THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

PUBLISHED BY

CARTER & NEILSON.

TERMS

Served in the city and payable only to the carriers, TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS WEEKLY.

Mailed to subscribers out of the city at SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, or for a shorter period at proportionate rates, payable invariably in advance.

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BALTIMORE.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1861.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

We publish elsewhere copious extracts from a recent article in the New York *Christian Advocate* entitled "The Lessons of the War." The article is especially interesting as showing the position assumed by the Methodist Church North in regard to the slavery question. It has been frequently asserted by prominent members of the Church in this city that the abolition of slavery by the act of the Federal Government would not be sustained by the Methodist Church North. The organ of that influential body settles the question definitively by endorsing the proclamation of Fremont and censuring the restrictions imposed upon his action by the Federal authorities at Washington.

"The Emperor of Russia and the Americans" is the title of a well written and temperate article which we reproduce from the London *Review*. The writer applauds the counsel which the Emperor gives; states that it is precisely such as English journalists have frequently offered before, but doubts whether similar suggestions, if they had been offered by the English government, would have been quite as cordially received.

From New Orleans we learn that General Twiggs has resigned his command in consequence of ill-health, and is succeeded by General Lovel.

A Pensacola correspondent of one of the Mobile papers states that the hospital on Santa Rosa Island is the only building now left standing. Another letter from Pensacola, to the Richmond *Enquirer*, gives some additional details in regard to the surprise of Hawkins' Zouaves; but none of the statements yet received are entirely satisfactory.

At length we get what may in all probability be the correct version of the story respecting the proposed removal of Fremont. The *Tribune* states—apparently by authority—that Secretary Cameron took with him to Missouri full power to supersede Fremont, but did not see fit to exercise it.

As to whether the Confederates have or have not succeeded in blockading the Potomac, the accounts are conflicting. The correspondents of the New York and Philadelphia journals assert positively that the navigation of the Potomac is virtually closed by the Confederate batteries. On the other hand, the Federal telegrams deny the fact, and point to the number of vessels which have succeeded in running the gauntlet of the batteries, and in reaching Washington unharmed.

There is nothing of especial importance either from the line of the Potomac or from Missouri or Kentucky. It is, nevertheless, perfectly evident that the forces opposed to each other at all of these points may come into collision at any moment.

Yesterday morning five companies of the 15th Massachusetts regiment crossed the river to Edwards' Ferry, and had advanced to within one mile and a half of Leesburg, when they were met by the 14th Mississippi reniment and compelled to retreat to the Ferry. General Stone is confident he can take possession of Leesburg to-day and hold it.

It will be seen by a telegram in another column that the Government has finally determined upon the removal of Gen. Fremont.

A letter from John Ross, the principal Chief of the Cherokee nation, to Major Clark of the Confederate army, announces the alliance of the Cherokee nation with the Southern Confederacy, and that steps have already been taken to organize a regiment of mounted men for service under Ben McCulloch.

The San Francisco *Mirror* records the death of Lieutenant Mowry, whose name is so well known in connection with the settlement of Arizona territory. He is said to have been killed by the Apaches during one of their recent raids.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* promulgates another prophecy by Mr. Seward in reference to the probable duration of the war. Mr. Seward is said to have confidently assured "a member of the diplomatic body that the insurrection would be put down within three months," and that halcyon days would speedily ensue thereafter.

From an editorial in the New York *Tribune*, we are furnished with some additional facts concerning the English steamer Bermuda, which so successfully ran the blockade a short time since. It appears that the Bermuda intended to make Hatteras Inlet, but as her signals were not answered by the fort she stood out again to sea, and learning soon after from an English vessel-of-war that the Federal troops were in possession of the forts at Hatteras, she ran down the coast, and eluding the blockading squadron, entered without molestation the port of Savannah. Her cargo, as given by the *Tribune*, was of a much more extensive and valuable character than it was originally reported to be. The nature of her return cargo is also stated, but she has not yet been able to put to sea.

