPRADLING and CATHARINE KELLY, both of this city.

DIED,

On the 7th instant, after a brief illness, RICHARD S. STEUART, Jr., of Anne Arundel county, Md., in the 25th year of his age.

On the 8th instant, THOMAS McMAHAN, in the 41st year of his age, a native of the County Clare, Parish Dungratty, Ireland, but for the last twelve years a resident of this city.

On the 8th instant, HARRIET J. KIRK, wife of Samuel K. Kirk, in the 30th year of her age.

COAL, WOOD AND COKE.

Full supplies now on hand and for sale at very low prices

FOR CASH ONLY.

W. F. H. ONION,
Corner Lombard street and Central avenue,
and 26 South Eden street.

o9-1w

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

Family do.
Rye do.
Dyspeptic do.
Corn Meal.
Corn Grits.
TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!

Persons economising, or persons wanting good TEA for second table, (good enough for almost any one,) can get it by using the Tea as the lot lasts, at 50 cents.

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

GEO. S. CLOGG

Would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has REMOVED from his Old Stand, No. 175, to No. 161 BALTIMORE STREET, opposite the Adams Express office, where may be found, at all times, a complete stock of gentlemen's and children's SHOES, all of which are manufactured by himself and out of the very best materials, and will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH.

GEORGE S. CLOGG,
No. 161 Baltimore street.

c8-eo3m

CRICKET AND BASE BALL IMPLEMENTS.

MERRILL, THOMAS & CO.
Baltimore street.

mh25-tf

MERRILL'S BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.

MERRILL, THOMAS & CO.,
239 BALTIMORE STREET.

mh25-tf

FISHING TACKLE.

MERRILL, THOMAS & CO.,
239 BALTIMORE STREET.

mh 8-

BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY'S COAL.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

I am now receiving regularly my supplies of this celebrated COAL, and am enabled to offer it to consumers at very LOW PRICES. In view of the present unsettled state of affairs, and the possibility of shipments being cut off, I would recommend consumers of Coal to lay in their supplies at once.

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

R. W. TYSON, Sole Agent,
No. 3 Second street.

N.B. It was reported that the Rebels, to the number of one hundred thousand, were approaching Shanghai.

Nankin was closely invested by the Imperialists.

The port of Taiwan-Foo, in the Island of Formosa, has been opened under the treaty.

The Chinese customs and the working of the new

ECONOMY! ECONOMY!!

A DOLLAR SAVED IS TWO DOLLARS MADE.

This can be done by purchasing Wood already Sawed and Split, at Office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,

No. 3 NORTH STREET.

JAMES H. JOHNSON.

s10-tf

PARRIS BROTHERS' LONDON CLUB SAUCE.—This celebrated Sauce is fast superseding all others. From the richness and delicacy of its flavor, it has attained a popularity almost as great in this country as in Europe. For sale by all first class grocers and by their agents.

GREEN & YOE, Importers,
88 West Baltimor street.

o31-tf

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,

TIGHT-STITCH

SEWING MACHINES

FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURERS,

No. 131 BALTIMORE STREET
Between Calvert and South streets.

s24-tf

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

To know that they can save money by purchasing Wood already Sawed and Split, at office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,

No. 3 NORTH STREET.

JAMES H. JOHNSON

s10-tf

KINDLING WOOD! KINDLING WOOD!!

SAWED AND SPLIT WOOD OF ANY SIZE.

At Office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,
No. 3 NORTH STREET.

JAS. H. JOHNSON

s10

DR. A. A. BLANDY,
SUCCESSOR TO DR. C. A. HARRIS,
61 NORTH CHARLES STREET

s30-tfr

DANSKIN & CO.,

64 FAYETTE ST., NEAR CALVERT

MAKE

SHIRTS

T