THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

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TERMS

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BALTIMORE.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1861.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

An important article from the Louisville *Journal* of the 3d instant shows that enlistments for the Union are decidedly slim in that city. Although every inducement, in the way of comfortable quarters, full rations, thorough camp equipments, and immediate service, has been offered, still the work goes on very slowly. The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, commenting upon this, says it appears that the Union men of the State have little disposition to furnish fighting material in this emergency, when the Union cause so essentially depends upon them, and that most of the young men are for the Southern Confederacy.

From Missouri we have news of a Federal surrender. Col. Matthews telegraphs to Gov. Gamble, from Hermann, that he had been compelled to surrender his camp, with three pieces of cannon, to a superior force of Confederates. His camp is said to have been composed of about 400 Home Guards. This despatch, which should be regarded as tolerably "reliable," is, however, immediately followed by another—on what authority we are not informed—which assures us that Col. Matthews did not surrender—he merely abandoned his camp on the approach of the Confederates, and retired to Hermann without any kind of loss; as to the three cannon that were captured from him, "they belonged to the Confederates." Certainly, Col. Matthews must be a very eccentric or a very *Irish* person, to report his own defeat before it occurred, and to have in his possession guns that "belonged" to his enemy.

We learn that at last accounts General Price was on Grand river, in Henry county, and on Wednesday last was marching northward. Generals Sturgis and Lane are understood to have received orders to march from Kansas City and join General Siegel at Sedalia.

As Ben. McCulloch has issued a proclamation to the people of Arkansas, dated Sept. 25th, calling for three regiments of infantry to serve one year, it is fair to conclude that he is not dead. We have no news from "Young Ben."

The Cairo correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says that the Confederates are advancing in heavy force against Paducah, and that the troops there are preparing to receive them.

A despatch received at Cincinnati from Elkwater, in Western Virginia, represents that General Reynolds had driven Generals Lee and Floyd from Big Springs to Elk Mountain and Greenbrier Bridge. The Confederates are said to have destroyed their own equipage and ammunition, and several hundred muskets, which they were unable to carry off. We are told that General Rosecrans is strongly entrenched at the Mountain Pass, and that the Confederates are in like manner entrenched at Big Sewell.

From Fortress Monroe we learn that General Williams had not left yesterday for Hatteras Inlet; the heavy gale having detained the cutter Corwin.

The tug Young America enjoyed an exchange of shots with the Pig Point battery while engaged in sounding the channel of James river.

A despatch extraordinary, to the New York *Times* alone, telling, "on the authority of Commander Chauncey," of a tremendous Confederate attack upon the Hatteras forts, with six steamboats and 3,000 troops, and the repulse of the expedition, with the sinking of three steamers and drowning of 700 men, will be found elsewhere.

We gather interesting items of news from the South, which will be found under their proper head. We have, also, a characteristic article from the Richmond *Dispatch*, headed "En Avant."

The Arctic expedition of Dr. Hayes has just returned. For the fruits of it we must wait for his [illegible] forthcoming work. Meantime, the astronomer of the expedition, is dead.

The reader will find the selected articles on the Teaching of America, English and Canadian Hostility to the Union, the Czar and the United States, and the British Protectorate for Mexico, replete with present interest.

We extract the most interesting passages from Mr. Russell's letters of September 6th and 10th. It will be seen that he alludes to the retirement of General Scott as an act seriously contemplated by the vetern. Only the fact that Mr. Russell does not commonly indulge in canards renders the statement worthy to be quoted.

FROM THE SOUTH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., October 8.—Richmond papers of the 1st and Charleston of the 3d instant are received.

General Lee is to take command of the forces heretofore under the command of Generals Wise and Floyd.

A statement in the Galveston *News* makes the number of Texan troops now in the field twenty thousand, of which three thousand are in Virginia, four thousand in Western Missouri and Arkansas, and four thousand in Arizona and New Mexico.

Robert Scott announces himself a candidate for the Confederate Congress for Farquhar District, Virginia.

There is great rejoicing throughout the South over the capture of Lexington and the difficulties of General Fremont.

General H. Brisbane died at Summerville, S. C., on the 23d ultimo.

A South Carolina regiment had left for Suffolk, Virginia.

A Richmond despatch to the Charleston *Courier* says that Jeff. Davis had been received at Fairfax Court House, Virginia, with great enthusiasm.

General Van Dorn, of Texas, has been assigned to duty in the army of the Potomac.

Some French naval officers from the corvette Lavoisier, lying at the mouth of the Mississippi river, visited New Orleans on the 21st of September.

A despatch dated New Orleans, September 29th, says:

"The steamship Niagara and a sloop-of-war are off Pass a l'Outre, and the steam gunboat Water Witch is inside the west bar."

