THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET,

PUBLISHED BY

CARTER & NEILSON.

TERMS

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BALTIMORE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1861.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET will be issued daily from the office formerly occupied by the *Daily Exchange*, and will be, as its name implies, simply a "News Sheet." It will furnish the latest intelligence as derived from the despatches of the Associated Press, by which it will be supplied in common with the New York journals; from its exchanges, and from such reliable private sources of information as it may be able to command. Expressing itself no opinions, it will devote its editorial columns to such extracts from other journals as may be deemed of interest to the public.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

A telegram from Fort Jackson, near New Orleans, to the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 14th, reports an engagement between the iron-clad "Turtle," built at New Orleans, under command of Captain George N. Hollins, formerly of the U. S. Navy, from Maryland, and the United States blockading squadron. It is stated that Captain Hollins succeeded in scattering the fleet, and driving all the vessels, except the Preble, upon the sands. As to the Preble, he is reported to have driven the steel prow of the "ram" into her, and sunk her at once.

Sir James Ferguson, M. P., and Hon. Robert Bourke, of England, who have been sojourning in the South, have returned *via* Fortress Monroe. They say the Southern army is well clad and well fed.

The Turtle, it is said, mounted only sixteen guns; the Federal fleet had forty guns and 1,000 men. Captain Hollins declared that, if not interrupted by the war ships in the offing, he hoped to secure the whole of the in-shore fleet within forty-eight hours.

A professional biography of Captain Hollins will be found in another column of the NEWS SHEET to-day.

We learn that the Confederate steamer Nashville ran the blockade off Charleston lately, and is now on her way across the Atlantic. Among her passengers are the Hon. James M. Mason and John Slidell—the first Commissioner to the Court of St. James, and the latter to the French Court.

From Washington we have news through the *National Intelligencer*. It is given as an assured fact that the Government has in preparation measures for the relief of the Union men on Chincoteague Island, and to operate against a force of Confederates in Northampton and Accomac counties. The plan comprehends a demonstration upon the Eastern Shore of Maryland, at points opposite those counties.

From the Potomac we learn that the captain of the Philadelphia ice-boat thinks he can disable the Confederate steamer Page by bringing to bear on her an eighty-pounder. He believes he can hit her now and then.

A schooner aground has been fired into from Matthias Point. Three balls struck her.

General Walter Jones, the eminent lawyer, whose eloquence is historical in the Supreme Court, is dead.

Correspondence of the Maryland News Sheet.

A PLEA FOR THE CONSTITUTION.

Editor of the News Sheet: In response to an article in No. 42 of the New York *Mercury*, "Support the Government," permit me to say that the correct and patriotic doctrine, not only at this moment, but always, is, *Support the Constitution and the principles which gave it birth.* The sovereign power belongs to the people—the President is their servant, placed in authority to do their will. That will is the Constitution, and is, therefore, the President's chart; and so far as he acts within its limits, he should receive the support of his sovereigns—the People. Down with the Chicago and all other platforms, and up with the Constitution—with the Constitution as exemplified by the legally constituted tribunals. Cling to this doctrine with all your heart—with all your zeal, and advance it with all your intelligence. Let this prevail, and we will have a country that we can be proud of—a political existence as strong as adamant for each individual member will then feel that truly it is his government. Seek to establish in the minds and the hearts of the people that it is the principles of the Constitution that they are to support, and not their agents or servants, which you call the government, except in so far as they do the public will as defined by that compact and elucidated by its Judiciary. This is no empty but a vital theory. It is the rock foundation. Subvert it, and we are overwhelmed.

"Support the Constitution." That is the shibboleth of true and loyal men. Now is the time to show our deep concern; it is not the time to be indifferent. It is the time to "try men's souls," and they are being tried, and being divided—the true from the false, the right from the wrong. On one side stand the supporters of "the Government," and on the other those who battle for the principles of the Constitution. Choose! Will you uphold the Constitution of our fathers, or will you support "the Government?"

"Support the Constitution!" Compel your servants, the Government, to enforce it in all its parts. Insist that it shall be enforced in accordance with the principles which gave it birth. Let it be known that these lie at the very foundation of our national existence, and when they are violated—ruthlessly, fanatically violated—the structure must fall, though the principles still live, because they are as eternal as justice and truth! As our fathers proclaimed, is now true, and shall be through all time—"*Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.*" Were it not so we should not now be an independent nation, but the discontented subjects of a monarchy, whose sovereign took issue against that truth, but which was successfully maintained by our sires, who applied proper restoratives, and the child is now in a fair way of recovering.

