THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET,

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TERMS

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BALTIMORE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 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.

Amongst our telegrams this morning will be found some foreign advices by the steamer North Briton, the most important of which is a report that the principal Chambers of Commerce in France had memorialized the Emperor to *recognize the Southern Confederacy and raise the blockade.* The Emperor is well known for his adroitness in setting on foot any scheme he desires to favor; and if it be true that such memorials have been presented to him, it was probably ascertained beforehand that he was disposed to gratify the petitioners.

We copy from the Washington *Star* some details of the severe repulse received by the Federal forces on Monday, opposite Edwards' Ferry, on the Upper Potomac. Private accounts represent the loss of the Government forces as much greater than that admitted by the *Star*, although even that is quite serious. The death of Brigadier General Baker is said to have greatly afflicted the President.

Judge Merrick, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, was arrested yesterday in consequence of his proceedings in a recent *habeas corpus* case. The Judge immediately notified his associates of the Circuit Court of his arrest, and steps have been taken to make the Provost Marshal at Washington show cause why he has undertaken to arrest the course of justice.

The batteries on the Lower Potomac appear to be increasing in number. The Harriet Lane having reported new batteries at Mathias' Point, the steamers Freeborn and Island Belle were sent down the river on a reconnoissance. Their fire was promptly returned from works on the Point, mounting eighteen heavy guns. The Confederates are said to have collected a large number of boats of various kinds between Aquia Creek and Occoquan, and are also building launches, with the object, it is supposed, of crossing into Maryland. No vessels have passed either up or down the Potomac since Sunday last.

A telegram from Philadelphia states that a letter had been received from the blockading squadron off Charleston, asserting that on the 16th inst. the ship Thomas Watson, from Liverpool, whilst attempting to run the blockade, was run ashore by the steamer Flag. She was boarded, and a part of her cargo, consisting of flannels and blankets intended for the Confederate army, taken from her, after which she was burnt, the crew escaping in their boats.

We have further accounts of the desultory skirmishes in Missouri, most of which resulted advantageously to the Confederates.

An important change of command is announced in Kentucky. General Zollicoffer has been superseded by General Loe.

Considerable excitement existed on Monday last at Terre Haute, Indiana, in consequence of the destruction of a newspaper office at that place by a party of Indiana volunteers, headed by their Colonel. Several private dwelling-houses being also destroyed at the same time, the citizens were arming and organizing for the purpose of retaliating upon the soldiers in their camp.

Governor Gilpin's first message to the Territorial Legislature of Colorado discusses with more than ordinary ability the condition of that new settlement. A governor's ball and a hastily improvised theatre at the foot of the Rocky Mountains are singularly significant indications of the rapid extension of population westward, and of the social customs and amusements which our modern pioneers carry with them.

A brief article which we publish from the New York *Times* throws ridicule upon the "protection" which is afforded by Government steamers to vessels plying on the Potomac. Instead of the steamers covering the merchant craft from the fire of the batteries, the *Times* points to the fact that the schooners in tow are made the safe-guards of the gunboats, and thinks the result is likely to give rise to new questions in the maritime courts.

Colonel Baker.

Col. E. D. Baker, who fell in the encounter near Leesburg on Monday last, was a native of England, but emigrated to this country at an early age. In his youth he is said to have been a newsboy, and subsequently learned in Philadelphia the trade of a weaver. Working his way up by slow degrees, he finally succeeded in being admitted to the bar, and practised for some time with success in the courts of Illinois. When war was declared against Mexico, he accepted a commission in one of the Illinois regiments, and is said to have conducted himself with great gallantry. On his return to Illinois he was elected to represent that State in Congress from 1849 to 1851, and was a member of the Committee on Public Lands. Not long afterwards he removed to California, where he speedily obtained an extensive and lucrative practice. He might readily have attained to great wealth at a period when the most extravagant fees were charged for legal services, but he was a man of careless and thoughtless habits, and spent his money as fast as it was acquired. Leaving California, he finally took up his residence in Oregon, was elected a Senator of the United States, and held that distinguished position at the time of his death. On the organization of the so-called California regiment—which was composed almost wholly of Philadelphians—he accepted from Governor Curtin a commission as Colonel, and was killed on the Leesburg road whilst leading his men into battle. In politics Colonel Baker was originally a Democrat; but of late had rendered himself notorious as the supporter of ultra-Republican doctrines. The speech which he delivered in the Senate during the last session (*ténsity of utterance towards the South, and the boldness* with which he advocated the subjugation of that section by force of arms and the appointment of Northern men as rulers of the conquered States. The war he so strenuously supported has cost him his life, and no progress, whatever, has yet been made in reducing the South to the condition of vassalage which he claimed to be her just deserts.