The Memphis *Argus* of the 3d instant contains the following proclamation:

Concurring entirely in the views expressed by the cotton factors of New Orleans in the annexed communication and petition from business men here, praying that no cotton be sent to New Orleans during the existence of the blockade, I have determined to take the most decided means to prevent the landing of any cotton in this city. Notice is, therefore, hereby given to all masters and owners of steamboats and other water-craft, that from and after the 10th of October, no cotton must be brought to New Orleans, or within the lines embracing that section of the country between the fortifications above Carrollton and those below the city and extending back to the lake. All steamboats or other water-craft arriving within the prescribed limits will be forthwith placed in charge of an armed force and escorted above the point indicated. This course will be adopted in all cases, whether the quantity of cotton brought be large or small. The railroad companies have already issued orders in furtherance of the object of this proclamation, and no violation of them will be permitted.

(Signed) THOMAS O. MOORE,
Governor of Louisiana.

I shall co-operate with Governor Moore in the enforcement of the above order.

(Signed) D. E. TWIGGS,
Major-General Commanding.

Colonel McKee, late editor of the Louisville *Courier*, will take command of a regiment under Gen. Buckner.

The Citizens' Bank of New Orleans is circulating "fives" cut in two, each piece to represent two and a half dollars.

Thirteen hundred Indian warriors crossed the Arkansas river near Plymouth, on the 15th of September, on the way to Ben. McCulloch's army.

General Whitfield, late of Kansas, is also moving towards Southern Missouri, at the head of a number of Texas troops.

The Federal prisoners sent to New Orleans were escorted to their quarters in that city by a colored company. An exchange of shot and shell took place on the 20th ultimo, between a federal man-of-war and the Confederate steamer Joy, without any damage being done to either side.

A boat from the Water Witch had landed some men at the telegraph station at the head of the Passes, who carried off the telegraph instruments.

The Confederate steamer South Carolina had captured a Mexican steamer off Galveston.

George Davis and W. T. Dorth have been elected Senators from North Carolina to the Confederate Congress.

It is represented that fifteen thousand Confederate troops are between Green River and Nashville, and about a regiment per day were arriving at Nashville from Southern ports.

The Confederates claim to have forty thousand men in Kentucky.

To-morrow the *Journal*, of this city, will contain the correspondence between Gen. Anderson and Mr. Baldwin, late editor of the *Courier*, relative to the suspension of the *Courier*, and his exodus into the Confederate States.

Ex-Governor Helms has taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, and returned home.

The Green River bridge is mined, and ready to be blown up by the Confederates.

The pending Congressional election in public [illegible] the Confederate States. In five States [illegible] tickets are thus far put up.

[illegible] from the time of Southern papers [illegible] army of the Potomac will not [illegible]

[illegible] Lincoln, Blair and Chase.

The mass of the South are fighting for a Union of their own, to which they have insensibly transferred their loyalty and their national feeling, which unquestionably is great, in the old flag; and believe they are fighting against an alien enemy—one Abraham Lincoln—who is aided and abetted by the powers of darkness and their Yankee co-[illegible]

EUROPE.

From the Saturday Review, Sept. 14, 1861.

THE TEACHING OF AMERICA.

The American disruption will have important results upon many different interests of the family of mankind. It will alter the balance of power, the future of slavery, the course of trade, the tendency of emigration. But one of its most curious results, which it is already producing before our eyes, is the revolution which it must effect in political science. There is scarcely any one among us—Tory, Liberal, or Radical—whom it has not startled, and some of whose political axioms it has not rudely shattered. Let any man carry his recollection back for fifteen or twenty years, or even to the spring of 1860, and try to recall the views which he then took of the tendencies of popular government. There was not much difference of opinion as to the outline of the facts, though they were painted in different colors, and called by different epithets. A Tory would have told you that Democratic governments were stingy and penny-wise in their public expenditure, that their liberty degenerated into license, that their souls were engrossed by the sordid thoughts of commerce, and that they were incapable of rising to the appreciation of national grandeur and military fame. A Radical would have eulogized their value for peace, retrenchment and reform, and their superiority to the bloody and costly prejudices of the past. Both would have agreed that they were essentially repugnant to large expenditure and to military armaments, and to any encroachment by the government upon the citizen's perfect liberty. And these peculiarities they would have specially predicated of popular governments sprung from the Anglo Saxon stock. Of recent years, the course of events in France has infused doubts into many minds; but the eccentricities of the French character are so great, that it has always been repudiated as a sample of the other races of the world.