Observe the Constitution, and the war will end. The States founded the Government on the compact of the Constitution. The principles of justice and equality underlie it. Without these it could not have been formed. Teach the people, then, to observe the decrees of justice to apply the rules of equality. "As ye would that men should do unto you, do ye also unto them." A Southern man's property and rights should be protected all over the country, as well as a Northern man's. The South believes that the North has violated these rights, and that it means still to disregard them; and its hope of success is based upon the justice of its cause. It knows you are not resolved en masse to insist upon the unity of the United States as a nation; and such a resolve it would laugh to scorn, while the Constitution—the articles of agreement which made the Union—is blindly trampled in the dust. Secessionism knows it has advocates in the North, as the Colonists had in the Parliament of Great Britain—advocates who know what the terms justice and equality mean—and honest advocates who will insist upon the fulfilment of plighted obligations, even though their forts, erected for their defence, are made their prison-houses, and they denounced as traitors for sodding.

The South fights not against fate, but is leagued with it, to establish anew an Independence which could not be enjoyed with the North except at the sacrifice of honor. If, then, you would undeceive these insurrectionists, support the Constitution. Go about it at once. Eradicate from your statute-books the laws which conflict with it. Render up the thousands of fugitives from service whom your people have aided to escape from their masters, or make just compensation for their loss. Wherever they go over this broad land, let them feel that they will be protected in their rights of property and person. Show that you desire a Union, bounded strictly by the rule, "EQUAL LAWS AND EQUAL RIGHTS"—that you do not encourage or countenance John Brown raids, nor those fanatics who incite them—that Beecher and his followers do not fatten on your sympathy.

Support the Constitution and the undying principles that underlie it, and the war is over. Support the Government in its usurpations, and the end will be dishonor, humiliation and contempt.

X.

AN ENTRANCED CHILD.—A singular case of restoration after apparent death occurred on Wednesday at Albany. A little daughter of Mrs. Wilson, after a sudden relapse succeeding a severe illness, apparently died. The body did not stiffen, but every other symptom of death was present. The remains were prepared for the grave, when on Wednesday night the supposed dead child screamed and immediately the functions of life were resumed. Heavy perspiration poured off the body in great quantities, and the pale, marble-like form assumed a healthy red appearance. When the child screamed, those present, except the mother, became greatly alarmed and ran out of the room. The mother rushed to the body, enclosed it in her arms and removed it to a bed in the side room. The family physician was immediately sent for, who applied proper restoratives, and the child is now in a fair way of recovering.

SEIZURE OF PERCUSSION CAPS.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

One million of percussion caps were seized by the police in front of the store No. 160 Broadway, this morning. The owners state that the caps were intended for the Havana market.

Gen. Walter Jones, died in Washington city on Monday. He had attained an advanced age. He was a distinguished member of the Bar, and was often engaged in most important suits before the United States Supreme Court.

To every brigade in Ohio is to be attached a battery of artillery, swelling the number of cannon from that State, in the field, to about 350 guns.

FROM THE SOUTH.

We have received a copy of the Richmond *Examiner* of the 14th instant, from which we take the following extracts:

Bombardment of Baltimore.

The report that Federal engineers are strongly fortifying some of the heights which command Baltimore, has occasioned feelings of painful anxiety on the part not only of refugees from that beautiful city, but also on the part of those who are looking forward to an advance of our army, at no distant period, upon Maryland soil. Infamous and brutal as the disposition of the North has already shown itself, we feel assured that the bombardment of Baltimore is a stretch of barbarity and madness which even Northern fanatics will never venture upon. Policy, if not humanity, would prevent such a piece of wanton savagery as the destruction of an immense unarmed city, containing, as it does, some few warm supporters of the Union Government. The first effect of such a bombardment would be to convert every vacillating, bamboozled Unionist in the State into an ardent Secessionist; in a word, to make a unit of the State in deadly hostility to the North.

That we are not incorrect in making this conclusion, will be readily granted by all who recollect the fiery ardor with which volunteers flocked to the city on its threatened attack on the 21st of April. All Marylanders feel a pride in their commercial metropolis, and most of them are connected with it so strongly by social and business ties, that its destruction by Lincoln hirelings would dig an impassable gulf between them and every Maryander, and arouse such a spirit of vengeance throughout the State as blood alone could quench. It is also worth mentioning, that Federal Hill—the only point fortified, as far as we have learned—may have been entrenched and supplied with cannon rather with the object of defending Fort McHenry, which it commands, than from any other motive.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The Maryland Soldiers.