Even the *National Republican*, at Washington, in speaking of his death is constrained to say:—"We trust in Heaven that there will be no more sacrifices like this, but that if anything in *earnest* is to be done, that it will be done quickly. We have had reverses enough, and the whole country is beginning to *demand* something more."

From the N. Y. Herald, Oct. 22.

THE ORGANS OF PUBLIC OPINION IN NEW YORK.—The *Tribune* devoted its whole editorial page and the *Times* a couple of columns to the case of the *Herald* yesterday. Our advertisers—unlike those of the two moribund abolition organs—leave us but little space to devote to a reply; and, besides, it is not worth while to waste much powder on such small game. The *Times* says we are in favor of Jeff. Davis and the Confederates. The "little villain" knows that he imitates his father, the devil, when he writes that. If the Confederates triumphed, what would property be worth here? The *Times* has only $20,000, according to its own confession, and has outstanding notes to double that amount. Of course it could lose nothing. Now, the *Herald* has plenty of real estate, and no note out. Of course, then, it would lose everything. Which paper, then, is the more likely to favor a Confederate success, the *Herald* or the *Times*?

The *Tribune* accuses us of wishing a war with England. Why? "So that the Confederates may succeed," says the *Tribune*. That is very well for the *Tribune*, whose size is reduced, whose salaries are cut down, who tried to rob the journeymen printers, whose whole concern is not worth a bad half-penny. But for us—look at the paragraph above in reply to the *Times*. Then the *Tribune* lies a little about the *Herald*, and then it denies several true things we say of it. For instance, that a *Tribune* man came to our office and begged us to cease exposing the *Tribune's* faults. Now, we assert that a partner and a stockholder in the *Tribune* newspaper came to our office, during the Bull Run excitement, and begged us to tease our attacks on the *Tribune*, as he feared that office might be mobbed. He also told us that Greeley was ill of brain fever; that the excitement about the Bull Run affair was killing Greeley, and begged us to appease that excitement. If the *Tribune* wants the man's name, we will give it. That will do for to-day, Messieurs.

FUNERAL OF PAST GRAND SIRE WILDEY.

IMPOSING DEMONSTRATION.

Yesterday the remains of the late P. G. Sire Thomas Wildey were consigned to their last resting place in Greenmount Cemetery, in the lot owned by the Society of Odd Fellows of this city. The funeral was one of the most imposing spectacles of the kind ever witnessed in this city—the membership, arrayed in full regalia, bearing their banners and insignia of office. There were also a large number of citizens in carriages in attendance, while thousands followed at the side of the long line, until the cemetery was reached. The military now encamped around the city furnished delegations who participated in the ceremonies and joined the procession. Prominent members of the Order from other cities and States, were also here, among whom was John A. Kennedy, of New York city. The route of the procession was through Baltimore street to Charles, and out Charles to the cemetery. The sidewalks were thronged with people, and from the windows of the houses were hundreds of faces, who gazed upon the spectacle.

As was stated in Tuesday's *News Sheet*, the body had been laid in state in the main saloon on Monday, where it remained until its final removal. At an early hour yesterday, crowds of persons gathered in Gay street, in the vicinity of the Hall. The membership were promptly in attendance, and the arrangements for the funeral were concluded. The Grand Lodge held a brief meeting in the saloon, after which it was opened for visitors and members of the Order. The spacious room was soon filled, when the Rev. E. H. Hera, R. W. G. Chaplain, rose and delivered a funeral address. He selected as his text the 14th verse of the 14th chapter of Job: "If a man die, shall he live again?" His remarks were eloquent and appropriate, and were listened to with marked attention.

After this service, the lid of the burial case was raised, and the company were allowed to view, for the last time, the deceased. The lid was then closed and locked, and the case placed in the hearse. On the top of it were wreaths and bouquets of beautiful and fragrant flowers, and his rich regalia was also laid upon it.

The burial case was one of the most elegant which the celebrated manufacturer has ever furnished. It was lined throughout with the finest satin, and the upper lid was covered with satin, tastefully and handsomely plaited. The lower lid was glass, and fitted with such accuracy as to make the case air-tight. It was covered with fine black cloth, and finished with silver mouldings and bullion fringe and tassels. On the sides there were silver designs of the emblems of the Order. It was certainly a beautiful piece of workmanship.

The procession formed on Gay street, with wings resting on Fayette and Baltimore streets, and at half-past eleven o'clock the line of march was taken up for the cemetery, in the following order:

Grand Marshal—Past Grand Ed. G. Starr.