We publish in this morning's paper a communication in relation to the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of Newark, New Jersey, which comes from such a source as entitles its statements to confidence. Our previous remarks in relation to the action of the Company with regard to policy-holders in the seceded States, were founded on an article in the October number of a pamphlet on Life Insurance, published by Mr. G. E. Currie. We have since been assured that Mr. Currie entirely misrepresents the action of the Company, and we therefore cheerfully make room for the communication referred to. We further learn that the Company has promptly met at its agency in this city, during the last twelve months, obligations by death, amounting to upwards of $35,000. The membership here, as well as elsewhere, is composed of some of our best and most prominent citizens, and its Board of Direction and officers are men of undoubted character and high position.

AUCTION SALE OF A DIRGE LANDED ESTATE NEAR PARKTON.—We call attention to the sale of valuable property in Baltimore county, and on the line of the Northern Central Railway, which is advertised to take place at the Exchange salesrooms to-day at one o'clock. The lands in question are situated in a remarkably healthy region, they are watered with fine springs, and many of the lots into which the estate has been divided are heavily wooded. Of the natural quality of the land in question we cannot speak with any degree of certainty; but the general character of the soil near Parkton is excellent. We refer to the advertisement for further particulars.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J.

Messrs. Editors: Your strictures upon the resolutions recently adopted by the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., with reference to "Agencies in the *seceded States*," greatly surprised us, as we cannot see any justification for the language you make use of in the article commented upon.

The "*Sequestration Act*," which appeared in the next column to the article alluded to, *distinctly* forbids, *under a penalty*, "all Agents of Insurance Companies" from paying over any moneys received for obligations incurred by them for "*alien enemies*" (*i. e.* foreign insurance companies) to any other source than to the State Treasury.

Thus, all Northern companies who permit agents in *the seceded States* to continue to incur obligations for them, *which they must meet, do so without any return*; or, in other words, they permit that which, sooner or later, must lead them to insolvency. If any thinking man, any man unblased by "*Southern sympathies*," can see aught to condemn, in a simple act of *pure self-preservation*, which the Company alluded to above has chosen, as a duty to its *paying* members, as well as to itself, to adopt, and which indeed *every* Northern Company *substantially* has acted upon, then we must confess our utter and entire inability to judge between right and wrong. In a letter, which we have seen, from the Company in question to a member who asked of them "what course they would pursue if Maryland went out of the Union," they say *distinctly*, that their obligations with the members as contained in their policies will be met "*without regard to location* if the members comply with their part of the contract." As their income from their members is the source from which losses are paid, can any sane man fail to see that it would be suicidal for any company to relieve parties from paying it for obligations incurred, and yet to continue to keep those unpaid-for obligations in force?

The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., has, during a period of nearly twenty years, in which it has been doing business in this city, fully established for itself a reputation which we feel cannot easily be affected with those who know the Company and its prompt and honorable way of dealing; but many who are *not* acquainted with its high character may be influenced by your comments, which they may only read, and with the resolutions referred to, and the business of as honorable and equitable a Company as can be found anywhere, may be affected; and it is with this in view, as an act of simple justice, that we ask the favor of a publication of this.

A POLICY HOLDER.

FROM THE SOUTH.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 15.

Another Account of the Skirmish on Santa Rosa Island.

CAMP STEPHENS, Oct. 9.

DEAR FRIEND:—I take a few moments to let you know what happened last night. I have just returned from Santa Rosa, thank God! alive, but a little worn. Col. Jackson came into our camp last night, and wanted volunteers for a desperate and hazardous expedition. Of course, all of us wanted to go. There were two squads detailed, one of seventeen and one of ten. I was in the first squad of seventeen, on the extreme right of the whole body of troops, and had to take all the brunt of the fight. Poor Fred (Cook) was in the other squad of ten, and was shot, while on the retreat this morning, a little before day. He had one bullet through his breast, and one in the forehead. I did not see him, as I was continually thrown to the right as a scout. I have one consolation—I made many of Billy Wilson's Zouaves bite the dust. We lost three men. Fred and Joe Adams were killed and lay right beside each other.—They say Fred looked very life-like. Judge Holt's son, Ben, is missing. This is all the loss we have sustained; he is thought to have been taken prisoner. We had thirty men from our company, twenty-seven privates, two corporals, one sergeant and one lieutenant. We landed on Santa Rosa at half-past two o'clock this morning, and marched some five miles down the Island, within a quarter of a mile of Pickens, drove Billy Wilson's Zouaves out of their camp, and burnt every tent and building on the ground, took some twenty-five prisoners, and killed probably as many. Our loss is about fifteen killed, and not more than one or two prisoners, and twenty or less wounded. We spiked the guns in three batteries, and whipped them badly.