The brave men who have come here to help fight the battles of the South on Virginia soil, a privilege they have as yet been deprived of at home, deserve all praise, and should not be allowed to suffer because of the patriotism that has led them to seek danger when they might have shunned it by bowing the knee to Lincoln and his minions.—Their people have been debarred the privilege of aiding them, and it is for their generous fellow-Southerners to stand in their stead and cheer them on in the good work in which they are now engaged. It has been said, on good authority, that the 1st Maryland regiment were suffering for the want of suitable winter clothing. The intimation that such was the case, we learn from a cotemporary, has elicited many gratifying manifestations of sympathy which, we are pleased to learn, have already begun to assume a practical form of expression. Contributions in clothing or money, for the Maryland regiment, will, till further notice, be received at the *Enquirer* office by Wm. A. Wright, and be distributed in accordance with the wishes of the donors, or be handed over to those properly authorized to receive them at the Regimental Headquarters.

Death of a Maryander.

Carroll Jenkins, a native of Baltimore, died in this city on Saturday, after a brief illness, of typhoid fever. His remains were conveyed to their last resting place, yesterday evening, from St. Peter's Cathedral.

The Battle of Greenbrier.

The Richmond *Examiner* contains the official report of General Jackson, giving a detailed account of the attack made on the 3d instant by the Federal forces upon the position of the Confederates. After giving the positions occupied, as well as a description of the firing on both sides up to the time of the retreat, he says of the Federal troops:

Distinctly could their officers be heard, with words of mingled command, remonstrance and entreaty, attempting to rally their battalions into line and to bring them to the charge; but they could not be induced to re form their broken ranks, nor to emerge from the cover of the woods in the direction of our fire. Rapidly, and in disorder, they returned into the turnpike, and soon thereafter the entire force of the enemy—artillery, infantry and cavalry—retreated in confusion along the road and adjacent fields, leaving behind them, at different points, numbers of their killed, guns, knapsacks, canteens, etc., etc. Among other trophies taken were a stand of United States colors, which are held subject to the order of the commanding General.

This engagement lasted from seven in the morning to half-past two in the afternoon, at which time the enemy, who had come with artillery to bombard and demoralize us, with infantry to storm our camp, with cavalry to rout and destroy us, and with four days' cooked rations in his haversack, to prosecute a rapid march either towards Staunton or towards Huntersville, was in precipitate retreat back to his Cheat Mountain fastness. And it is certainly a matter not unworthy of mention, that while his first insolent advances were received with defiant cheers, running from one end to the other of our line, he was permitted to take his departure under the simple reports of our pieces, firing upon him so long as he continued within their range. The relative weakness of our forces, and the entire absence of cavalry, prevented our pursuing him, and thereby realizing legitimate fruits of our triumph.

His loss in killed and wounded is estimated at from two hundred and fifty to three hundred, among them an officer of superior rank. Our own, I am happy to say, was very inconsiderable, not exceeding fifty in all. This most gratifying result is to be attributed, in a great degree, to the remarkable coolness of regimental and company officers, who never seemed for a moment to lose their presence of mind—never allowed their men unnecessarily to expose themselves, and profited by every advantage of ground and position to shelter them from danger.

He alludes to the conduct of the Southern troops, both officers and men, as highly creditable to themselves and the army.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 14.

Southern Wrath.

It sickens the soul of a Southern man to contemplate the utter and loathsome degradation of a people with whom we have so long maintained a close political relation. It is true that we have long ago had reason to distrust the honesty of the Northern people in all the affairs of money and profit, and that the out-crop of the thousand absurd or licentious *isms* afflicting, in a greater or less degree, all classes throughout Yankee land, has convinced us that the original native energies of the Northern intellect were yielding to influences ultimately productive of mental imbecility or craziness. But the want of common sense and the destitution of all moral principle and self respect among these people have struck us, we confess, with positive amazement.

It is no wonder that the correspondents of foreign newspapers (like Russell, of the London *Times*, and others) cannot repress their mingled disgust and surprise at such an exhibition. Their bombastic boastings and their small performances; their continued marching and counter-marching of great armies that never effect anything; their magnificent display of feathers, equipments, evolutions at reviews and flag presentations, and their running away like sheep from the battle field; the bloody and cruel temper with which they initiated and proposed to conduct the war; their brutalities in Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri; their imprisonment of women and children; the complacent manner in which they have set up a vulgar dictator at Washington, and surrendered to his clownish, ridiculous, and mischievous guardianship all the guarantees of their ancient liberties; but, above all, the miserable cowardice they manifest, and the contemptible frauds they practise when begging or buying the support of foreigners and adopted citizens, cannot fail to excite against them the indignation of all honorable and decent men.

They swore that they would elect Lincoln and Hamlin on the Chicago platform by a strictly sectional vote, and that the Southern States should submit to the yoke because, with twenty millions of people North to eight millions South, they would compel us to suffer any legislative wrongs they might choose to inflict. When it happened, however, that the Southern States declined to submit to spoliation and insult, they proclaimed them rebels and traitors, and, with expressions of savage ferocity, declared their determination to overrun their country and conquer them in sixty days; to force them to pay all the expenses of their armies as a conquered people; to hang their trusted statesmen and generals for treason, and to confiscate the property of all "rebels."