Aids—Col. S. S. Mills and Wm. H. Neilson, Esq.

Blues' Band—Prof. Holland.

Eureka Lodge, No. 101.

Madison Lodge, 88; Marshal, C. H. Miller.

Bayley Lodge, No. 96.

Liberty Lodge, No. 93; Marshal, Frederick Lindeman.

Mountain Lodge, No. 84; Marshal, Charles Bowers.

Towson Lodge, No. 79; Marshal, Charles A. Conner.

Independence Lodge, No. 77; Marshal, Henry Hiller.

Warren Lodge, No. 71; Marshal, Charles F. Rosewig.

Jackson Lodge, No. 65; Marshal, Captain A. Thomas.

Pacific Lodge, No. 63.

Golden Rule Lodge, No. 58; Marshal, Thomas H. Morse.

Baltimore City Lodge, No. 57; Marshal, S. M. G. Laughlin.

Schiller Lodge, No. 55; Marshal, Daniel Kroegar. The band of the 10th Maine regiment accompanied this Lodge.

Oriental Lodge, No. 52; Marshal, J. H. Cruse.

Iris Lodge, No. 68.

Germania, No. 47; Marshal, Charles Strausling.

Thomas Wildey Lodge, No. 44.

Union Lodge, No. 16.

Mechanics' Lodge, No. 15.

Monumental Lodge, No. 14.

Maryland Lodge, No. 11.

Corinthian Lodge, No. 10.

Jefferson Lodge, No. 9.

Marion Lodge, No. 8; Marshal, B. Price, with a delegation of members of the Order belonging to the Michigan regiment.

Friendship Lodge, No. 7; Marshal, J. T. King.

Harmony Lodge, No. 6; Marshal, Wm. S. Wonderly.

Grattudo Lodge, No. 5; Marshal, Peter Dickinson.

William Tell Lodge, No. 4; Marshal, William Baker.

Columbia Lodge, No. 3.

Franklin Lodge, No. 2; Marshal, John Carr.

Washington Lodge, No. 1; Marshal, Philip A. Smirk.

ENCAMPMENTS.

Ridgeley Encampment, No. 15; Marshal, C. H. Mann.

Mount Ararat, No. 13.

Schiller Encampment, No. 12; Marshal, C. Heider.

Hebrew Encampment, No. 10; Marshal, Francis A. Warner.

Salem Encampment, No. 2; Marshals, G. D. Jarvins and W. W. Cunningham.

Jerusalem Encampment, No. 1; Marshal, William Teepe, with Winter's brass band.

Grand Encampment of the State of Maryland; Marshal, Lemuel Dodges.

Grand Lodge of Maryland.

Grand Lodge of the United States.

Pall Bearers—John Boyd, Augustus Mathiot, Jas. L. Ridgeley, Richard Manly, Andrew E. Warner, J. A. Thompson, H. S. Buckler, and John E. Chamberlain.

Here followed the hearse, and the carriages containing the members of the family of deceased.—Next, in carriages, was a delegation of the United Order of Druids, with John F. Maddox as Marshal.

The procession moved slowly through the streets, the bands discoursing solemn music. On reaching the entrance gate to the cemetery the line opened right and left, and the hearse and carriages containing the bereaved family passed between the lines and entered the cemetery. Notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the weather several hundred ladies had gathered in the grounds, anxiously awaiting the arrival of the funeral train. A large number had congregated around the burial lot, and all the avenues leading to it were thronged with spectators.

On the arrival of the hearse at the grave, the coffin was removed, and the friends and principal members of the Order entered the enclosure. The Chaplain then in an impressive manner read the Burial Service, when the coffin was lowered into the grave.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.

We have assembled, my beloved brethren, on this mournful occasion, to render the last tribute of our attachment and affection to a departed brother. We come not as men came in days of old, with loud lamentations and feigned sounds of sorrow, unaccompanied with the feelings of the heart; but we come in sincerity and in truth, to sympathize with the weeping mourners, and to express our undissembled sorrow at the loss of one whom we hailed as our brother, and who was bound to us by ties beautifully illustrative of the strong and enduring bonds of nature. It is a melancholy office to commit even the *stranger* to the bosom of the earth; but when death invades that little circle which we consider as our family, and cuts down a brother by our side, *then* we feel that the "pale terrific king" has come near us, and with sad hearts we gather around the grave, painfully sensible that "in the midst of life we are in death."