All those political data must be rubbed out now. We have seen the most popular Government of the earth in one of those crises which governments are made to meet, and we have seen how she behaves in the storm. Her expenditure has become more reckless than that of Austria; and all the evil spirits which plunge nations into war, and disguise themselves under the tinsel of military fame, have gone into her, and possessed her even more completely than they possessed France. But this is not the worst. One by one, all the outward signs which betray absolutism in the Old World, are showing themselves in her administration. As soon as real danger touches her, the surface gloss of liberty fades off, and the latent image of despotism develops itself with startling distinctness. One *coup d'etat* following another,—powers seized by the executive which are unknown to the Constitution—local authorities swept away *en masse* because their proceedings were distasteful to the central Government—passports vigorously exacted—all securities for the liberty of the citizen utterly set aside—men imprisoned on suspicion—their letters seized and published—newspapers stopped, confiscated, overawed—these are the first results, when it is put to the test, of the vaunted freedom of the Model Republic. Surely we have heard this tale before. There is nothing novel in the melancholy catalogue. Warsaw, Pesth, Paris, Naples, could give a very similar list of measures to which their executive had thought it necessary, in moments of public disturbance, to resort. Those measures have been freely, and most justly, branded as tyrannical. Our sympathy has been moved for the victims of them, and our foreign policy has been influenced by our hatred of their authors. And, following the imperfect political philosophy of our time, we Englishmen have confidently imputed them to the lack of popular institutions, and have fancied that, under any form of popular government, they would have been impossible. But now it is clear that our political science must be revised.

We cannot afford to make light of popular government, for we in England have tasted it, and know how potently it fosters every kind of progress. But it is evidently only one, among many ingredients of that kind of government, which brings the greatest happiness to the greatest number. A body of representatives sitting at the seat of government, though elected by the freest and largest suffrage, are no more guarantees for the freedom of thought and person than a Divan or a Council of State. Something else, which America does not possess, is required to secure these blessings. We must recast our political classification. It is idle, after the experiences of this year, to range the absolute governments on one side and the popular governments on the other. The race of political *detenus* and martyrs for opinion are now no special growth of a monarchical soil. New Silvio Pellicos, imprisoned by a Republican President, and in defiance of Republican laws, and with the full acquiescence of a free Assembly elected by universal suffrage, are accumulating a prisoner's experiences in Fort Lafayette. The post of the United States is as insecure as the post of France. The press of New England is gagged and fettered as heavily as the press of Paris, though by a coarser and more inhuman mechanism. The very telegraph offices—nay, even the pockets of private messengers—are illegally plundered for the purpose of furnishing the Government with pretexts for illegal imprisonments and confiscations. Extension of popular power has been warranted elsewhere as a cure for all these maladies of the body politic; but the nostrum is inapplicable here, where the extension of popular power has gone so far that it can go no farther. Clearly, the panacea has broken down. The philosopher's stone of our political alchemy has turned nothing but cinder out of the crucible. The weary search for a political ideal must be commenced afresh.

In that reconstruction of political philosophy which the American calamities are likely to inaugurate, the value of the popular element will inevitably be reduced to its due proportions. Its presence in a Constitution will be counted as one, and only one, among many conditions of success. The true guarantee of freedom will be looked for more in the equilibrium of classes than in the equality of individuals. The "secessionists," who founded the American Constitution, started from the assumption that all the political evils which afflict humanity come from the unchecked dominion of one man over other men. But they never carried their reasoning so far as to perceive the evils which flow from the unchecked dominion of one class over other classes. All their ingenuity was exhausted in devising securities against the independent usurpations of the President or the Congress. It never occurred to them to provide securities against his conspiring with the majority of the citizens to invade the rights of the minority. They lived in an age of philosophical dreaming, in which, to suppose that the people could do wrong, was treason against the perfectibility of man.

We have shared something of the same dream in England. Fortunately, we were provided with a Constitution which had grown up under the care of many generations of statesmen, whose experience of human life had left them in a more cynical frame of mind. Under the shadow of the institutions they bequeathed, our dreaming has not been hurtful. At least, we are thoroughly awakened now. Experience had gradually disabused us of many delusions respecting the results of political equality. We had, most of us, arrived at the conviction that financial probity, commercial freedom and popular respect for law, were not amongst its most conspicuous results. We have now, by a rather more sudden process, discovered that personal liberty, private property, local franchises, the freedom of the press and the supremacy of law over the Executive are equally alien to its genius. We may hope, at least, that the delusive confusion between freedom and democracy is finally banished from the minds of Englishmen. With the example of America before us, it will not be easy to forget that the tyranny of one, whether it be of an individual or a class, is always alike deadly to a nation's liberties and peace.

MR. RUSSELL'S LETTERS.

We copy the following from Mr. Russell's letters to the London *Times*, one of which is dated at Washington, September 6th, and the other September 10th:

FREMONT'S PROCLAMATION.

Major General Fremont's proclamation has driven a wedge not only into the fine piece of Cabinet work at Washington, but into the whole substance of the Union party. It did not need any such appliance to cause fissures in either, for there were, and are, deep rents and cracks in these fabrics, built up as they are of bits of different platforms, which all the Union glues and the varnishes of the politicians could neither eventually cement nor conceal. A system of ostracism and the liberal use of Lafayette once introduced, it is hard to say where the result may end, or when those who enjoy the power will become philosophers enough to deny themselves the exquisite pleasure of sending off an opponent at an election or a possible rival to the seclusion of the strict retreats, where he may reflect on the errors of his way, and repent him of the evil he has done.