When it turned out somehow that they did not accomplish this in the given time, they consented to defer our extinction for a few short months. To the best of our recollection, they gave us ninety days longer to "run," like a note in bank, when we were certainly to be "taken up" and cancelled. But, unfortunately for the fruition of these boastful expectations, the Bethel and Bull Run races (so called) came off in the meantime, and at once the irate courage of the brave Yankee warriors began to ooze out at their finger tips, like that of Bob Acres in the play, until, what with Cross Lanes, Gauley Bridge, Springfield and Lexington since, all Yankee land has fallen into a state of white-livered collapse.

Notwithstanding their loud boasts of such vast superiority in numbers, wealth and power, they do not hesitate, without a single blush of shame, to send tempting offers, and even petitions to Garibaldi, with the view of securing the services of some man they believe capable of fighting. They have endeavored to prevail upon English, French and Russian officers, promising high commissions and large rewards if they would consent to lead their forces; and they congratulate themselves with having bought or persuaded a few European adventurers to join their ranks.

Besides this, it is plain that these Yankee cowards now depend almost exclusively on the Germans and Irish to fill up their decimated columns. In breaking up the Union, with their rascally Abolition and plundering policy, they have effectually demolished their own mercantile and manufacturing prosperity and reduced millions to bankruptcy and want. They approach the laboring classes, thus deprived of their usual employments, and who are principally composed of the foreign element, and while, with one voice, they argue with them that it is better to fight than to starve, they proceed in a different note to blarney and to flatter them in the most nauseating terms.

To comprehend the inexpressible meanness and hypocrisy of these appeals, we have only to remember that two or three years ago the Yankees were all associated by the most malignant resolution to tread the adopted citizens under their heels, to kick them into the very gutters of their cities, to mark them ignominiously with social inferiority, and to reduce them to political slavery. And this they would have succeeded in doing, beyond question, if the Southern people had not successfully defended, in a bitter and arduous contest, the constitutional rights of the adopted citizens. They despised and persecuted Catholics on account of their religion, denied their patriotism as citizens, and denounced the Pope of Rome as being no better than the woman of Babylon. They burnt Catholic convents and churches, and insulted studious priests and innocent nuns. They proclaimed inextinguishable hostility to all *foreigners*, (thus designating naturalized citizens,) drove them from the polls, and slew them while exercising the suffrage, and went so far in Massachusetts as to disarm Irish companies of volunteers, and to give their arms to gangs of negroes.

At this very moment no German or Irishman is suffered to hold any important civil office under the Government. But, in the extremity of their fears and under the impulses of their sordid and dastard natures, they crawl at their feet and offer base, vulgar and hypocritical flatteries to the men they sought so viciously to oppress. They beg and implore the Irish and Germans to enlist in their armies and to help them in this contest. Strange to say, too, these appeals have not been without success. So far as the Irish are concerned, it appears that they have elected Mr. Thomas F. Meagher as the chief recipient of their attentions, and this weak and vain man has not the sense to see how they would use him, nor the spirit to resent the insult to be implied from such an attempt.

On the contrary, he seems himself to have turned Yankee. He has been making orations of the "stars and stripes" sort at various points in the North, and he has been invariably surrounded by the most notorious negro-stealing Abolitionists and the most intolerant Know-Nothings in the localities where he has appeared. He has turned his back deliberately on every principle he ever professed to entertain, and has cast all sense of rectitude and self-respect to the winds. In a speech recently delivered at Easton, and published in the *Pilot*, as corrected by his own hand, he has uttered sentiments which must consign him hereafter to a position beneath contempt. "Were the Irishman (he says) an outlaw here, were he divested of all rights with which he is now invested—had he no home—were he proscribed and victimized by some political party in power, still would I invoke his arm this night and insist that the cause (Yankee despotism) is well worth fighting for—well worth dying for." Why, then, did this knave pretend to have a cause of quarrel with the British Government? Why, then, does the scoundrel prate about liberty and *Union?*

He declares that he would be perfectly satisfied, feeling it to be a kind of duty, to be a slave in the service of the Lincoln usurpation. One would suppose that, for decency's sake, he would have preferred remaining the slave of England and Englishmen rather than of becoming the slave of Massachusetts and Yankees, the last of God's creation. We do not understand how there could be a more servile wretch than this Meagher, by his own confession. By his own unblushing announcement he is worthy of the Yankees, and they of him. How the gallant Irishmen of the South must detest and loathe an Irishman who could consent to express such degrading sentiments! How the masses of his countrymen in Ireland, and, even in the God-forsaken North, must turn away from this hot and eager convert of the Chicago Baboon with unspeakable contempt and hatred! This disgraceful self-crimination of Meagher proves the corrupting tendency of Yankee association. In the midst of the Sodomites he has become one like them.