But man is the erring creature, God the all-wise Creator! He who gave life and spirit to all creation is daily and hourly, and even momentarily, carrying out the gracious plans of His government, by such means as He seeth to be necessary and proper. It becomes us, therefore, to bow in meek submission to the will of Him whose plans are too vast and high for our comprehension, and to comfort our hearts with the assurance that however dark and inscrutable are the ways of the Great Divinity, He orders all things well; and in the sunshine and the storm is alike too wise to err, and too good to be unkind.

Departed brother! though we now commit all that is mortal of thee to the dark and silent tomb; and though the clods of the valley shall soon be rudely cast after thee, and each returning season shall cover thy grave with the sod or the frost, yet in sincerity will thy surviving brethren cherish thy memory in their hearts, emulate thy virtues, and forget and forgive thy faults, "for there is no man that liveth, and sinneth not."

God of our fathers receive thee to His bosom, and may that all-gracious Being who "marks the sparrow's fall," and "hears the young ravens when they cry," comfort the widow, that the night of her sorrows may be succeeded by the morning of joy, and the bow of promise and of hope be seen in the clouds that now surround them. To the last and silent retreat of all we now in sorrow consign thee, but we will not forget thee; we will follow thee beyond the grave, and as the evergreen shall will hope to meet where parting scenes shall be known no more. Amen.

PRAYER.

Almighty and most merciful God! Thou who art the resurrection and the life, and in whom is centered all perfection, glory and goodness, hear, we beseech Thee, the prayer of thy feeble creatures here assembled, and turn not away from our unworthy supplications. In the wise dispensation of Thy most holy Providence it hath pleased Thee to call from among us a brother whom we loved; and we, the surviving monuments of Thy great mercy, are gathered around the tomb to mourn our loss, and commit his remains to the parent earth. Receive his spirit, oh, merciful God, to Thy presence, where is fullness of joy and pleasures for evermore.

Bless, oh, Heavenly Father, the brethren here assembled—imbue us with the wisdom of Thy laws and the spirit of Thy love, that we may faithfully discharge every duty, and cheerfully abide all the trials of this mortal state. Bless, we beseech Thee, our beloved Order throughout the globe; preserve its principles in their purity—sustain it from the shafts of its enemies—protect it from self-immolation, and shield it alike from external and internal evil. And, O God! grant that we may carry out our principles into practice in such a manner that the fruit of our works may be seen in the alleviated condition of suffering humanity everywhere. May we so walk that the widow and the fatherless shall speak forth the praises of our Order, and the blessing of him that was ready to perish come upon our heads. Hear our prayer, and give us gracious answers of peace, and to Thy name be all the glory forever. Amen.

"The dust shall return to the earth as it was, but the spirit to the God who gave it." We have committed the body to the earth, looking to the resurrection and the life of the world to come. Our duty to our departed brother is done, and there remains no more, that we can do for him on earth. But there are duties still owing to the widow and orphan. We are bound by the most sacred obligations, as well as by the dictates of religion and humanity, to protect, succor and relieve the widow and the fatherless. I wish to admonish you to perform that duty faithfully. Remember, remember the widow and the orphan.

Hundreds of the Order threw evergreens upon it as it was lowered, and the solemn scene closed in an affecting manner.

During the morning slight showers of rain fell, but none while the procession was en route for the cemetery. Just as the Chaplain commenced reading the service it began to rain gently, which increased in violence until it was quite disagreeable. The procession re-formed and proceeded by way of Greenmount avenue, Madison, Asquith, Fayette and Gay streets to the Hall, where it was dismissed.

Squads of police accompanied the procession, and rendered very efficient service in keeping the streets clear, and preventing the slightest disorder along the route.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MARYLAND RELATIVE TO HIS DEATH.

On Monday night, on the occasion of the meeting of the Grand Lodge, Grand Master John C. Smith remarked as follows in his report:

"*Brethren:* I had appended my name at this point of my communication, and had folded the sheet that contained its fair and brief paragraphs, with agreeable reflections upon the onward and steady progress of the Order amid all the difficulties that had surrounded it since you last assembled, when a messenger from the house of mourning announced to me the painful intelligence that the scenes of this world had closed forever upon Past Grand Sire Thomas Wildey.

"This founder of our beloved Order in the Western world departed this life on the morning of the 19th inst., 'full of years and of honors.' The days allotted for man to live were his antecedents. In the full vigor of his physical and intellectual manhood—forty-two years since—he inaugurated Odd Fellowship in the United States of America at the city of Baltimore. He lived to witness its benign influence extended in every State, if not in every Territory, embraced within the domain of our National Constitution, and survived to realize the appreciation of more than one-fourth of a million of Odd Fellows for the great work which his generous and pure heart suggested and his sleepless energy executed.