RUSSELL'S VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET.

I no not attach any importance whatever to rumors, but it is within my own personal knowledge that serious personal dislikes exist between the members of the Cabinet. The President in the main cultivates the intimacy, and perhaps approves the councils of Mr. Seward; but he is exhibiting a rude vigor of his own—rude because it is displayed openly—which proves that he can reduce a Cabinet to what it really is according to the American theory—a mere board of heads of departments, who may be asked their opinions of any matter as *amici curiæ* by the President, or who may be put on one side if he pleases. Mr. Seward, wise in his generation, confines his attention to the onerous business of his own department, but others of his colleagues distinguish themselves by an unlucky assiduity in tormenting themselves with the affairs of departments which do not belong to them, and "everything by turns and nothing long" are the terrors of every plank in the ship of state. Mr. Lincoln, who has a right to go everywhere, (and do anything he likes apparently,) evinces a solicitude natural enough in all that is going on in the army, the navy, and the other branches of the public service, and has latterly turned his attention to the subject of big guns and ordnance.

It would surprise an Englishman, whose notion of the functions of a President, founded on the popular idea that they were those of a milder sort of chief magistracy than that which we have the happiness to possess, probably restricted his powers to that of veto or approval by signature of acts of Parliament and the sending of messages to be told that Mr. Lincoln is not only head of the army and navy, but that in such questions as the propriety of relieving Fort Sumter by a military and naval expedition, the illinois lawyer studied books, heard arguments on both sides, and finally determined on the course to be pursued. Pray observe with what sutlety the Southerners have acted, in the language they have used in familiar correspondence and in the press, when speaking of the United States. They never mention the name of the ex-great republic. The United States' army is to them "Lincoln's mercenaries;" the United States' navy "Lincoln's war ships," and so on through all the varieties of Lincoln's "hordes," "barbarians," "Yankees," "savages," &c.; they endeavor to fix on the President the direct personal responsibility of the whole conflict, and to restrict the agents he uses in waging it to the Yankees of the New England States.

LINCOLN, BLAIR AND CHASE.

The mass of the South are fighting for a Union of their own, to which they have insensibly transferred their loyalty and their national feeling, which unquestionably is great, in the old flag, and believe they are fighting against an alien enemy—one Abraham Lincoln—who is aided and abetted by the powers of darkness and their Yankee co-[illegible]

cient. And yet I have reason to believe Mr. Lincoln is one of the most moderate men in the section of his own Cabinet which looks to internal politics, and that in the present distracting discussions he generally inclines to the view that the North is not making a war against slavery, and that the result of her success need not be the liberation of the negro. Mr. Blair, who is a downright covenanter of the American sort, and with whom the Southern slaveholders are sons of Belial—"a sword of the Lord and Gideon" man who could smite Philistines hip and thigh from the rising to the going down of the sun—and several hours after—with a grim satisfaction in being a chosen instrument—I speak, of course, metaphorically, and not physically—has a great influence, derived from the clearness of his head, his persistency, and the rigidity of his principles, among his party; but his doctrines would most likely end in confining the United States to the original New England settlements or in establishing a dictatorship resting on bayonets. What prelacy, Popery and monarchy were to the men of the first Covenant, Southern rights, slaveholding included, are to Mr. Blair. Nor are they less so to Mr. Chase, who possesses, after all, the largest and most solid brain in the Cabinet, but who had no objection at one time to let the South go if it liked, believing that the system on which it was founded must be in the end, and that not distantly, the means of inflicting a punishment and vengeance on the seceding States far more terrible than any either the army or navy of the North could execute.

FREMONT AND HIS PROCLAMATION.

It may readily, then, be imagined how General Fremont's proclamation increases the difficulty and augments the animosities which exist in the sections of the Cabinet. Lest it might be supposed that the law confiscating slaves who had been employed by their masters against the United States in any way, which Congress passed at the last moment, and which the President signed so reluctantly, has been taken by General Fremont as his authority for the edict he has put forth, it may be as well to point out that he goes so far beyond the terms of the statute as to liberate the slaves of masters who are in rebellion against the government, and so far as his district extends, therefore, he would, if successful, liberate nearly all the slaves, because there can be but little doubt that a great number of the masters in the South are in rebellion against the government of the United States. To the Democrats of the North, who are at this instant talking of "guaranteeing" to the South, and the revision of the Constitution in the same breath in which they speak of the vigorous prosecution of the war for the Union, and denounce secession as revolution, the doctrine, founded as it is in on the undefined powers of martial law, must be particularly objectionable. It may be a bold stroke of General Fremont to attach to himself a coherent mass of the Republicans, it may be a simple act of war without any *arriere pensee*. At all events, it is embarrassing. The commander of the forces in the West is an ambitious, bold and enterprising man, but it will surprise me to find he proves a very great man. He is profuse in expenditure, energetic in action and speculative in plans, but still I doubt whether he can effect all that is expected of him with the materials at his disposal.