For this infamous speech he will now, no doubt, be made the Colonel of some regiment, and the wounds of his conscience and manhood will be healed by the pay and emoluments of his dishonorable command. The Yankees will freely reward him for having parted with his honor. Why should not they bestow the rank of Colonel on the apostate Meagher? They have bestowed a similar appointment on Gary, the notorious bully and vulgarian—a man whose associations are so shameless that it would be impossible to recount them without a sacrifice of decency. They have bestowed a Brigadier-Generalship on Daniel E. Sickles, the murderer, the wittol, the stipendiary of the New York patrons of crime, the most detestable among the detested. It may be safely averred that there are no people on earth except the Yankees who would, by acts like these, admit themselves to be a nation without a conscience or any moral idea of right or wrong, of virtue or vice, of honor or shame.

Markets—Reported for the Daily Express, Petersburg, Virginia.

The following are the commercial market reports of the Petersburg *Express*, carefully reported especially for their columns by Martin, Tannahill & Co., October 13, 1861:

Tobacco.—The market the past week ruled without material change until Thursday, when it became very dull, and for some kinds prices showed a decline. The leaf sales have been only moderately large, and were made up mostly of lugs and common nondescript leaf. Long shipping lugs, in good order and heavy weight, continue to bring tolerably fair prices, and real fine shipping would also sell well. All kinds of unsound, nondescript and common to middling leaf continue extremely low. We quote lugs at $1 75@3 75—sales mostly at $2 50 and $3; poor to middling leaf at $3 and $5; fair $6@6 50; and good to fine $7 to $10. A few hogsheads of fine cured leaf could still be sold at very full prices.

Wheat.—There has been rather a better demand for all good lots. Common to choice red 70 to 90 cts; common to prime white at 85 to 110 cts; very choice white, suitable for seed, or family flour, might be sold for a little more. Receipts small.

Corn.—For the past few days there has been an improved demand, with sales at 60 and 65 cts. Parties having Corn ready for market, who can get it here soon, would do well, we think, to send it down.

Cotton.—The market opened on Monday at 10 cts. for prime, with a poor demand, and prices have been gradually tending downward from that day, closing this morning with some few sales of scattering bales at 9½ cts., but large lots could not be sold even for that, the buyers generally having as much stock on hand as they care to hold at one time. We have not heard of any sales of consequence for the past two days, for want of buyers. The bulk of the receipts yesterday and to-day will have to go in store. A good portion of the receipts previously was stored. The situation of the market is a most unpleasant one to sellers, and we believe we express the views of nearly the entire trade when we say that it would be very pleasing to them for planters to keep their cotton home for better times. As before remarked, if receipts continue as heavy as they have been for the past week, it will be a very short time before prices will be down to a most ruinous figure.

Shoe Thread $3 per dozen.

Guano—Petersly Manipulated $60 per ton; No. 1 Peruvian is scarce. We quote it $71, and only one party who offers it at that.

Cloverseed.—This seed is scarce and firmly held at $12.50.

Rye $1.50 to $2 50 per bushel.

Oats.—Winter Oats, for seed, held at $1 per bushel.

Bagging.—Gunny Bagging at 30 cts. cash, with a better supply in market.

Rope.—20 cts. cash for Western.

Nails.—In this article we notice a considerable advance, and now quote them at 7@7½ cts. for cut.

Coffee.—As far as Coffee is concerned, we need scarcely add that it continues exceedingly scarce, especially as the Government has bought up nearly all the supplies. We now quote an ordinary quality of Rio at the rate of 60 cts. per single pound.

Pepper.—Pepper commands from 45 to 50 cts.

Adamantine candles forty-five to fifty five cents per pound.

Salt five dollars to five and a half for ground alum, and six dollars and a half to seven dollars for Liverpool fine. The stock is small and the demand is increasing daily.

Cotton Goods—Domestics of all kinds are high, with an active demand.

Cotton Yarn—Cotton yarn is active, and readily commands from twenty-five to twenty-seven cents per pound.

Lard twenty-two cents per pound for good quality, in kegs.

Bacon—Considering the season, the market is well supplied with Virginia. A large sale was made yesterday of hog round at twenty-two cents per pound, nevertheless the demand has slackened. We quote from twenty-two to twenty-five cents, the latter for the best quality hams.

Petersburg Manipulated Guano—This valuable fertilizer continues to yield sixty dollars per ton of two thousand pounds.

Is the Blockade Effective?