"But his task is done! The earth which he has seen opened to receive thousands of his 'brotherhood,' and on which he has shed the tears of a sympathetic heart, will cover him to-morrow.—That same earth will drink deep for him of the fountain that wells up to the eye, and over its verdure will be breathed for him the ascending prayer of the widow and the fatherless, and of the stricken child of humanity.

"Not mine the task at present, brethren, to tell the story of the life and services of the departed Patriarch; to appropriate hands, for to-day, will that important charge be committed. But from this hour henceforth will they be repeated by the lips of eloquence, and when the unbanquetted worm shall disdainingly turn from those that in this generation may pronounce his praise, they will be told again and again all along the steady journey of time in the chronicles of the Order, and their recital will be a labor of love. My present purpose is accomplished in communicating to you officially the fact of the death of Past Grand Sire Wildey, and in that connection to invite such action on your part as the position, services and character of the deceased merit.

The committee appointed to announce the death to the Grand Lodge consisted of Hon. Joshua Vansant and James L. Ridgely, Esq. They made a lengthy report with the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, by the R. W. Grand Lodge of Maryland, That we have received intelligence of the death of our beloved brother, Past Grand Sire Thomas Wildey, with profound sorrow, and we deplore, in common with his brethren at large, his family and fellow citizens, the severe bereavement which has deprived the Order of an illustrious and much cherished member, his family of a sincere friend, and the community in which he so long lived of a true and honest man.

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge, as a feeble earnest of its love, veneration and gratitude, for the eminent services of P. G. Sire Wildey, in the cause of Odd Fellowship, as well as in appreciation of his great private worth, will attend his funeral to-morrow, as a Grand Body, and hereby most cordially and fraternally invites all the Subordinate Lodges and Encampments in this and the adjoining State Jurisdictions, to unite with her, in paying the last tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased.

Resolved, That the portrait of the Past Grand Sire, which has for so many years graced the walls of the Grand Lodge room, be clothed in mourning, and that the chairs of the M. W. Grand Master, and all other Grand Officers, be likewise clothed in mourning, and that each member of this Grand Body wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the R. W. Grand Representatives of this Grand Lodge in the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, be and they are hereby instructed to bring before that Grand Body, at its next annual session, the fitness, propriety and justice of the erection of such a monument to the memory of the deceased as shall be alike worthy of his eminent character, as the father and founder of American Odd-Fellowship, and becoming the supreme legislative head of the Order, over whose deliberations he so long and so ably presided; and in furtherance of this object, that the co-operation of all sister jurisdictions be invited, to the end that the offering may be the spontaneous and united tribute of the brotherhood at large.

Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Master be and he is hereby requested to invite, on behalf of this Grand Lodge, such eminent and competent brother as he may select, to pronounce a fitting eulogy upon the life and character of P. G. Sire Wildey, at such time and place as may be deemed appropriate, during the next session of the R. W. Grand Lodge of United States.

Resolved, That an attested copy of this proceeding be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further testimony of our respect and veneration for our beloved brother, the Grand Lodge do now adjourn.

ACTION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NEW YORK.

The following report of the proceedings of the New York Grand Lodge is taken from the New York *Times* of yesterday:

A special session of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows was convened last night at Odd Fellows' Hall to take measures to express the feelings of the Lodge upon hearing of the death of P. G. Sire Thomas Wildey.

The session was called to order at 8 P. M. by the presiding officer, who in feeling language stated the object of the call. A series of resolutions of condolence, appropriate to the occasion, were offered and adopted.

A committee of four were appointed to proceed to Baltimore, and represent the Grand Lodge at the obsequies of the departed brother. The committee, who are all Grand officers, and who proceeded to Baltimore last night, are Messrs. Myer Stern, John J. Davis, C. C. Pinckney and Theodore Froment.

From the New York Post, Oct. 21.

A SUSPECTED COLONEL.

A special despatch in the *Tribune* of this morning has this paragraph:

"Two or three officers, prominent in the volunteer service, are suspected of giving information of our movements to the enemy. A New York Colonel, now under arrest for insubordination, is one of the number."

