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TERMS

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BALTIMORE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 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.

After many delays the naval flotilla sailed for the South on Tuesday morning. The reported disappearance of the private secretary of Commodore Dupont with important charts and the sealed orders of the Commodore is unequivocally denied. The cause of the delay in the sailing of the flotilla is now attributed by the correspondent of the *Tribune* at Fortress Monroe—probably the same writer from which the former charge originated—to certain mysterious doings on the part of another officer connected with the expedition. "There are," we are told, "rumors afloat, which have some foundation, that an officer on a leading ship of the squadron has decamped—to the rebels, it is supposed—that the signal book has been changed, and that confusion has ensued, which rendered delay necessary." That there has been some trouble somewhere seems evident; but whether it is of a nature to compromise the success of the expedition can only be known after the flotilla reaches its point of destination.

The letter from our Lexington correspondent is possessed of considerable interest, as showing the actual state of affairs in Missouri. It will be perceived that the letter is dated four days subsequent to the re-capture of Lexington by the Federal troops, and gives quite an interesting account of the state of affairs in that vicinity. The visit of the Federal troops to the scene of Mulligan's capture does not appear to have done much towards re-animating and strengthening the Union sentiment among the inhabitants still remaining there.

The safe arrival in Cuba of the Confederate Commissioners to Europe, Messrs. Mason and Slidell, is confirmed by advices received at New York. They were landed at Cardenas by the steamer Theodora, from Charleston, and were thence conveyed to Havana overland. The Commissioners were well received by the Captain-General, and would leave for Europe by the next West India mail steamer.—The Theodora subsequently went to Havana, from whence, after taking in a large and valuable cargo and a number of passengers, set sail for Charleston, where, if not intercepted by the blockading fleet, she has, in all probability, already arrived.

The privateers of the Jeff. Davis—Mullins, Quigley and Rockford, captured on board the schooner Enchantress, which was captured and carried into Philadelphia—were put on their trial on Tuesday. The Court refused to allow these men separate trials. Those having the matter in hand appear to have made short work of it, for by 6 o'clock in the afternoon the trial was over, the jury bringing in a verdict of guilty against all the parties. At the request of Quigley, the jury were polled, and each member answered "guilty" as their names were called.

The completion of the line of telegraph across the Great Desert to the shore of the Pacific, has brought us into early communication with California. A despatch from San Francisco, dated on the evening of October 27th, alludes to the manner in which the intelligence of the death of Colonel Baker, at the battle of Ball's Bluff, was received by his many friends and acquaintances in that city. In token of their sorrow for his loss, the preparations which were making to celebrate the opening of instant communication between the Eastern and Western States of this continent were temporarily suspended. It is supposed by persons who are well informed with respect to political matters in Oregon, that the Governor will appoint Mr. Starke, of Portland, to fill the seat in the Senate of the United States which has been made vacant by the death of Col. Baker. New gold placers of extraordinary richness are said to have been recently discovered in Oregon.

The remarkably voluminous report of Adjutant General Thomas to Secretary Cameron, embodies all the charges which have been brought against General Fremont, and which have led to his peremptory recall. It embraces also the result of the writer's observations in Kentucky during a brief visit to General Sherman, in command of that department. This portion of the report will be found in another column. It occupies but a couple of paragraphs, but reveals a condition of things which the worst enemy of the Administration could not have pictured in darker colors. According to General Sherman's own statement, the young men of Kentucky—and these constitute the fighting population—were generally Secessionists, and had joined the Confederates. The Union men and the Conservatives would not take up arms against their relatives, and the only hope of saving the State from being annexed to the Southern Confederacy was in heavy reinforcements from the border States. General Sherman estimates that 200,000 men will be required to drive the Confederates across the State line. The arms which had been furnished the Home Guards were either already in the hands of the Confederates or were held by individuals who would not give them up.

The ship F. B. Cutting, which arrived at New York on Tuesday from Liverpool, has on board 572 bales of cotton and 388 bags of rice. The steamer City of Baltimore also brought over 800 bags of rice.

GRAND CONCERT TO-NIGHT.—The lovers of music should bear in mind that the grand concert to be given by Miss Hinkley takes place to-night. She will be assisted by several well-known artistes, and from the large number of seats already secured, there is no doubt the New Assembly Rooms will be filled. We notice by the Washington papers that Miss Hinkley gives a grand concert in that city to-morrow evening.