It is learned from a most reliable source, (a late officer in the United States Navy, who was compelled to resign on account of ill health,) that the fine Confederate States steamer Nashville succeeded in running the blockade off Charleston, S. C., during a late hour on Friday night last, and is now rapidly speeding her way across the broad Atlantic. The Nashville is commanded by Lieut. Robt. B. Pegram. (Pegram entered the United States service in 1829, and at the time hostilities commenced was on duty at the Navy Yard, Norfolk. He is a Virginian by birth.) She takes out as passengers Hon. James M. Mason and John Slidell, the first one accredited Commissioner to the Court of St. James, and the latter going in the same capacity to the Court of St. Cloud. James Edward McFarland, Esq. of Petersburg, goes as private Secretary to Mr. Mason, and the Hon. George Davis, of New Orleans, as Secretary to Mr. Slidell. The Nashville, of course, takes out a full mail and valuable official documents for the Confederate Commissioners who have been on the Continent for many months past. The Nashville is said to be one of the swiftest steamers that ever plied the American waters, and for several years ran as a passenger and mail boat between New York and Charleston. Her custom-house measurement is about twelve hundred tons.

Federal Prisoners from Western Virginia.

The following is a list of Federal prisoners brought down to Richmond, on Friday, from Western Virginia, by Lieutenant L. D. Jordan, of Captain Pate's Mounted Rangers. We understand that most of them were captured by this company. All the soldier prisoners are members of the Ohio Eleventh regiment. The civilians are Union citizens of our State, strongly opposed to the Confederate Government, and who afforded every aid and advantage to the Federal Government. Taken altogether, says the Norfolk *Day Book*, we understand they are the most miserable set of human beings that Richmond ever received.

Ecclesiastical.

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church convened in Petersburg on Tuesday (to-day) the 14th inst., in the Church on Washington street, (Rev. Dr. Pryor's,) and will hold its sessions every evening during the week at 7½ o'clock. The introductory sermon was to be delivered by the Moderator, Rev. Dr. Dabney, of the Theological Seminary. Owing to the altered circumstances of the country, and the changes that have occurred in this branch of the Church, this will be a most important ecclesiastical body. Its deliberations, we understand, will be open to the public, and from the interest attaching to them, we doubt not they will attract a large number of spectators. The Rev. H. W. Hilliard, of Alabama, (of the Methodist Episcopal Church,) a gentleman of eminity alike in religious and literary acquirements, preached in the Washington Street Methodist Episcopal Church on Sunday morning, and at the High Street Church at night. Both houses were crowded. At St. Paul's Church the Right Rev. Bishop Johns, of the Diocese of Virginia, officiated and delivered a sermon of characteristic force and eloquence. The Rev. Mr. Martin, of Nottoway, preached at the Washington Street Presbyterian Church morning and afternoon, and Rev. Mr. Taylor preached at the Tabb Street Presbyterian Church. The day was very fine, and the attendance at all the places of worship large.

Martin, Tannahill & Co.

This firm, which for several years past has been the leading grocery house of Petersburg, and who report the markets as quoted from the *Daily Express*, come out with the following notice:

NOTICE.—We give notice to our friends generally that we have been compelled to discontinue the grocery business, particularly for the reason as we have now no goods for sale except a little L. F. salt. Persons ordering goods of us must send the cash to fill their orders, unless they have money to their credit. Four of our partners and six of our clerks are in the army, and having sold out our stock of goods on a credit, we have no money to buy more to be disposed of in that way. We still continue the commission business, and promise faithful and honest attention to all consignments made us.

ADDITIONAL FROM THE SOUTH.

From the Winchester *Republican* of September 27 we take the following:

What Alexander R. Boteler Has to Say.

The following extract from a letter received from Hon. A. R. Boteler, in relation to the canvass for Congress, has been sent us for publication:

"In regard to the canvass for Congress I have been studiously silent, as I have a special repugnance to whatever may seem like thrusting myself on the public; but you can say for me that I have consented to become a candidate, which I suppose will be sufficient. In doing so, however, it is but proper that I should say that, having done all that I could, consistent with self-respect, to preserve the Union upon its original basis of constitutional equality, I am equally resolute in my determination to resist all attempts, should any be made, for its restoration—being unalterably opposed to reconstruction, at any time or on any terms. This much is due to the people that I should make known before the election, so that they may be aware of the course I shall pursue, if elected.

"Yours, A. R. BOTELER."

Movements of the Confederates Up the River.

For the past few days we have had a variety of rumors, as to the movement of the enemy across the Potomac, as well as in Hampshire. It is believed, however, that a division of Banks' command, 5,000 strong, has again returned to the upper Potomac, extending their lines from opposite Shepherdstown to Williamsport.