The New York Colonel here referred to is, we presume, Colonel Kerrigan, member of Congress also from one of the city districts. In December last he put an advertisement in the *Herald* asking for young men to join him in a secret military expedition. The nature of it was explained by the *Herald* of December 13th, in an editorial article, in this wise:

"NEW MILITARY ORGANIZATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF MUNICIPAL RIGHTS AND THE SOUTH.—By advertisement in another column it will be seen that a new military organization is about to be established in this city, under the auspices of Mr. J. E. Kerrigan, member of Congress elect from the 4th District of this city. The object of the proposed corps is of a character somewhat different from that of military companies in general, being nothing more nor less than the *protection of the municipal rights of this metropolis from further Republican encroachments.* It is believed that the next Legislature which is to meet at Albany intends to middle still more with the affairs of this city by destroying certain of its constitutional rights, and by legislating certain officials elected by the people out of office, in the same way as was done in the case of Mayor Wood. *Such attempts Mr. Kerrigan's organization is determined to resist vis et armis;* so that our Republican Solons had better attend to their manners this winter, and look well ere they leap into a course which may have a very undesirable termination. The Kerrigan organization will, moreover, be pro-slavery in principle, and will take prompt action in case of secession. We understand that fifty volunteer companies, representing some three thousand members, have already responded favorably to the call. All captains of volunteer companies desirous of taking part in the movement are invited by the call to communicate with Mr. Kerrigan, at 74 Mott street."

Considering such an open attempt to organize civil war in the metropolis a matter of some importance, we despatched a reporter to ascertain who Mr. Kerrigan was, and the object of his proposed military demonstration. After no little difficulty he procured an interview with the ambitious chief, of which he gave this account:

"Mr. Blank stated that he had seen the advertisement in the *Herald*, and wished to know further [illegible] of curiosity.

"Mr. K. [illegible] so that he could as yet indulge no [illegible] to those whom he did not know.

"'I can only tell you,' he said in substance, 'that the organization is already quite formidable, and has its adherents in all the river towns up as far as Albany. As to our objects, we propose to have a few sails around the Bay, and then let the matter drop so far as the public are concerned, and afterward conduct our plans in secrecy. There will be no public meetings of the body, other than those at the rendezvous. For young men out of employment this will be a good opportunity, as they will be paid twenty-five dollars a month and found. They may go South.'

"'But,' inquired Mr. Blank, 'what service will be required of adherents to this body, and what stand will their leaders take on the secession question?'

"Mr. Kerrigan evaded the first part of this query; and in reply to the second said that he didn't know what stand would be taken in the event of a disruption of the Union.

"Although very polite and gentlemanly in his manner, Mr. Kerrigan declined giving any precise information as to the real definite objects of the proposed organization, leaving Mr. Blank in a state of dubiety in regard to the matter. It is only certain that those only who can be relied upon will be admitted to the mysteries of the new 'military organization,' and that the followers of Kerrigan & Co. will be paid for their services."

Mr. Kerrigan, it seems, was a little displeased with the fun which our reporter made of him, and called a day or two after to see the editors of the *Evening Post*. At this interview he steadily refused to communicate the destination of his military corps, but he intimated that it was meant for service at the South. He told us that he had recently been to Charleston, where he had conversed with many of the secession leaders, that he considered them sufferers and in the right in their proceedings, and that they deserved, not only the sympathies, but the assistance of the North. South Carolina was then in the very throes of secession, her people greatly excited, the Convention in session, and the ordinance severing the Union already passed. We tried to dissuade Mr. Kerrigan from his foolish plans, but he seemed obstinate.

The next that we heard of Mr. Kerrigan was in April, after the patriotic uprising of the North, when he was engaged in raising a regiment for the Union service. The facts of his antecedent career were brought to the attention of General Dix and the Union Defence Committee, but they do not appear to have acted upon them, and were, doubtless, satisfied of Mr. Kerrigan's conversion and loyalty. Now we learn that he has been arrested for insubordination, and the *Tribune's* correspondent says that he is suspected of giving information to the enemy. His case is surely one that General McClellan, or whoever is charged with the duty, should look into with more than ordinary care. It is possible that Kerrigan changed his sentiments and purposes after the assault upon Fort Sumter, but there ought to be some evidence of that besides his own professions.

From the London Review, Sept. 21.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AND THE AMERICANS.

Fort Sumter had scarcely fallen into the hands of the aggressive South Carolinians, than Mr. Secretary Seward announced to all the Monarchies and Empires, States, Dominions, and Powers of Europe, that their interference in the quarrel, in any shape or way, would be deemed an insult; that the United States were quite competent to manage their own business, and to reduce the rebellious South to obedience, without the aid, the sympathy, or the advice of the Old World, or any portion of it. "Hands off!" was the cry; "and keep your sympathy or your advice until we ask for them." But Great Britain, against whom this manifesto was principally directed, took it in good part. She was too nearly related to the parties, and too much interested in their peace, to interfere with advantage in a violent domestic quarrel. The opinion and feeling of the nation were indeed abundantly expressed on the subject, and no secret was made of the disapprobation with which the English people in general viewed the conduct of those who had provoked so unreasonable a quarrel, and had brought a Republic that seemed to have so magnificent a future before it to such a deplorable collapse. But the Government held scrupulously aloof, and its example was followed by France and the other Powers of Europe. Mr. Seward was taken at his word. Europe looked on amazed and sorrowful, but did or said nothing that in the slightest degree could be supposed to savor of interference between the belligerents.