We take the following announcement from the New York *Herald* of yesterday;—

This afternoon Miss Hinkley and Signor Susini will be united in the bonds of matrimony. They start immediately after the ceremony for Philadelphia, and will perform together in opera to-morrow evening, in Baltimore.

THE REPORTED STOLEN DESPATCHES.

The following card we copy from the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of yesterday. Having copied from the New York *Tribune* the grave charges against Captain Dupont's private Secretary, we cheerfully give place to the refutation of those charges:

TO THE PUBLIC.

Ed. Philadelphia Inquirer:—My brother-in-law, Alexander McKinler, a native and citizen of Philadelphia, and a member of its bar, is the private and confidential Secretary of Flag Officer Dupont. To this post of honor and confidence he was invited by Captain Dupont, and he is now discharging his responsible duty on board the flag-ship Wabash. Private letters have been received from him to-day, dated October 27th. The New York *Tribune* of to-day, under its editorial head, has circulated a report, which has been copied into the *Evening Bulletin*, of this city, under the caption of "Startling Report," that "the private secretary of Commodore Dupont had absconded, carrying with him the maps and charts, and even the sealed orders of the Commodore." The natural effect of this rumor is that Mr. McKinley's name has been most unkindly referred to.

I pronounce the whole story to be a vile calumny, and have, by the advice of counsel, taken measures to trace it to its source, meaning to hold strictly responsible all who contribute to the defamation of an innocent and absent man.

J. W. FAIRES,
No. 245 S. Thirteenth street.

Philadelphia, Oct. 29, 1861.

SPIES ON BOARD OCEAN STEAMERS.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, under date of October 29, writes:

When the City of Baltimore was announced below, this evening, the detective police, agreeably to instructions from Washington, went down the bay to meet her, to see if there were any suspicious persons on board, having or seeking communication with the land of cotton. It is understood that a detective takes passage at Liverpool, and as soon as the New York policeman goes on board he gives him, in private, the result of his experience and observations, and the New Yorker acts accordingly.

The old frigate Brandywine having been renovated at the Brooklyn navy-yard, has left for Hampton Roads, Virginia, with a supply of provisions and stores.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE STEAMER CITY OF BALTIMORE AT NEW YORK.

The screw-steamer City of Baltimore, Capt. Jeffery, which sailed from Liverpool at 9.30 on the morning of the 16th, arrived at New York at six o'clock on Tuesday evening.

AMERICAN MATTERS IN ENGLAND.

EARL RUSSELL ON THE REBELLION.

On the 14th instant the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was honored with a grand reception and dinner at Newcastle upon-Tyne. His Lordship, after dinner, made an address commenting at some length on public affairs, and alluding as follows to the American question:

GENTLEMEN: Let us look for a moment at another part of the world; at another country, which, for my part, I have also observed with the greatest interest—the United States of America. It appears to me that it would be a great misfortune to the world if that experiment in free government which, though not carried on on exactly the same principles as those of our own, was conducted on principles which had been devised with great wisdom—it would be, I say, a very great misfortune if anything were to happen to that State. [Cheers.] I am sorry to say that those events have happened, and we now see two parties contending together, not upon the question of slavery—though that, I believe, is the original cause of the conflict—not contending with respect to free trade and protection, but contending as so many States of the Old World have contended, the one side for empire and the other for power. Far be it from us to set ourselves up as judges in this matter, but I cannot help asking myself, as affairs progress in the contest, to what good end it can lead?

Supposing this contest ended, by the reunion of its different parts, and that the South should agree to enter again with all the rights of the Constitution, should we not again have that fatal subject of slavery brought in along with them? [Hear.] That subject of slavery which caused, no doubt, the disruption, we all agree must, sooner or later, cease from the face of the earth. [Cheers.] Well, then, gentlemen, as you will see, if this quarrel could be made up, should we not have those who differed from Mr. Lincoln at the last election carried back into the Union, and thus, sooner or later, the quarrel would recommence, and perhaps a long civil war follow? On the other hand, supposing the United States completely to conquer and subdue the Southern States; supposing that should be the result of a long military conflict; supposing that should be the result of some years of civil war; should we not have the material prosperity of that country in a great degree destroyed—should we see that respect for liberty which has so long distinguished our North American brethren, and should we not see those Southern men yielding to force, and would not the North be necessitated to keep in subjection those who had been conquered, and would not that very materially interfere with the freedom of nations? And, if that should be the unhappy result to which we at present look forward, if by means such as these the reunion of the States should be brought about, is it not the duty of those men who have embraced the precepts of Christianity to see whether this conflict cannot be avoided? Gentlemen, I have made these observations to you upon matters, as I have said, deeply affecting us all, but not upon matters in which the Government of this country has any immediate power, or, indeed, any immediate interest.