We, the Clinch Rifle squad of seventeen, all brought back some trophy of the fight. I am writing with one of the Zouaves caps on. We have two wounded—William Smith, of the Express office, and Newton Rice, of the Railroad office—both flesh-wounds. I burnt my fingers in firing the camp, but it is not much of a burn—just enough to smart a little.

I fired the Major's tent, the first tent set on fire, by burning his mosquito net. I expected he was on the cot, but he had left for the fort. After I had heard Fred was shot I tried to get back with a few of our boys, to bring his remains on board of our flats that we landed in, but it was impossible, and had to leave both. Lieutenant Nelms died soon after we got back to Pensacola. There is a boat gone over with a flag of truce, to pick up our dead and wounded, if it can be done; so I am in some hopes of seeing Fred, again, and, if possible, be one of an escort to his remains home. I tried hard to be with him, but my officers' commands, once given, were imperative, and it was impossible. I send enclosed a small piece of a flag we tore down from one of the tents. I consider this the most desperate expedition yet attempted by Confederate troops anywhere. We had 1,000 men in all—only 150 from our regiment. The boys that were in Fred's squad say that he seemed to have a presentiment that he would be shot from the time he started, and seemed to be very careless with his gun, and reckless when he fired, in not lying down to load, which was our order. D.

The special correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser*, of the 10th, says of the Santa Rosa Island affair: The hospital structure is the only building now standing on the Island. Eleven hundred men were in the expedition under Gen. Ruggles—Wilson's N. Y. Zouaves. Their camp was the first one reached. His sentinels were either killed or captured, and the whole regiment rapidly fled beyond the eastern walls of Pickens.

The Colonel took to his heels, clothed only in a shirt, and the race eclipsed Bull Run. Our forces advanced to within a mile of Fort Pickens, from which not a gun was fired, neither did the fleet fire upon our forces, who were upon the Island from 2 to 6 in the morning. The boats engaged were towed back by the steamers.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 15th, states that in two days $1,762 had been received for the relief of the 1st Maryland regiment in Virginia. There were five contributors of $100 each, and one of $200, the latter by a late resident of Baltimore.

The following is a Richmond market report of last Monday. It will be observed that meat and bread are both cheap and abundant:—

RICHMOND, Oct. 15.—Butter—We continue to quote good and prime country at 25 to 30 cts. per lb., with a fair demand; inferior 15 to 20 cts. per lb.

Bacon.—Very dull at 23 cts. for hog round.

Corn.—From 70 to 75 cts. per bushel, in demand.

Coffee.—The stock of coffee is almost exhausted, and prices are very irregular. We quote at 38@45 cts. per lb., at which prices but few can afford the luxury.

Flour.—Very dull at $4.50 for fine; superfine $5; extra $5⅝; family $6½ to $7.

Tobacco.—In manufactured tobacco there is but little doing. There is an endless variety of grades and prices, ranging from 10 to 50 cts. per lb. No doubt sales would be greater but for the impossibility of getting transportation on the railroad.

Wheat.—The arrivals of wheat this week have been more liberal than at any time since the market opened, but we have no change in prices to report. We quote red at 90 cts.; white at $1. Samples are not severely criticised, and a prime article of white would command a few cents more than our quotations.

Wood.—Oak wood is in demand at $5½; pine $4 50.

Whiskey.—Ohio, but little to be had below 85 to 90. Proof $1.10 to $1.20; old rye $1.20 to $2; Richmond rectified 75 to $1.10. Receipts and stocks not

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Richmond Cattle Market, Oct. 12.—Beef.—The heavy supply of cattle urged upon the market during last week and this, has caused a slight decline in prices. The sales this week amounted to 261 head at prices ranging from $3.75 to $5, gross. Those at the latter price were extra fine. In view of quality prices were a shade below previous quotations.

Sheep.—Demand active. We quote good quality at $5 to $5.50, gross; inferior grades at $3.25 to $4 50 per head.