OBSTACLES AND ENCOURAGEMENTS.

It will require success in war and great dexterity to make Kentucky safe for the Union; greater still to recover Missouri. In spite of the extreme weakness and ignorance of the Confederate leaders, and their inability to turn their advantages to account. The war of the colonies with Great Britain must have been conducted very much in the same fashion on both sides. The vast size of the States and the enormous distances to be traversed render it impossible for mere fighters to do anything except kill and wound each other in a guerilla, till a leader, some soldier who knows something about the A B C of his profession, rises up and reduces the efforts of his followers to a systematic mode of warfare. It is pitiable to see the Union distracted as it is, but I fear the condition of things will become worse instead of better. No one out of the great pit can rejoice in the sight of the people of this mighty Confederacy—that had once a future which the eye of speculation tried in vain to pierce, but which must now be sought for by the eye of faith alone—turning their grand forests and mountains, their cities and villages, their glorious plains and prairies, their rivers and seas, into scenes of bloodshed, rapine, and blind rage; but unless in this hour of peril some voice is heard which no man yet can hear, and some hand is felt which is yet covered with clouds and darkness, the prospects before us, which, black as they were a month ago, have been charged with additional gloom by the evidences of disturbed unity in the North, cannot be regarded without terror and dismay. "Wait till we are ready," cry the professional gentlemen, who are preparing their batteries and sharpening their tools for the great operation. "Have a little patience, and you will see what a cure will be effected." Alas! it will all end in mutilations—in wooden legs and arms for the poor body politic. And meantime the expense—the fees! One million two hundred thousand dollars a day!

In his letter of September 10th, Mr. Russell writes as follows respecting

THE RETIREMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE LINES.

All that can be seen or heard leads to the belief that the Confederates are preparing for some great effort, and that they have retired portions of their force from before Washington, either as a device to blind their antagonist while making it, or to co-operate with the rest of the army by a serious demonstration above and below the city. If the Confederates have moved, they mean to do some mischief. They can scarcely retire and hope to make a better leap by doing so. In inactivity on both sides, coupled with prodigious expenditure, are the best if not the only chance of compromise and peace. Success on either side revives the idea of the complete ultimate triumph of the one, and stimulates the animosity and the display of the resources of the other. There is one thing to be taken into consideration as an element of peace. During the winter the armies must go into quarters. Even so far South as Virginia the weather is frequently very severe—snow lies many feet deep on the ground for weeks at a time. The Potomac is occasionally frozen over completely. The roads, always indifferent, become rivers of mud and slush, through which it would be nearly impossible to move men or guns and baggage. When the armies are in winter quarters, will the politicians work for peace or war? Or will the leaders of divisions be permitted to carry on operations in the ice and snow, remembering the great success of Washington after the traject, which is so often represented in bad engravings all over North America? It is obviously the interest of Beauregard to strike a great blow before winter sets in, and thus strengthen the base for negotiations; but General McClellan, I am satisfied, will not move a man if he can help it until the very end of this month or the beginning of October.

A SPECULATION CONCERNING THE END.

And what is the end to be? There is a notion in some men's minds that there will be a compromise—that a strong democratic reaction and a great Peace party will arise which will oust the present Administration, and carry some measures on which North and South will find a base to rest propositions for mutual agreement. *To my limited vision the idea seems quite illusory. The South, if not beaten, will be content with no terms short of "independence" or "domination."* The North is now irritated; pride and passion are aroused, and the Peace party is losing, instead of gaining ground, owing to the action of the Government and to the violence of the populations, which have resulted in something very like terrorism. The freedom of the press has ceased to exist in its full acceptation. It is guaranteed by the Constitution, but that document, which, with the Empire it created, is not as old as thousands of living men, is obsolete as the Constitutions of Clarendon. The Grand Jury of Westchester county have presented a batch of five newspapers as tending to give aid and comfort to the enemy. Mobs have, however, anticipated every jury presentments. The New York papers, which are losing circulation and money, are delighted at this wholesome rigor, and "cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war" at their unfortunate brethren, at the same time doing Fouquier Tinville to perfection, and pointing out others who ought to be suppressed in the name of "public safety." Ominous and terrible words!

GEN. SCOTT SPEAKS OF RETIRING.

Gen. Scott's order, in which he congratulates the army on the prospect of being paid in paper instead of in gold, has not produced any marked effect upon the troops, but at the same time they do not complain of it. The veteran chief of the American Army speaks of retiring in another month to enjoy an honored repose. Ill fare they who serve a Republic. Washington's estate is a wilderness—his monument unfinished. Gen. Scott's name has fallen out of men's memory in a few weeks.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT OF THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH GOVERNMENTS.