Had they been cases of that kind it would not have been consistent with my duty as Foreign Secretary to speak to you in detail upon such subjects; but, with regard to these duties, I can only point out to you—if it is at all necessary to point out—that the world is disturbed by assertions of nationality, by assertions of authority on the other side, by conflicts and disturbances occurring almost daily in some parts of Europe as well as in America [cheers]—in those cases it is the duty of the Foreign Minister of this country, it is the duty of the head of the Government of this country, to watch closely as to what happens; to respect the independence of all foreign nations, but not to let go any part of that prudence and vigilance which becomes Ministers of England at this time; not to impair any part of the influence of this country, because that influence may be used in the cause of freedom and of humanity ["Hear, hear," and cheers]; not to lower in any respect the power of this country, because that power may be absolutely necessary to preserve the freedom of Europe; to vindicate the independence of nations, and to guard her own dignity and freedom. [Cheers.]

THE FEDERAL BLOCKADE AND BRITISH MARITIME RIGHTS.

THE CASE OF THE HIAWATHA AS DECIDED BY JUDGE BETTS.

From the London Shipping Gazette, Oct. 14.

The decision of Judge Betts, of the District Court of New York, in the case of the British bark Hiawatha, will be read in this country with a feeling somewhat more marked than that of mere astonishment. The case has been upwards of three months under consideration, and the decision of the American court is that the vessel and her cargo are condemned. Are her owners, and the owners of her cargo, to suffer because the vessel happened to be unavoidably detained in the Virginia waters a few days afterwards? The essence of every offence is in the intention, and where it can be clearly shown that there is every disposition to conform to the law, no offence really exists.

This disposition on the part of the Federal authorities to take a technical advantage of British shipowners and merchants is unworthy of a State which still aspires to maritime consequence. We do not hesitate to assert that, so far as our knowledge extends—and we have watched the course of events in the American waters very closely since the outbreak of the civil war—there is not a single instance of a British shipmaster deliberately attempting to break the blockade. Wherever British ships have been caught in positions which have afforded the excuse for seizure by the American cruisers, it has been found either that the knowledge of the blockade had not reached them, or that they believed they had complied with the terms of the notification. It is in the last degree impolitic on the part of the American Government to act in this peremptory manner with the property of British subjects.

The Cabinet of Washington cannot afford just now to put themselves under the ban of public opinion in this country. Mr. Edwards has, however, in our judgment, mistaken the line of defence in attempting to impugn the blockade on international grounds. The blockade of the Southern ports has been recognized by England and wherever that blockade is proved to be efficient. The concession of belligerent rights to the South, involved the correlative right of the Federal Government to blockade the Southern ports, if they had the disposable force to do so. We prefer to rest the cases in question on the facts of each, and if the facts of the Pioneer and Grenslaw resemble those of the Hiawatha, we are quite sure that the condemnation by the American Prize Court is an unwarrantable and unusual application of the law of maritime warfare, and one which neither the British Government nor the British public will acquiesce in.

Paris (Oct. 12) Correspondence of the London Post.

AN ENGLISH VERSION OF PRINCE NAPOLEON'S REPORT.

I hear from a very good source the assurance that his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon has returned thoroughly convinced that the Southern States will never re-enter the Union on any terms, and that the North can never subjugate the South.

A number of French officers, partisans of the Orleans family, were at Washington, soliciting commissions in the Federal army. Several of them took part in Lamoriciere's brief and inglorious campaign in Italy.

THE DUC D'AUMALE ON THE UNION COMMISSIONS OF THE ORLEANS PRINCES.

The following letter has been written by the Duc d'Aumale to one of his friends in France, announcing to him the resolution adopted by his nephews:

TWICKENHAM, Oct. 7, 1861.

My Dear Friend: My two nephews are aids de-camp of General McClellan, the commander-in-chief of the Federal army. I have this moment received the news. I am moved and delighted therewith. These young people are acting like persons of their age, their race and their country. The smell of powder attracts and draws them to the right side. They are fine young fellows. May God guide and guard them.