Hogs—In active demand at $11, net. Supply continues light.

Roger A. Pryor has no opposition for Congress in the Petersburg district, Hon. James A. Seddon having withdrawn. James Lyons, Geo. W. Randolph and Wm. H. McFarland are candidates in the Richmond district. John R. Kilby, formerly a prominent Whig and American of Suffolk, is a candidate for Congress in the Norfolk district, and announces himself as a supporter of Jefferson Davis for President, and Alexander H. Stephens for Vice President.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

We invite attention to the following article in explanation of the recent action of the trustees of that institution, which has been the subject of very unjust criticism:

From the Maryland Republican, Oct. 19.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, Annapolis, Md.

This institution, in common with many other seminaries in the country, and especially in Maryland, has been obliged to yield to the pressure that marks these unhappy times of war and misfortune. Several of the hitherto flourishing academies of the State, St. James', St. Timothy's and the Agricultural College, and others, if not absolutely compelled to close their doors, have opened their autumn sessions with a greatly-diminished number of students. But St. John's, owing to its location near a large military post, has more immediately and extensively suffered than any other, perhaps, of these seats of learning. Soon after the opening of hostilities, in the spring, Annapolis becoming a prominent theatre for the disembarcation and forwarding of troops, the Federal Government found it expedient to remove the Naval Academy from this place, as unfit for the training of youth to naval and general educational purposes; and many of the students of St. John's, under the advice or command of their guardians, withdrew from the college classes, and returned to their homes.

Two of the Professors—the Professor of Ancient Languages and the Professor of Modern Languages—either retired or resigned. Another of the Professors, (the Professor of Mathematics), it was understood, was seeking other employment, and would retire as soon as his application met with success. In July last, the Principal, who is also the Professor of Moral Philosophy and History, finding the field of his labors so greatly curtailed by reason of untoward events, signified to the Board of Visitors and Governors his resignation, to take effect at the close of the then current session. The Board, on accepting the resignation of the Principal, appointed a committee to ascertain whether a suitable successor could, under the circumstances, be procured, and also to inquire and report on the financial condition of the College, which had become much embarrassed. This committee engaged actively in the discharge of its duties, but failed to find any one having the required qualifications, who was willing to undertake the task of attempting to resuscitate the institution at this time, and particularly without a guarantee of a larger certain compensation than the Board was able to afford.

Among the difficulties presented were the following:—1st. The College was in debt, and unable to support a corps of Professors, without being aided by a considerable tuition fund. 2d. Students could not be induced to come from the North, because the Academies there were not materially affected by the war, while they afford cheaper tuition. 3rd. Students could not, if they would, come from the South, because the war has cut off all intercourse. 4th. The difficulty of obtaining students from the counties of our own State at this juncture was twofold: 1st. The unwillingness of parents to send their sons to a place which has been, and is likely to continue to be, a prominent base of operations, subject at any moment to be invested, as it has been, by large numbers of troops, whose presence, if not demoralizing, is at least calculated to divert attention from academic pursuits, besides their liability to infectious diseases, and the constant exposure of the College buildings to be seized for occupancy (as they have been) by military necessities. 2d. The war and the disordered monetary affairs of the country have disturbed employments and impaired incomes to so great an extent that parents are unable to meet the expenses of education, or are admonished by economical considerations, looking to contingencies, to husband all their means, and to spend as little as possible, until there is a prospect of better times.

It was in careful view of all these indisputable facts and circumstances, as also in view of the important facts that there were no candidates before the Board for the post of Principal, and that not one student out of Annapolis was applying for admission to the College classes or commons, that the Visitors and Governors, at their quarterly meeting on the first Wednesday of October instant, agreed to the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in consequence of the distracted condition of the country, the office of Principal of this Institution shall, for the present, remain vacant; and for the purpose of efficiently reorganizing it at a more propitious period, and meanwhile of devoting a portion of the funds of the College to the payment of existing debts, the office of Vice Principal and of the several Professorships* be now vacated.

Resolved, That a Professor of Grammar (Superintendent of the Preparatory Department) be appointed by this Board, who shall conduct the Grammar School in the manner and on the terms as heretofore prescribed, except so far as the same may be changed by this Board, whose compensation shall hereafter be regulated by an order of this Board.