THE BRITISH PROTECTORATE OF MEXICO.

The London *Morning Post* of the 24th ult. contains the following article on the governmental enforcement of British claims in Mexico. Coming from a paper supposed to be Lord Palmerston's mouthpiece, it may be regarded as especially significant:

We are glad to be enabled to state that the terms of a treaty between the Queen, the Emperor of the French, and the Queen of Spain, are in course of arrangement for an immediate intervention, by the combined forces of the three sovereigns in the affairs of Mexico. The old standing claims of the British, the French and the Spanish people against the Mexican republic have at last brought the long-suffering of these three powers to an end. The claims of justice and the most urgent diplomatic representations have totally failed. The tolerance which Western Europe has long exhibited towards a country plunged into civil war has been plainly abused, and has been mistaken for cowardice and indecision.

The Mexican government meanwhile has found itself in the possession of ample funds for the liquidation of all foreign claims, and these funds are being dissipated by its own systematic malversation. The forcible robbery of the property of the English bondholders by the late government of Miramon, and since tacitly acquiesced in by the present government of Juarez, has gone far towards placing the Mexican republic beyond the law of nations. It was obvious that if conduct of this description were to be tolerated there would at once be an end to all security in international transactions, and a precedent be set up for the deliberate repudiation by every foreign government of its obligations with this country. It is under these circumstances that the Cabinets of London, Paris and Madrid have taken the resolution which we have already stated.

The manner in which the three allied powers intend to carry out their object is at once the most inexpensive and the most effectual. They have no intention whatever of wasting powder and shot by waging a territorial war upon Mexico. To land a military force and advance upon the capital is altogether out of their contemplation. It would be impossible to deal with Mexico as an organized and established government, with a recognized centre of authority. The intention of the allies, on the contrary, is to send a combined naval force into the Gulf of Mexico. This force will blockade, and will, we apprehend, temporarily occupy the principal ports upon the Gulf, such as Vera Cruz, Tampico, and one or two others. By these means the allies will no doubt bring the Mexican government to an immediate acquiescence in their terms. But whether they bring them to terms, or whether they do not, will probably make very little difference in the attainment of their object; for what they will do by treaty, if they do bring the refractory government to terms, they will do by force if they do not bring it to terms.

The plan on which they have agreed for the satisfaction of the outstanding claims is this: The allied powers will sequestrate the customs revenues of the ports in question. They will charge their consuls, or some other authorities, jointly to collect these revenues at the different ports; and these consuls, acting together, will form a sort of international commission, constituted for the purpose at each port. No ship will be able either to enter or clear at the ports of Vera Cruz, Tampico, &c., without the authority of these consuls, who will exact—and not only exact, but themselves also receive—the customs due on such entrances and clearances. They will, we presume, observe the existing customs duties recognised by Mexican laws, and will throw the proceeds into a common treasury of their own at each port. They then intend to retain a given proportion of these proceeds for their respective nations, and to pay over a portion to the Mexican government. We believe that the allies will retain about fifty per cent. of these and will pay over fifty per cent. to Mexico.

This is a liberal arrangement towards Mexico, and it is one which will reserve to that government such a customs revenue as will enable it still to discharge the expenses of its own civil administration. But it is also an effectual arrangement for the allied powers, the customs revenue of the Gulf being very large. Their respective consuls, after paying over to the Mexican government its share of the proceeds, quarter by quarter, will divide the balance, or other half, rateably between the three countries. This arrangement will be permanent, or will endure at least until all claims shall have been discharged. A ship of war or two in the roadsteads of each of these ports will meanwhile secure the maintenance of the authority of the allied consuls.

Much of this arrangement, of course, presumes the capitulation of the Mexican government. But if, contrary to all probability, that government should attempt to hold out, this (which would otherwise have been done by arrangement with the Mexican authorities) will be done by means of a blockade. As soon as the arrangement can be made with the Mexican government there will no longer be need of an effective blockade, for the authority of the consuls would spring from a treaty with Mexico herself.

It is probable that the repayment of British and other claims under this just though vigorous measure will be some time in coming. We observe that in 1860 the value of the exports and imports of Vera Cruz alone was 133,000,000f. or £6,320,000. We do not imagine that it will be necessary for ourselves to send any additional force into that quarter of the world. We have already on the West Indian and North American station twenty-six vessels of war, mounting five hundred guns, and carrying sixty-five hundred men. We believe, moreover, that the force which will appear in the Gulf of Mexico will be such as will extort immediate compliance; and we shall hardly be too sanguine if we look forward to seeing the system of revenue collection which we have already explained, brought into full and regular operation before the close of the present year.