HENRI D'ORLEANS.

Paris (Oct. 14) Correspondence of London Post.

STILL FURTHER COMMENTS OF THE BRITISH PRESS ON THE SUBJECT.

It is natural enough to find political parties in Paris talking much about the unexpected resolution of the Orleanist princes in taking an active part in the American civil war. Two or three more or less amateur soldiers added to the staff of Gen. McClellan will make little difference on the day of battle; and it is difficult to suppose that the troops of the North will be inspired to extraordinary heroic deeds by the presence of those two amiable princes of royal blood. It is the political consequences likely to result from the Count de Paris and the Duke de Chartres taking service under the Government of Washington which suggest reflection. The Orleanist party in France, it should be known, are fully convinced that the Count of Paris is destined one day to occupy the throne of France, and this is their line of argument:

So long as Napoleon lives we have little chance, but should he be removed before the son arrives at manhood, there is every reason to believe that imperialism will soon fall to pieces, and then France will look to the Orleanists and real parliamentary system of government. This is certainly a probability; but who can speculate on the humor of the French people? A few days after the battle of Waterloo, the universally adored Napoleon I. lost all popularity, and Paris echoed "Vive le Roi," and again knelt down to the Bourbon. No ruler of France was ever more popular with the army and the majority of the people than Napoleon III., but who shall say that such popularity may extend to the son? Nations forget their princes and heroes with wonderful facility. The Nelson monument is an example of that in more serious and constant England.

On the whole, the Orleanists have certainly a reasonable right to suppose they may one day rule again in France, and that is why their party is discussing the wisdom of the princes taking service in America. The Orleanists say the princes did not leave England to become soldiers of the North; they visited America as Prince Napoleon had, simple tourists; but the excitement around them so fired their youthful imaginations with warlike ideas that they, with the permission of the Prince de Joinville, offered their services to the Government of the North, and were accepted. So goes the story in Paris; and then it is added:—That which is also at stake is the Government of the great American Union, which the blood of France contributed to found nearly one hundred years ago.

The names of the sons of the Duke of Orleans, of the grandsons of the King Louis Philippe, may figure with honor upon the glorious list where shines already those of Rochambeau, of Mathieu Dumas, of Segur and of Lafayette. There are, however, others of the Orleanist party who think the step a false one. They say that it is like interfering in a family quarrel, and finally the princes will not be thanked by either party. They argue that a civil war is not the sort of war in which they ought to take part, while it discovers to the world a restlessness and impatience to be conspicuous which it were more prudent to avoid. Many Orleanists say also that the princes should remain quiet, or only make themselves known as the friends of responsible government, a free press, and commercial progress. Such, and not war, is declared to be the spirit of the coming days of our age, and such they should alone show themselves attached to.

From the London Army and Navy Gazette, Oct. 12.

THE NEWS OF THE INTERVENTION RECEIVED IN MEXICO—INCREASED DANGERS TO FOREIGNERS.

Queen Isabella, no doubt elated by her army's brilliant performances in Morocco, is fully bent on a renewal of such exploits in Mexico, the tone of the Spanish papers being most bellicose, and the armed concurrence of England or France treated with scorn. At Toulon (October 8), Admiral Jurien de Graviere had started in the screw frigate Guerriere for the Mexican Gulf, to act as a commander of that station, towards which other war vessels have already gone. There is considerable distaste in France for any joint military operations with Spanish auxiliaries, and Queen Isabella has an opportunity, since the late pontifical denunciation of New Granada, on the southern continent, for imitating her great predecessor of that name, who waged a war of extermination on the Moors of Alhambra, in their day, under ban and anathema.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Oct. 15.

A letter from Mexico, *via* New York, contains the following urgent paragraph regarding the danger to which the proposed intervention may expose the lives and property of the British and other foreign residents there, unless proper means be concurrently taken for their protection. Our government have doubtless received similar advices, and will of course adopt the requisite precautions. It is believed that in a very few days a definite determination will be arrived at by the Foreign Office as to the precise part which this country will assume in the pending operations, and it may be hoped that the first consideration will be to insure the safety of the lives of the foreigners in the republic, and that the other and subsequent measures will be directed, not only to the object of obtaining redress for the pecuniary wrongs inflicted upon British claimants, but also to that of establishing a permanent system of order that shall enable Mexican commerce, which is of especial importance to Great Britain, to be conducted with security and freedom.