Resolved, That an Executive Committee, to consist of three members, shall be appointed by ballot, who shall have charge, in the recess of the Board, of all the College building, property, enclosures and other premises—that said Executive Committee shall, by correspondence, and otherwise, obtain information with regard to a proper person to fill the office of Principal, and report to this Board at a future meeting, to be called by the said committee at such time as they shall deem expedient, and that said committee have power to appoint a watchman, or janitor, to take charge of the College buildings and premises, on such terms and conditions as they shall determine—that said committee be empowered to cause the premium on the policies of insurance of the College property, to be regularly renewed and paid, and also to suggest to this Board at a future meeting, a plan for paying off, as far as practicable, the debt due to the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, and other outstanding obligations of the College.

It will be seen that the above resolutions contemplate a thorough and efficient re-organization of the College, as soon as the services of a suitable Principal can be obtained, and the condition of the country shall warrant a prospect of securing a sufficient number of students to authorize (under the advice of a Principal) the appointment of practical teachers in the various departments of learning.

The inutility of wasting the limited resources of the Institution in support of teachers, when there were no scholars, and no immediate prospect of any, must be obvious.

In the meantime, should the present unhappy state of things continue, some portions of the debts may be paid, while the Preparatory Department, under the superintendence of an experienced Professor, who is a distinguished graduate of the College, will continue open for the reception of all who choose to avail themselves of the system of instruction and exercises therein, which is extensive, and will be afforded on the most economical terms of tuition.

ONE OF THE VISITORS AND GOVERNORS.

* Two Professors only were attached to the College at the time.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

ONE OF THE WASHINGTON FAMILY IN DIFFICULTY—IS IT A CONFIDENCE GAME?

Upon the 9th of the present month, Colonel Taylor, the commander of Camp Corwine, was introduced to a gentleman who bore the impressive name of "George Washington Washington," and who claims to be the only surviving relative of the "Father of his Country." George Washington Washington bears the military prefix of Colonel, whether acquired in a legitimate way or adopted as a convenience time and the Judge of the Police Court will develop; but there is no question but that the aforesaid Colonel George is a cavalier-like looking personage of fine military appearance, and if he is a counterfeit, he looks more like the genuine article than a great many simon pures we wot of.

Well, upon the day above mentioned, Colonel George was invited by Colonel Taylor to inspect and drill his cavalry regiment at Camp Corwine, and it is a point of significance that Colonel George did inspect and drill the regiment, from which circumstance one would naturally conclude that Colonel George knew a thing or two in military tactics, whether he be a bogus Colonel or not.

Like the amiable spouse of Joe Gargery, Colonel George is a "fine figure," and while rigged out in military costume he created a decided impression in camp, Colonel Taylor was particularly taken with him, and, as the sequel will show, in more ways than one. But we anticipate.

Now Colonel George wore by his side a sword of peculiar magnificence, which attracted the admiring gaze of the commander of Camp Corwine, but Colonel George assured him that its equal was not to be found upon this side of the Atlantic; indeed, like that famous curiosity that was brought over in two ships, it had been smuggled from Damascus expressly to his order; "but," said he, "I can procure you a first rate article at Washington, which I will forward you in a few days if you desire it."

The commander expressed his obligation, and handed over twenty-seven dollars—the presumed cost of the sword, when his attention was again attracted to a superb pair of military boots, with which the pedals of Colonel George were encased.

"I can send you a pair exactly like them from Washington, at the same time that I forward the sword," remarked that accommodating gentleman; and he received for the purpose $25, making in all the sum of $52 transferred from the breeches pocket of Colonel Taylor to that of Colonel George Washington Washington. After partaking of the hospitalities of the *marquee* the latter took his leave, remarking that he would re-visit the camp the next day and bring with him some ladies, but before he departed he borrowed a navy pistol from his entertainer, promising to return it when they again met. So far as repeating the visit was concerned, Colonel George kept his word, and he also had under his escort a brace of fair ones, who, however adapted to preside at the temple of Mars, could not be admitted as priestesses to Diana.