Brigadier-General Carson has gone forth to meet them, and should they attempt to cross the Potomac, another glorious victory will be won by our invincible troops. General Carson will, for the present, establish his headquarters in Martinsburg. It is believed by some that he will pass the Rubicon, and cross into Maryland, but we do not credit the report. From Hampshire we have the exciting rumor that Col. McDonald and his entire command was surrounded a few miles west of Romney and captured. This news, however, we can scarcely credit, and trust to be able to give reliable information of his successful resistance of the Federalists, before going to press.

P. S.—Late and reliable news direct from Colonel McDonald's camp, gives the lie to the exaggerated rumors of the capture of his command, with his death, and that of Captains Wingfield, Sheetz and Jordan.

On Tuesday morning the enemy appeared in overwhelming numbers near Romney, and opened fire upon his camp. Finding that his cavalry could not be made available, owing to the peculiar locality of the country, Colonel McDonald fell back six miles this side of Romney. On Wednesday morning, with a considerable force of militia together with his cavalry, he returned to drive the enemy from their position. The result of this expedition we have not yet learned

Army of the Potomac.

A correspondent at Fairfax writes that General Beauregard has advanced to that place, and made his headquarters at the residence of T. R. Love, Esq., and that Gen. Johnston has established his headquarters at Fairfax Station.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

From the London Times, Sept. 21.

The Confiscation Act—Letters from Maryland.

The practice of arresting the funds and dividends of Southern proprietors of Federal and State securities, and also of shares in Northern companies, was calculated to put a final stop to all chance of the negotiations of advances in Europe, since it follows that, in case of war at any future time, the policy of confiscation, which was supposed to have totally fallen into disuetude among civilized people, will be put in force. During the Crimean war, Russia, with scrupulous fidelity, paid all her dividends due to English and French holders, and Russian funds were equally respected on this side. The argument that in the present case the war is with "Rebels" is not available, the terms of capitulation granted to the Confederates at Hatteras having put an end to that plea.

A letter by the present mail from a respectable merchant of Baltimore, contains the following paragraphs, which, making every allowance for party exaggeration, gives a remarkable indication of the condition of feeling in the State of Maryland, now claimed by the Federal Government as loyal to the Union. At the same time it must be remembered that the intolerant treatment of which the South complain is even yet less furious than that which they have themselves shown for years past with perfect impunity toward every one whom they have chosen to suspect of entertaining views in opposition to their domestic institutions.

"As regards the civil war, I can tell you nothing definite of the future. In this State—Maryland—we are in the condition of a conquered country, and it may be truly said that the serfs of Russia hold to-day a position enviable to those who dare to breathe a sentiment distasteful to the authorities at Washington. A sad commentary this, (is it not?) upon the boasted superiority of Republican institutions! We have one or another brave and bold journalist who dares speak out the truth, but it is done in constant dread of the suppression of their journals, either by the Government or by the mob. It seems to me that this war must grow more and more distasteful to the Northern people every day, and I am looking forward to the time when the Government at Washington will be forced by the Northern people themselves to make peace. When this may be is, of course, a matter of speculation; but I cannot help thinking that the distress which the winter will bring with it will hasten the *denouement.*"

Another letter from Baltimore, and also from a merchant of good standing, speaks in the same tone:

"As to politics:—Two great armies are now facing each other on the Potomac, almost within speaking distance. The Confederate army has approached its lines so near to the Federal capital, that its flag can be seen from the dome of the capitol at Washington.

"In this State, and especially in this city, we are under a military despotism, worse, I sincerely believe, than anything of Austrian outrage in Italy. A few days since, two nurses, having in charge two infant children, were arrested because the children were wearing some article of dress showing the alternate colors of red, white and red—the colors of the Confederate flag. Fourteen ladies are now incarcerated at Washington. A lady of this city was a few days since arrested and taken to a police office, where she was stripped in search of treasonable correspondence. You will naturally ask, how can these things be borne by a brave people? The answer is, that the authorities in the city of Baltimore were weak enough to believe they could maintain a neutrality for this State, while the Governor of the State was false; and the people, being thus lulled into security, soon found their soil occupied by Northern troops, themselves disarmed and despoiled of their most sacred rights."

HOW PRESIDENTS ARE TREATED IN HAYTI.—The French language, which in Paris cannot be accused of barrenness in metaphor, in Hayti becomes barbarically tropical. The account of President Geffrard's progress through the island, just received in a file of Haytien papers, contains some curious displays of rhetoric. At Port Salut, Miss Reclop hands the President a bouquet, which fades to the driest kind of hay before the accompanying address:

"May the odor of these flowers float up to the foot of the Eternal Throne, as the perfume of incense which we owe to the Creator of the World, in thanksgiving for the favor of his bestowment on us of the Valorous Geffrard."