Some paragraphs in your paper and private letters lead us to hope that England and France will now take up the Mexican question seriously. We beg, therefore, to call your particular attention to one fact, that if any demonstration is made against the ports, the foreigners in the interior, and especially here in Mexico, will be in great danger, as a very hostile feeling now exists against us, and is continually being worked upon by the priests and others, who try to upset the existing government at any cost, and without any regard to the means they employ. Should any steps be taken, therefore, on the coast, it would be absolutely necessary for the safety of our lives that a force be ready to march up and protect us. We are, as you know, perched up here in a very isolated position, and in case of any danger being anticipated, we should have no means of escape unless supported by a strong guard at least, for the roads are difficult and entirely in the hands of bands of robbers, or other armed guerrillas, who would be but too glad to have a pretext for robbing and murdering on a more extensive scale than they have a chance of doing at present. I trust the English people will not lose sight of these circumstances, and that, should the steps taken be of a nature to warrant the fears expressed, the matter will be brought before the government.

RUSSELL'S LAST LETTER.

From the last published letter of Mr. Russell to the London *Times*, we extract the following:

A WORD WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

In passing through Ohio there were indications among my fellow-passengers of discontent and apprehension—an idea that Government was going a little too far, and that Mr. Seward was somewhat too much of a Grand Vizier in his style of conducting business. *Apropos* of Mr. Seward, I may observe that his acquiescence in certain unknown anonymous accusations in secret memorials against me, and his hypothetical insinuation that I have perverted the hospitality I am said to have received, to the detriment, and have used it for the misrepresentation of Republican institutions, are neither candid, nor generous, nor "hospitable;" nor can they be well reconciled with a spirit of justice, when it is considered that Mr. Seward declares he never read the letter complained of, and therefore did not know what it contained, although he appears to have accepted as true all the representations, whatever they may have been, of those who thought fit to address memorials to him respecting my communications to you.

Before I left Washington, I wrote to Mr. Seward to ask if any such memorials had been received, and stated that I was anxious to reply to them; but the reply from the State Department was that Mr. Seward had not seen any such documents as I referred to. With the matter itself I must leave you to deal, merely remarking that I utterly deny I have abused any "hospitality" whatever. Mr. Seward is surely the last man in the world, or ought to be, at all events, who would restrict freedom of speech on the part of a foreigner, even though he may not be more intelligent or respectable than the other foreigners who have entered the ranks of an army which, according to Mr. Lincoln, contains the materials for Cabinets, Ministers and Generals, wholesale in its file. If he had read the letter referred to, he would have been utterly astonished at the exceeding absurdity of any charges based upon it of enmity to the United States or their Minister of Government—though I may be permitted to say I don't like *lettres de cachet* or arrests by telegram, and their refusal of bail.

Let the members of an English club picture such a scene as this: A body of men in plain clothes march up the steps, forbid any one to leave the house, place guards in the hall, take the keys out of the doors, proceed to tear up the floors, to disturb the cellars and throw over the coals—refuse to show any warrant to any of the members, and merely state that they are looking for concealed arms by authority of the Marshal, and then leave as they came, without the production of warrant, or showing in dress, uniform, or badge, that they are really constables, or employed by any authority whatever. And yet this is what took place at the Maryland Club in Baltimore the day of my arrival—a club of the most respectable gentlemen in the State—without a word of excuse, explanation or apology. It is not perverting hospitality, nor is it hostility to republican institutions, to condemn such acts as these.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Oct. 30.

BAD POLICY.—The New York journals are again at work with their mischievous exaggerations, magnifying the naval expedition in the same inflated terms which they used about the Grand Army previous to the march of McDowell to Bull Run. The world is now challenged to look on with admiration upon the vast naval preparations which are being made for a blow upon the sea coast against rebellion. It is told that this is the greatest demonstration of the kind ever undertaken upon this continent, and nothing sufficiently magnificent can be found to compare it to but the Spanish armada which, nearly three hundred years ago, was knocked to pieces in the British Channel by storm and shot. Now if any similar catastrophe should happen to our expedition, and it is not beyond the chances of disaster, from the dangerous service it is engaged in, all the great anticipations which this injudicious exaggeration and bombastic boasting are likely to create in the public mind, will be followed by a reaction fatal to our cause at home and abroad, for the idea of the strength and power of the Confederates would rise in the same proportion to our reverse, and the Government would be paralyzed in any further efforts against them.