Upon this occasion he was also accompanied by a gentleman, the son of a reverend divine, to whom he had been introduced, and, it is said, upon parting he borrowed Colonel Taylor's horse, which he rode to town, and then representing to one of the fair ones aforesaid that his friend, the Colonel, had presented it to him as a gift, he transferred it to her, first gallantly baptizing it "Nelly"—for, be it understood, that the horse was a mare—after the name of the *demoiselle*.

Nothing more was heard of Colonel George Washington Washington; and Colonel Taylor, coming to the conclusion that he was the victim of a "splendid figure" of a military gentleman, swore out a warrant against him for obtaining money under false pretences. Those impertinent tell-tales, the newspapers, announced at Louisville on Wednesday the departure of "Colonel Washington Washington, the only surviving relative" of the immortal memory, for Cincinnati, and the result was that, upon his arrival here, he was taken into custody by officers Chumley and St-vens. The representation of the gentleman who had accompanied him to Camp Corwine, and his "fine figure," induced Colonel Dudley, the Chief of Police, to take his *parole d'honneur* that he would be on hand at the Police Court yesterday morning, and sure enough, at the appointed hour there he was.

The case, however, was not called up until an hour after, when Colonel George was found absent, or rather he was not found at all. Several officers were dispatched upon the trail, but no trace was had until the afternoon, when the keen-scented old detective, Pat. Flannery, met him on Broadway, and immediately took him into custody. The "parole" would not answer this time, and in default of procuring bonds to appear at the same institution this afternoon in the sum of $200, he was locked up—the most *distingue* looking personage, and "finest figure" of a military man that has been seen within that human menagerie—the station-house—for some time.

NEWS VIA WASHINGTON.

From the Washington *Star* of yesterday evening we extract the following items of news:

FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE.

It is alleged this afternoon that the enemy withdrew entirely out of Fairfax Court House last night. We have no time, however, in which to verify the fact, ere going to press.

NAVY YARD.

There is no news of interest from down the river. The Reliance went down to join the flotilla last night. The Robert Leslie started down at noon to-day.

As the particulars of the capture of the schooner Fairfax have been erroneously stated, we have been at some pains to get a correct account of the affair. On Saturday morning, during the prevalence of a heavy fog down the river, the steamer Resolute made fast to two schooners—taking the Lydia Ann on the starboard side; and the Fairfax, Capt. Mott, on the larboard. Just as the boats got fairly within range of the Confederate batteries, about 9 o'clock, A. M., rain commenced falling, and the fog lifted. The Confederates commenced firing rapidly, and in one hour discharged 154 rounds at these vessels.

The Fairfax received 25 shots in her hull, and about 20 in her deck load of hay, and aloft. One shot passed through the awning of the Resolute, aft, splintering the sustaining bars, and passed into the cabin of the Lydia Ann, where the captain was at dinner—no doubt spoiling his appetite.

The Resolute must have been sunk if it had not been for the protection the Fairfax and her deck-load of hay afforded. When the vessels were nearly out of range the hawser of the Fairfax parted, and left the Resolute exposed. If this accident had occurred ten minutes sooner the Resolute must have been sunk. It would have certainly led to the loss of the Resolute if an attempt had been made to again take the Fairfax in tow.

The Fairfax fell into the hands of the Confederates. She was loaded with hay and cement, and had on board a piano and some furniture belonging to Mr. John Evans, of the Williamsburg (N. Y.) *Times*. That gentleman's pecuniary loss is about $1,000; but he lost some articles which, on account of family associations, cannot be valued.

Some of the men on the vessels assert that they heard the grating of a chain along the keels of the vessels, but the officers of the flotilla treat the chain story as a good joke.

There was a rumor afloat that 500 Confederates had crossed and recrossed the Potomac last night between Shipping Point and Evansport, but the report is not credited, because the only place where they have boats to enable them to cross is at Aquia Creek, and at that point a crossing would be thwarted, not only by the flotilla at that point, but by a portion of Sickles' brigade stationed on the Maryland side opposite the mouth of the creek.

AFFAIRS IN ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 21.—*Editor Star:* On Saturday, Robert Snyder was before the provost court for an assault on a Mr. Dwyer, of this city, and for violent and threatening language against the Federal troops and the Union men of the city. Judge Friese fined him $500, and held him to bail in the sum of $5,000 for his good behavior.