The Emperor of Russia, however, has seen fit to break this silence, and Prince Gortschakoff, by command of his imperial master, has addressed a letter to the Baron de Stoeckl, who has worthily and with great acceptance represented the court of St. Petersburgh at Washington for many years, which the latter has read officially to the President, in the presence of Mr. Secretary Seward. As the Czar needs no cotton from the South to feed the hungry mills that do not exist in Russia; as he is scarcely, if it all, interested in the issues of the strife, except as a benevolent bystander, his letter was received with respectful deference, and Mr. Seward was instructed to acknowledge the "profound sense" entertained by the President of "the liberal, friendly, and magnanimous sentiments of his Majesty." The sentiments are identical with those which every man of sense and feeling, and which every public journal in Europe that has devoted any attention to the matter, has expressed since the first outbreak of this deplorable war. We need, therefore, not stop to compare the spirit of Mr. Seward's original notification to the European monarchies with that of his very proper reply to the Emperor of Russia. Yet we cannot but ask, if it had been Great Britain instead of Russia which had sent such a letter to the President, whether its reception would have been equally deferential and cordial? We are afraid not, and incline to believe that if Earl Russell and not Prince Gortschakoff had written the note, Lord Lyons would never have had an official opportunity of reading it. Both North and South would have forgotten their feud for a short breathing time, and have joined in fulminations of wrath against the intermeddling and selfish power that was jealous of the "Great Republic;" that cried peace when there was no peace; and that had no soul for anything but cotton.

Whatever may have been the motive or the policy that dictated so friendly and undiplomatic a communication on the part of the Russian Emperor, we cannot believe that it will have any sensible influence on the calculations of the disputants, or the fortunes of the struggle. Passion rather than reason governs the world at the best of times, and more especially during a period of foreign or civil war. If it had been a question that mere reason could decide, the South would never have seceded. If, at a later period, when the Secession had become so great a fact that it was impossible to undo it, the North had been amenable to reason, it would have acknowledged with a good grace what was unalterable, would have consented to secure itself with the enjoyment of its own free soil and free institutions, and allowed the South to go its own way, and to make the best of the curse of slavery that hangs to it, like the weight on the back of a man who is struggling in the billows. But reason has long since been expelled from the councils of both parties; and its voice, though it speak with the accents of a great and friendly emperor, will sound in vain amid the din and bitterness of the battle.

The Emperor warns the President—as the press of this country has done repeatedly—that the struggle can neither be indefinitely prolonged, nor lead to the total destruction of either of the parties. But neither the North nor the South is in the humor to see this truth as the Emperor sees it, and as all the friends and customers of America in this country have seen it from the commencement. "Sooner or later," he adds, "it will be necessary to come to some settlement, whatever it may be, which may cause the divergent interests now actually in conflict to co-exist." "Doubtless!" the South will reply; "but not until our triumphant arms shall have captured the city of Washington, and dictated peace on the steps of the Capitol." "And doubtless!" the North may also answer in a similar spirit of unreasoning pride and passion, born of the smoke and bloodshed of war, "but not until we have wiped out the disgrace of Bull's Run, laid Virginia under fire and sword, and defeated the arrogant South in a great and decisive battle, that shall prove to it, once and forever, the superiority of the North." The truth is that the belligerents have not yet suffered sufficiently to tolerate good counsel. They have heard such words before, and despised them. The counsel given them by the Emperor has been given them by the public opinion of Europe, not once, but a thousand times, and uniformly in vain. Almost the identical words employed by the Czar have been employed in this journal. "The American nation," he says, "would give proof of high political wisdom in seeking a settlement before a useless effusion of blood, a barren squandering of strength and of public riches, and acts of violence and of political reprisals, shall have come to deepen the abyss between the two parties of the Confederation, to end definitely in their mutual exhaustion, and in the ruin, perhaps irreparable, of their commercial and political power." If the Americans of either party were in possession of a calm judgment, and could see their own quarrel as it is seen by the rest of the world, they would find in the singular community of sentiment between such divergent powers as the Emperor of Russia and the press of England, a striking proof of the folly and inutility of the war into which they have plunged.