THE FOREIGN ALLIANCE AGAINST MEXICO.

TERMS OF THE TREATY BETWEEN ENGLAND, FRANCE AND SPAIN—THE MEXICAN PORTS OF THE GULF TO BE SEIZED AND ONE-HALF THE REVENUES CONFISCATED.

The London *Post* publishes the terms of the treaty between England, France and Spain for immediate intervention in the affairs of Mexico. There is no intention of waging territorial war, but the combined naval force of the three Powers will occupy the principal ports on the Gulf, and will sequestrate the customs revenue of such ports, retaining one-half and paying the rest to the Mexican government. If Mexico sets the allied Powers at defiance, an effective blockade will be instantly established.

ENGLISH AND CANADIAN HOSTILITY TO THE UNION.

A telegraphic despatch recently announced that there was considerable difficulty in Canada in regard to the regiment of lancers which Mr. Rankin proposed to raise there to assist the cause of the Union. The following article in relation to this movement, from the Montreal *Gazette*, October 7, is an illustration of the spirit which animates a portion of the Canadian and English press:

EMPLOYMENT OF FOREIGNERS TO DO THE FIGHTING—MR. RANKIN'S CASE.

Two things in the conduct of the war of the revolution, by the British Government against the revolted American Colonies have been felt, even by those of Tory prejudices, to be discreditable, if not disgraceful, to the Mother country.

We refer to the employment of German mercenaries and bands of savages. With each recurring Fourth of July since their independence was declared the listening world has been told the appalling tale of the inhuman wickedness of Mother Britain in employing such instruments to chastise her own kith and kin in the Colonies. The roar of tens of thousands of stump orators has risen in a vast volume of foul-breathed objuration against such a crime, and the eloquent words of some of England's own great orators and statesmen have been quoted in condemnation of the outrage. For ourselves, we readily admit that these were acts of which we could not undertake the defence. There are occasions when, in foreign wars, a rich nation may subsidize the armed bands of others to aid it in a work which it may hold to be necessary for the peace of the whole civilized world, and the safety of the national existence of all the people in it. When the first French Republic set out on its crusade of fraternity and equality, and the Emperors, Napoleon followed up the design with a war for the aggrandizement of France and his own dynasty, at the expense of the rest of Europe, those who had money furnished it—those who had men and ships furnished them—to make common cause against a common danger.

When Russia, in her turn, threatened to destroy all balance of power in Europe by her own aggrandizement out of the spoils of Turkey, another occasion arose in which all Europe might be properly ransacked for men and arms to ward off the threatened dangers. Nor was it to go far from the line of duty to endeavor to call back from America some of the European immigrants who might have a desire for a turn of soldiering in such a cause. But the Government of the United States refused, even to overlook, with a friendly blindness, an attempt by free Britain or gallant France to induce men to go over to fight this grim, Northern despotism, wielding the power of its millions of serfs to destroy poor Turkey, then striving in the midst of weakness and discouragements to walk in the path of reform towards a rational liberty and a higher civilization. When, however, the hordes of Russia had been lent to Austria to crush out the nascent liberties of Hungary and Italy, the world execrated the interference between that Government and its revolting States or Provinces. When Austrian and Swiss hirelings were taken into the service of the King of Naples and Italian grand dukes to keep their people down, no words were strong enough among earnest lovers of liberty to express their detestation of employers or employed.

A government which cannot depend upon the support of its own subjects for existence, no longer deserves to exist. Such is the almost unanimous expression of the public opinion in this latter half of the nineteenth century. Yet this self-same Government of the United States, which so rudely dismissed a British Minister for conniving at a notice to citizens of that country that they would find employment on British soil, is now, it seems, using the same means to draw British recruits from these same colonies to fight against citizens of the nation it aspires to govern—fellow-heirs with it of the glories of their boasted Revolution. Men then so loud in censure and abuse of Britain now seek for her assistance. The stronger, richer, more populous belligerent seeks aid from abroad to maintain its cause against an enemy so much poorer and weaker! Can anything be more humiliating or disgraceful? They have found a man to aid them. There are not many men in Canada better known for his somewhat Quixotic eccentricities than Mr. Arthur Rankin, formerly, and now once again, M. P. for Essex, and Colonel commandant, we believe, of the Western militia district.

No man, perhaps, combines more thoroughly the qualities of the *preux chevalier* and the moneyloving speculator than he. It were hard to say whether he would most like a successful battle or a fat railway contract, a squiring of dames or a rencontre with pistols at a gentlemanly distance. With more daring than capacity, and more ambition than common sense, he is a fit type enough of the reckless soldier of fortune. He must live well or not at all; and he is afraid to do nothing necessary to give him a name or position which will gratify his vanity. His latest crotchet is that he can produce an effect upon the conduct of the present American war for the benefit of the enslaved blacks by entering into it. Shrewd Western men in the confidence of the Government at Washington desired to procure an instrument wherewith to recruits out of Canada into the Northern army. Mr. Rankin seemed a likely subject to operate on. His vanity was appealed to, and he was induced to go to Washington, where he received many polite attentions from Secretaries Seward and Cameron, and at length, stipulating his right not to forswear his allegiance to the British crown, and to push as far South as possible, to aid the slaves, a commission to raise a regiment, or, more correctly, a brigade of sixteen hundred lancers.