Several vessels arrived on Saturday afternoon and night, having passed the blockade during the day, among them the schooner Eliza Jane, from Philadelphia. She was struck five times in passing the batteries, but sustained but little damage, except by one shot, which struck her mainmast.

Everything is quiet here to-day. A reconnoissance was made towards Fairfax Court House yesterday, and it is said that a movement will be made as far as Gargos' or Goodwin's to-day.

THOUGHT BETTER ON'T.

It turns out that Beauregard had determined to give General McClellan a fight on Friday last, at or about the crossing of Goose Creek by the Alexandria and Georgetown turnpikes to Leesburg. He had, on that day, four regiments of infantry, (the 15th Mississippi being one of them,) and some cavalry, with much baggage.

The approach of General McCall's division in larger force than he anticipated, however, evidently caused him to change his mind, and he accordingly retired his troops referred to above in the direction of Manassas.

THE DELAWARE LOTTERIES.—Arrangements are now being made to resume the drawings of the Delaware Lotteries, under the management of Col. France, of Baltimore, and Mr. Morris, of New York, who have entered into partnership. The printing office is being fitted up, the material is being put in order, and the tickets will soon be before the public. What our neighbors in Philadelphia will have to say we are anxious to know, as we expect some of the leading men of this State to get a good round lecture on morality.—*Delaware Republican, Oct. 21.*

From the Annual Gazette, Oct. 18.

A CANADIAN VIEW OF SECRETARY SEWARDS CIRCULAR.

We referred yesterday to the necessity which might yet compel the British and French Governments to intervene in the quarrel between the Northern and Southern States of America. Apropos of those remarks, we received and published in our evening edition yesterday a circular, which we repeat in other columns, from Mr. Secretary of State Seward to the Governors of the coast and border States, requesting them to take measures to put their fortified ports in a condition for effective defence. There is not the slightest need of this precaution, in so far as the Northern lake ports are concerned, unless as furnishing the basis for aggression upon Canada. Invasion from Canada will not be attempted—is not a thing that could be dreamt of—except in the complications of a general war between Great Britain and the United States, it might occur as a measure of retaliation. But if our neighbors choose to play at soldiers in the border ports, and throw away money in earthworks and other fortifications there which, it seems, they can't afford to pay for in Missouri, it is not for us to object. On the other hand they will not object, probably, to a few gunboats enlivening the waters of the river and lakes, if Great Britain should think it expedient to send them out.

As we see the situation, it is probable that the British Government may notice in some such way the publication of Mr. Seward's circular. Such publication and such preparations bring us face to face with the possibility of events of the greatest gravity. The British possessions alone adjoin the United States on the river and lakes. We fear that service against the British possessions would be all too popular among a large class of our neighbors. We are told that Col. Meagher's and Col. Wilson's harangues, and the diatribes of the United States press, have done their work among the people to whom they were addressed. And Canadian travellers recently from the States inform us that the feelings of ill-will towards Great Britain among all classes have been but too effectually stirred up. The New York *Herald* has been made a convenient scapegoat for all the anti-British tirades, but we must say that it is not in its columns alone that we have seen them.

We have not taken note of the sensation articles which have appeared in that journal. But it is clear that they have pandered to the passions of large masses who have powerful influence in elections, under a system of universal suffrage. The exhibition of unfriendly feeling is not confined to one paper or class of papers—to one class or party of people. As we have read the signs of the times for the past few months, it has been too carefully cultivated, possibly more on the part of it have arisen from the sharp taunts of British writers and speeches of public men, which too much previous boasting had provoked. But it arose in the first place in an outburst which followed the British proclamation of neutrality, and it has continued since. Events have proved that there was no cause for that outburst, and that the conduct of the British Government was considerate and friendly.