We all know what a shock the public mind received by the Bull Run disaster, coming so unexpectedly after the boast of what the "grand army" was to do so soon as it commenced its movement. Bull Run dissipated all these air-blown expectations, and proved that the "grand army" was really nothing better than a military mob—the mere raw material of a grand army—but lacking, at that time, everything, except courage and enthusiasm, to make its strength efficient in the field. Experience in the present rebellion has given abundant evidence that our navy is not yet up to the mark, and it is likely, from the peaceful habits it has acquired, to make many blunders before it gets to warlike efficiency. The business it is now going upon will give it the experience required; but it is time enough to boast of its effectiveness after it has accomplished something that the public mind can look upon with satisfaction and assurance that it is really one of the arms of our defence. It is time enough to speak of its power when it has shown its strength. All previous boasting is ridiculous as well as injudicious, and tends to lessen any real advantage that may be gained by its coming far short of the unreasonable expectations such bombast has created.

From the Boston Post.

THE FISHING FLEET.—Four hundred and thirty fishing vessels were in sight from Boston Light on Friday last, and we learn they have been quite successful on our coast of late. The season for cod and mackerel is now nearly over, and in the next two or three weeks most of the vessels will "haul up." Out of the thousands of hardy men employed, scores of the more patriotic will probably come forward and man the new gunboats now rapidly approaching completion. Their services are wanted, as good seamen are getting scarce. No one will question the bravery of men who make their trips in midwinter to Georges Shoal, in pursuit of halibut, notwithstanding the fact that a large number go there each year to return no more. These men are probably fair representatives of our New England fishermen. It is to be hoped it may fall to the lot of such of them as enlist in the navy to be placed under commanders possessing some of the qualities of Paul Jones; for we feel sure they would act well their part in restoring and maintaining the honor of the stars and stripes.

THE REAL TRAITORS.—The Boston *Courier* of the 29th inst. has the following paragraph in reference to the release of prisoners from Fort Lafayette:

The Government is rapidly clearing Fort Lafayette of the political prisoners recently confined there. To many, at least, it must be as much a matter of astonishment why they were discharged, as it was in the beginning why they were sent there,—since we learn that no information has been afforded to them, in either case. Still, the release is a good thing. Let us hope, that this jail delivery is to make room for the real traitors, who are plotting against the Union,—who are doing their best to undermine the Government—who openly revile it, not for its misdeeds, but for the good that is in it—in a word, for doing all it knows to uphold itself and to save the country. Let us have the class of men alluded to—everybody knows their names—forthwith to Layfayette—and we believe the news sent South would be more effectual than any army to end the campaign.

REMOVAL OF THE STATE PRISONERS FROM FORT LAFAYETTE.—The State prisoners confined in Fort Lafayette are all to be removed to Fort Warren, in Boston harbor, which has for some time been fitting up for their accommodation. The object of the change is not divulged, but it is believed to be the intention of the Government to put the fort in a more perfect state of defence for the protection of the harbor of New York. Captain Morley, formerly sailing-master of the United States steamer Dawn, who was arrested a few days ago in Washington on suspicion of doing away with a signal book belonging to the navy, was yesterday afternoon honorably released from Fort Lafayette, he being a strong Union man.—*N. Y. Tribune, Oct. 30.*

The Federal Government has authorized the construction of a line of telegraph along the Ohio river, from the mouth of the Miami to the boundary line of Indiana, the work to be commenced immediately.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Oct. 1.

MINERAL WEALTH OF THE PACIFIC STATES.

The wonderful spirit for exploration and adventure, as well as for investigation into the mineral resources of this side of the continent generally, which has prevailed continuously since the Frazer river excitement of 1858, has already been productive of highly important results.

The new mining fields, developed within the period named, in British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, and for hundreds of miles along the eastern borders of the Sierra Nevada, are already giving employment to probably 30,000 people, nearly one-half of whom are in Washoe county alone.—The amount of silver and gold now finding its way to this city from Nevada Territory is conceded by bankers, and other well informed parties, to not fall far short of $500,000 per month, and $6,000,000 is not an extravagant estimate of the annual yield of Nevada from this time forth, while it will astonish no one if, after a few years, $15,000,000 or more should come to be the average product.