Here, then, is a band of free lances commissioned, their commander not swearing allegiance to the American Government and Constitution, but going into the war to fight for his own hand, like any Dugald Dalgetty. Mr. Rankin will doubtless make a dashing *beau sabreur* and partisan leader. He will fight if the chance comes—for we do not doubt his pluck, though not prepared to have confidence in his generalship, and by no means forming the same estimate, as he does, of his capacity to revolutionize the character of this war. Mr. Rankin stated his motives to the writer some time ago, declaring his intention to make them known to the Government. He also said he did not intend to violate the neutrality laws by beating up for recruits in Canada. Yet, we are informed, placards have been posted along the line of the Great Western Railway, intimating, in very unmistakable terms, what is wanted, by stating that "active young men, who can take care of horses," will find good wages, good board and clothing, in Detroit, Col. Rankin's headquarters.

This is but repeating the device of Mr. Howe's placards in New York, offering employment on railways and a bonus to those who would go to Nova Scotia or Canada. A considerable number of silly young fellows, fond of adventure, and careless what cause they espouse, have gone off, we learn, from Hamilton and other places, to join this corps. Here is a distinct breach of the neutrality laws. Colonel Rankin is acting in flagrant violation of the Queen's proclamation. If caught again on this side of the line, he should be arrested and tried. In any case, he should be deprived of his rank in the Canadian militia, and the first act of the new Parliament, on its assembling, should be to declare his seat vacant, and to issue another writ. The attention of the British Minister at Washington should also be called to this affair at once, and the United States Government requested to abide by its own precedent established in the Crampton case.

From the London Post (Government Organ), Sept. 21.

THE CZAR AND THE UNITED STATES.

But one of the most singular episodes which has marked the American civil war is the gratuitous advice which the Emperor of Russia has been pleased to offer to the Cabinet at Washington. We all remember that during the late Russian war the government and citizens of the United States expressed the strongest sympathy in favor of the enemy of this country. So high and virtuous were their notions of neutrality that they visited the enlistment of a few wretched Germans, totally unauthorized by this government, with the penalty of dismissing the British Minister, and interrupting all diplomatic communications between the two countries. This cloud passed away; but Russia, not forgetful of the service, now at the very moment when secession is an accomplished fact, steps in, and through the agency of Baron Stoeckel, the Russian Minister at Washington, reads a homily to Mr. Lincoln on the duty of preserving the Union by means of compromise and conciliation. If the Union should be dissolved, says Prince Gortschakoff, the balance of power will be destroyed.

The Russian Minister does not state whether he means the general balance of power, from which the United States have hitherto kept aloof, or the balance of power upon the American continent.—We infer that he alludes to the latter, for he says, "the two countries, placed at the extremities of the two worlds, appear called to a national community of interest and sympathies, of which they have already given mutual proof to each other." In other words, Prince Gortschakoff wishes the American public to believe that the Russian territories in the extreme northern portions of America constitute an element of power on the North American continent. The letter of Mr. Seward shows the gratitude with which the Cabinet at Washington has, in the hour of its distress, received both the patronage and the advice of the Emperor Alexander. Sympathy may exist between the United States and Russia, but that there can be any identity of interests on the North American continent we utterly deny. Russia, by the convention of 1825, was foolishly permitted to obtain possession of that strip of the coast which extends almost down to British Columbia. There is, however, no point at which the Russian territory meets that of the United States. England in Labrador, the Hudson's Bay territory, the boundaries of which, except on the coast, have never been determined, possesses and occupies the extremity of the North American continent.

It is, therefore, a mere diplomatic flourish, or, perhaps, we should say something like a diplomatic falsehood, to represent that Russia and the United States hold "the extremities of the two worlds." Knowing what the Russians are doing at the mouth of the Amoor and Sitka, we can well understand the policy of the Russian Emperor. He would prefer to deal with a weak and disorganized neighbor, like the United States, rather than with a strong Power like England. But British North America, which stretches from ocean to ocean—the frozen regions of the North, the hunting-grounds of the fur trader—British Columbia, prosperous, contented and free Canada, must be blotted from the map and ingloriously surrendered before Russia or the United States can, with any excuse, affect to hold the balance of American power in their hands. The letter of the Emperor of Russia may convey sound and friendly advice, and, as a mark of gratitude for benefits received, may deserve respect; but both politically and geographically it is not only an enormous blunder, but a studied