We are afraid, however, that the Emperor of Russia has not thoroughly studied the early history of the American Republic, and that he does not quite understand the real questions that are at issue, when he states, as a plea for the restoration of the Union, that for more than eighty years "it has owed its independence, its towering rise, and its progress, to the concord of its members;" and that "in spite of the diversity of their constitutions, and of their interests, and perhaps even because of their diversity, Providence seems to urge upon them to draw closer the traditional bond, which is the basis of the very condition of their political existence."

The agitation now daily increasing in Poland might have proved to the Emperor, had he been inclined to look at home, that diversity, either of interest or of feeling, is a strong motive power that impels to revolution. Poland is not so different from the Russian as the Albanian or the Carolinian is from the New Englander; and in America, from the days of Washington to those of Lincoln, there has always been a struggle between two conflicting and irreconcilable elements—that of local independence, or State rights, and that of the Federal power, or centralization. It is not so much a question of slavery that separates the North and the South, as is shown by the whole actions of the Federal Government in its handling of the slave question, as one of the local against central authority, that has produced the collapse of the American Union. The Czar ignores, or has never heard of this question, but as the war proceeds he will have ample opportunity of learning that slavery is a mere accident to and parasite of, the main issue, which is, in fact, identical with that for which the Poles are, in a different way, contending at this moment,—the right of separate existence and of separate government for a nation that has no sympathy or moral bond of union with another nation that seeks to control it.

IMPROVEMENTS FOR FACILITATING TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. Felton, the President of the Baltimore Railroad Company, has contracted for seventeen new first class passenger cars, to cost about $2,000 each; fifty-five eight-wheeled freight cars, to cost, on an average, $550 each, and three first-class coal-burning locomotives, costing $10,000 each, one of which has been finished at Baldwin & Co's. Five miles of have been put down, and a contract has been made for five miles more, to be laid this season. The turnouts on the road have been increased in number, and old ones lengthened, particularly at the Susquehanna river, where freight trains are placed upon three tracks, so as to facilitate their shipment across the river, each of the tracks being longer than those upon the deck of the boat. This Company is about laying tracks on the old bark wharf, near the depot wharf. The tracks will extend from Swanson street down the wharf over 500 feet, and the whole will be enclosed with a shed for the purpose of storing freight.

The present wharf at the foot of Washington street is to be altered into docks, similar to the ones used for the boat which crosses the Susquehanna river, so that freight cars brought on from New York, or the West, may be sent directly through without unloading. The difference in gunge between the track of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad can be easily overcome, by increasing the width of the tread of the wheels three-quarters of an inch, the Camden and Amboy track being 1½ inches wider than the Baltimore road.

The steamer Nelson, belonging to the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, has already been arranged with tracks upon her deck, and for some time past has been conveying freight cars to Washington street, where they are unloaded, but, as soon as the dock is completed, and the new wheels are put under the cars, this delay of unloading will be avoided. The engine house at the depot, Broad street, is to be enlarged so as to accommodate five additional locomotives. A new freight shed is to be placed on the north side of the depot. All these improvements will cost the Company about $150,000.

Mr. Felton has also agreed to put an extra train on the road, leaving Philadelphia at 7½ o'clock P. M., so as to carry passengers through that leave New York at 2 o'clock P. M.; also, another train to connect with a train to leave Washington at 5½ A. M. If the Camden and Amboy Company and the Washington road agree to this, the running of these extra trains will soon be commenced.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are laying eight miles of additional turnouts at Washington, and between that point and the Relay House, to accommodate the immense business now doing; and which must be greatly increased, if the Confederates succeed in closing the approach to Washington by the Potomac.

The Montreal *Pilot* states that a gentleman has reached the United States who is to relieve Dr. Russell, the special correspondent of the London *Times*.

MARRIED.

On the 15th instant, by Rev. William H. Chapman, Rev. ROBT. FLOYD to Mrs. MATILDA C. NEWELL, all of this city.

On the 20th July last, at the Parsonage, Fayette street, by Rev. E. F. Busey, EDMOND A. HOOD to Miss AMANDA M. GRAHAM, daughter of the late J. Graham, Esq., 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, MARGARET J., beloved wife of Silas W. Conn, near Reisterstown, Md.

On the 21st instant, after a short but severe illness, MARGARET, beloved wife of William H. German, in the 25th year of her age.

GEO. S. CLOGG

Would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has REMOVED from his Old Stand, No. 178, to No. 161 BALTIMORE STREET, opposite the Adams Express office, where may be found, at all times, a complete stock of gentlemen's and children's SHOES, all of which are manufactured by himself and out of the very best materials, and will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH.

GEORGE S. CLOGG,
No. 161 Baltimore street.

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