But these large additions to our mining resources do not by any means determine their boundaries.—Patient exploration, by experienced miners, continues along the undeveloped borders of more than a thousand miles of mineral country; and the continued discoveries of silver and gold in the Humboldt river region, as well as farther north, on the yet unexplored borders of Oregon and Washington, may almost be taken as evidence that we have as yet only found one edge of the great mineral field of North America.

These extensive developments, during the past three years, are undoubtedly among the principal causes that have created so much confidence and prosperity in this city. While the extent of our mineral resources is so largely increased, and so much greater still in prospective, the discovery of silver, and the greater success attending quartz mining enterprises, have removed many doubts formerly existing as to the permanency of our chief sources of wealth. We now see clearly what could not be so readily proved in 1855 '56, '57 and '58, that there are mineral resources yet to be developed such as cannot fail to make the opportunities for acquiring wealth on this coast better than anywhere else in the world, even after we can count our population by millions instead of by hundreds of thousands.

From the Boston Courier, Oct. 29.

LARGE ARMIES.

It is not generally known that there is now concentrated on the banks of the Potomac a larger body of troops than has ever been congregated in modern times, except in the battle of Leipsic. Neither Gustavus Adolphus, nor Frederic the Great, Wellington, nor Louis Napoleon, had ever under his immediate command anything like the number which is now under the command of General McClellan. Frederic the Great never led into the field more than 70,000 men at a time, but all his great battles were fought and won with bodies of troops ranging between 30,000 and 60,000. Napoleon, when at Austerlitz, vanquished with 80,000 men the united Russian and Austrian armies, counting about 100,000 men. At Jena and Auerstadt, there were about 130,000 men under the command of the Emperor of the French. The battle of Wagram was fought with 140,000 men against the Austrians, and in the equally celebrated battle at Borodino, about 160,000 Frenchmen were opposed to the Russians. The decisive battle at Waterloo was fought with only 80,000 Frenchmen against Wellington with 75,000. But the battle of Leipsic set in motion a gigantic army of 420,000 men, Napoleon having under his command about 150,000, and the united forces of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, about 270,000. This was the only battle during Napoleon's wars, in which the number of soldiers confronting each other was greater than the American armies on the Potomac at this moment. Gen. McClellan has under his command at least 200,000 men, and Beauregard not less than 170,000, perhaps more. At the great battle of Solferino the French and Italians had 140,000 men, against 130,000 Austrians; and at the siege of Sevastopol the allies never had more than 150,000 against 125,000 Russians. It will appear from this comparison that the armies which are confronting each other on the Potomac were exceeded in numbers only by those vast armies which, on the plains of Leipsic, decided the fate of Europe.

It has been judicially decided in Boston that a contract of enlistment does not bind a man if he was drunk when he entered into it. The case came before Judge Dewey on the petition of Mary Flun, for the discharge of her husband, a soldier in the regular army, on the ground that at the time of his enlistment he was so drunk as not to know what he was doing, and that as soon as he became sober he repudiated the act and asked to be released from its obligation. These allegations were sustained by evidence, and the Judge held that an enlistment was but a contract between the Government and the individual; that it implied an assenting mind on the part of the individual, and that a person so drunk as not to know what he was about was incapable of legal assent. The Court accordingly ordered the discharge of the man. This ruling is of general application, and it should admonish recruiting officers not to enlist any man when intoxicated.—*Phila. Ledger.*

MARRIED.

On the 17th September, by Rev. Dr. McCron, THOMAS MEEKINS, of Baltimore city, to Miss SOPHIE J. COWAN, of Baltimore county, Md.

On the 23d instant, at Walnut Valley, by Rev. A. DeWitt, S. R. RUSSELL, of Washington, D. C., to Miss AMELIA LEWIS, of Cecil county, Md.

In Columbia, on the 13th of April, by Rev. J. Grimes, Mr. I. F. NES, U. S. N., to Miss ADDES S. FULTON, daughter of the late Thomas H. Fulton, of Maryland, both of York.

DIED.

On the 29th instant, GEORGE MILLEMUN, in the 83d year of his age.

On Monday evening, at her son-in-law's, Wm. McCormick, ANNE WHEELER, aged 68 years, native of the county Wexford, Ireland.

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ACCEPTANCE OF THE UNION JUDICIAL NOMINEES.

The Committee of the Baltimore City Union Judicial Convention have to inform the public that in answer to letters addressed to the several candidates, have received the following replies:

JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 25th, 1861.

Gentlemen: Your letter