Young Master Ulysses Darbouze, of the primary school, presently follows with a most ungallant eclipse of the young lady's splendors:

"Without glory, without prosperity and without instruction no nation can exist. Hayti has found in you a father, a liberal government. Therefore, if my love for you could become the surety of your life, and the duration of my remembrance could respond to that of your days, and could my heart determine your future, oh! that it might be granted me on these conditions to pray for you, and on these alone to fear for myself!"

A CHINESE MANIFESTO.—Late Chinese papers contain a document found at Ningpo, China, which appears to be a proclamation of the head of the new dynasty to his officers and the people of China. It sets forth in the first place that the dynasty of Taeping shall endure for "myriads of myriads" of years. The various offices are declared to be hereditary. At the capital, trade will be allowed on the waters only, but even the foreigners must not say the port belongs to them. After the utterances of a number of truisms, such as that "the sun was, is, and must be the sun," the proclamation continues:

"From the commencement of the world all men have been the Ministers and people of the Elder Brother and Ourselves, but deceived by the Serpent they thought themselves Mighty; therefore God was angered and drowned the wicked race, saving the family of Noah. But in the benevolence he sent the Elder brethren to bear the penalty—the Elder Brother came down on Earth bringing ME to govern, sending also the Eastern Prince Ching to bear the penalty of disease and suffering. The Commands of the Divine Elder Brother entrusted the Eastern and Western Princes and other mortals to support the divine Emperor. Let all the Ministers and people obey this forever without change. All places that have been, are, and will be; and all people of the Universe are our Elder Brothers and Yours."

Mr. Roberts, formerly an American Missionary, is mentioned as the Director of Foreign Affairs of the new Government.

THE STORY OF THE ORIGINAL TRAVIATA.—A letter from Paris contains the following strange story:—The Count —— is no more. He died at his villa at Anteuil just as he was about returning to his chateau in Touraine. The Count de —— will be mourned by the certain world to which he was so well known, in London as well as in Paris. He was the original of the Count in "La Dame Camelias," whose generous and gallant behaviour towards the object of his son's attachment—although condemning and loathing the nature of her unworthiness, yet sympathizing with her peculiar value—has rendered him the type of the stage heroes of that class all over Europe. We have always known that every one of the main incidents of that romance was founded on the story of the Count de ——, whose son, long since dead, was well nigh disappointing all the hopes of the family by a marriage with Marguerite G——, the original of the "Traviata," and heroine of the "Dame aux Camelias" in short, no other than the said "Dame" herself.—Every event set down in that wondrous tale is perfectly true.

The young man was desperately in love, and was really about to marry the *enfant perdue* of Paris; the father did actually arrive to rescue his son. Marguerite did actually refuse the hand of the only man she had ever loved, in order to save his family from despair; and the old Count de —— did, in reality—when Marguerite died of the disappointment occasioned by beholding the happiness for which she had always sighed, amid all the splendour and change of her precarious existence, that of the quiet and respectability of lawful love, fleeting from her grasp (aided by the seeds of consumption sown by her unlawful life)—raise for her, in the Cemetery of Montmartre, one of the most expensive and highly finished tombs which that place possesses. It is of white marble, exquisitely sculptured with wreaths of white camelias hanging from the top of the column which surmounts it, so lightly and elegantly executed that the gazer may often be led to believe that he sees them waving in the wind. All round the tomb are hung in festoons garlands of the same flowers, which are flung singly and in bunches on the top, where they lie at random, carved with such artistic skill that they seem as if thrown there.

Inside the railing a row of white camelias is planted in white marble vases; and for the constant renewal of these expensive flowers, as well as the keeping up of the tomb, the Count has left a sufficient sum in his will. The codicil which conveys this injunction was evidently written but a very short time before his death; and a few lines interspersed betray, without mistake, the influence of the confessor. They run thus: "Let not this small bequest, which I have founded *a perpetuate*, be regarded as the homage to vice, however seductive, in the person of poor Marguerite; it is made in gratitude to the nobility of soul of which she showed herself possessed when yielding the hand and fortune of my only son, at the call of reason, humanity, and honor." The Count has been transported for burial to his chateau; but the publicity given to the codicil has made the Lorettevilles of Paris hurry to the tomb of Marguerite G——, which they have literally piled with fresh-gathered camelias.

MARRIED,

On the 13th instant, by Rev. Mr. Dolan, WILLIAM F. O'LEARY to Miss MARY A. LACY, both of this city.

On the 11th instant, Mrs AMELIA LANNAY, in the 69th year of her age.

At Washington, on Saturday, October 12th, ROBERT W., only son of Robert W. and Fannie M. McHenry, of this city, aged 3 years.

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