No man who prizes his birthright as a British subject as he ought, has any business embarking in this domestic quarrel. If this big bully Jonathan cannot thresh his little wife Dixie, it is not our part, as friends of the family, to turn in and help him, though we may think her in the wrong. Canadian recruits would go among fellow-soldiers, many or most of them also everything British, day by day—nay, one of their recruiting officers was silly enough to speak the truth in Western Canada, and, over his grog, to tell a man whom he wished to enlist, that, after the South had been conquered, they would turn to and thresh Great Britain. It may be said, and likely with truth, that this man had no authority to use any such language. But it is yet one of those straws which show the feeling of men of his class. Loyal British subjects, who do not entertain doubts as to the allegiance they owe, could not feel comfortable in a force breathing such feelings, and yet, we are told, that to join it would be an act not only not inconsistent with loyalty, but highly meritorious!

Doubtless it is much to be regretted that there should be any necessity for an armed neutrality, and that there should exist so hostile a spirit against us among our neighbors. But having foreseen from the outset the possible divergence of interests between Britain and the Northern States, and knowing the ambitious designs of some of the statesmen at Washington, it became our duty to put Canadians on their guard against allying themselves too heartily with men so easily disposed to enmity towards the mother country—to point out to them that their sympathies were aroused when claimed for a war, not of freedom against slavery, of emancipation against bondage, but one for the subjugation of men of our own race, and the maintenance of a slavery-protecting Constitution. It is a war in which we have no possible interest, unless in its speedy termination. And if Britain finds it necessary to exert her influence to bring the belligerents to terms, we owe it to her and to ourselves that we take care not to be found engaged as parties to this unsatisfactory contest, and so, perchance, trammelled in the performance of our duty to her. We should have been traitors to our own sense of loyalty, and that of the mass of people of this loyal Province, if we had not incessantly urged that our lot was cast in for weal or woe with Britain, and that our first duty was to the sovereign and the flag which are the pride, the boast and joy of this vast empire.

FRANK AND TRUTHFUL.—The *Herald* had a moment of candor the other day, and very frankly avowed the general principle on which it is conducted. In speaking of one of the correspondents of the London newspapers in this country, it said that "*when he was impertinent, malicious, inventive and slanderous, he was at least readable. The general public,*" adds the *Herald*, (CAPS AS LIKE, WELL TOLD.) "There certainly can be no higher authority as to the taste of the "general public" on this point than the *Herald*. It has been experimenting now for thirty years upon this matter, and ought to know precisely what the public does like in this way.—*N. Y. Times.*

MARRIED,

On the 20th instant, at the residence of the Archbishop, by Rev. Father Coskery, JOHN HARRISON to Miss ELEONORA L. TRAIL, both of this city.

DIED,

In this city, on the morning of the 15th instant, at the residence of her brother-in-law, James C. Conn, near Reisterstown, Md., MARER J., beloved wife of Silas W. Conn.

On Thursday evening, October 17th, Miss FRANCES DORSEY, in the 70th year of her age, after a long and painful illness.

At her residence in Carroll county, on Tuesday, the 15th instant MARY ELIZABETH, wife of Edward A. Cassel, and eldest daughter of Edward Ing, of Baltimore.

HEALTH OFFICE, Baltimore, Oct. 21, 1861.

Report of Deaths in the City of Baltimore, for the week ending Monday morning.

Cancer 2; child-bed 1; cholera infantum 3; colic 1; consumption 18; convulsions 1; croup 6; dropsy 2; dropsy in head 3; scarlet fever 6; typhoid fever 3; inflammation of bowels 2; inflammation of brain 2, inflammation of womb 1; neuralgia 1; old age 2; organic disease of heart 3; palsy 1; teething 4; unknown adult 1; unknown infantile 12; whooping cough 1—total 84.

Under 1 year, 20; between 1 and 2, 7; between 2 and 5, 11; between 5 and 10, 10; between 10 and 15, 2; between 15 and 20, 4; between 20 and 30, 7; between 30 and 40, 5; between 40 and 50, 9; between 50 and 60, 3; between 60 and 70, 3; between 70 and 80, 1; between 80 and 90, 1; between 90 and 100, 1; above 100, 0. Still-births 6.

Males 42, females 42. Of which number 18 were colored persons—15 free; 3 slaves. By order,

CHAS. H. BRADFORD, Commissioner of Health.

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FALL AND WINTER

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Flour in bbls., also in bags $1.15.

Rye and Dyspeptic Flour.

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Good Tea at 50 cents.

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" Murray & Hazlehurst, Vulcan Works;

And Steamboats generally. jy3-tf

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