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BALTIMORE.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1861.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

The proclamation of Major-General Dix, with reference to the election which takes place on the 6th instant, will unquestionably attract attention, not only by reason of the high source from whence the instructions emanate, but also in consequence of the important duties assigned to the Judges of Election, the Marshals, and their subordinates. The proclamation is skilfully drawn up, and will well repay a careful analysis.

We give some interesting extracts from the latest foreign journals, by which it will be seen that American affairs constitute the most prominent topic of discussion abroad, and that the general opinion is unchanged in regard to the ultimate result of the war. Perhaps the most important news from England is that which refers to the speedy re-assembling of Parliament, and the increasing anxiety of the Lancashire manufacturers and their numerous operatives with respect to the future supply of cotton. Some of the London journals allude, with evident satisfaction, to the efforts made by the French Chambers of Commerce to induce the Emperor to take some steps towards raising the blockade of the Southern ports, and the hope is freely expressed that the English and French Governments will act in concert in this important matter.

The Carrollton (Ky.) *Signs of the Times*, of the 24th inst., has private information of two more battles in Kentucky. One, it says, occurred on Saturday, the 19th, about eight miles this side of Mumfordsville, near Bacon's Creek, in which the Federal forces were repulsed with considerable loss. The *Times* learns that on the following Sunday night one hundred coffins were sent out from Louisville; and on Monday night forty-seven bodies were sent back to that city for interment. The other fight occurred near Wild Cat, between Gen. Zollicoffer's forces and the Federal troops—the latter "retiring" with heavy loss. The *Times* also says that Zollicoffer is pressing on toward Lexington, and that there are over 6,000 troops left to guard Cumberland Gap. The Louisville *Journal* refers to the above statements, and pronounces them both false.

The New York *Times* publishes an interesting letter from "Our Own Correspondent" in Washington, dated Oct. 28, in which the writer says: "Of course there are a thousand conjectures as to the destination of the great naval expedition, but I rather suspect its field of operations will be along Pamlico Sound." The same writer says that the Garibaldi regiment, instead of using tents, have built huts from corn stalks, and doors taken from houses that have been demolished in Virginia. They are of every imaginable shape and proportion, and as a general thing, look like the "huts of the Hottentots of South Africa; there has been no regularity in pitching the camp, and the huts stand around as if they had been shaken down from the clouds and dropped miscellaneously into the field."

The rumors of the retirement of General Scott, which have been afloat for some days, have been verified, he having yesterday by a letter signified to the President his desire to vacate the position of Commander-in-Chief of the American army. The general order of President Lincoln says "that upon his own application to the President of the United States, Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott is ordered to be placed, and hereby is placed, upon the retired list of the army of the United States, without reduction in his current pay, subsistence or allowances." After the letter of General Scott had been read in Cabinet meeting, the members waited upon took place, the particulars of which are detailed elsewhere.

The state of affairs on the Lower Potomac is reported by arrivals at Washington yesterday evening to be unchanged. The work on the Federal batteries on the Maryland shore was progressing rapidly, and a number of guns had already been mounted. The Confederate steamer Page was still in the mouth of Quantico Creek.

Proclamation.

The following proclamation was issued by General Dix yesterday afternoon:

HEADQUARTERS,
BALTIMORE, Nov. 1st, 1861.

To the U. S. Marshal of Maryland, and the Provost Marshal of the City of Baltimore:

Information has come to my knowledge that certain individuals, who formerly resided in this State, and are known to have been recently in Virginia bearing arms against the authority and the forces of the United States, have returned to their former homes, with the intention of taking part in the election of the 6th of November inst., thus carrying out at the polls the treason they have committed in the field.

There is reason also to believe that other individuals, lately residents of Maryland, who have been engaged in similar acts of hostility to the United States, or in actively aiding and abetting those in arms against the United States, are about to participate in the election for the same treacherous purpose, with the hope of carrying over the State by disloyal votes to the cause of rebellion and treason.

I, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me to arrest all persons in rebellion against the United States, require you to take into custody all such persons, in any of the election districts or precincts in which they may appear at the polls to effect their criminal attempt to convert the elective franchise into an engine for the subversion of the Government, and for the encouragement and support of its enemies.

In furherance of this object, I request the judges of election of the several districts and precincts of the State, in case any such person shall present himself and offer his vote, to commit him until he can be taken into custody by the authority of the United States.

And I call on all good and loyal citizens to support the judges of election, the United States Marshal and his deputies, and the Provost Marshal of Baltimore, and the police, in their efforts to secure a free and fair expression of the voice of the people of Maryland, and, at the same time, to prevent the ballot boxes from being polluted by treasonable votes.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General commanding.

The Opera.

At the request of many citizens, the management having charge of the concert on Thursday night, have been induced to give an Operatic entertainment at the New Assembly Rooms this evening; when the charming comic Opera of *Don Pasquale*, by Donizetti, will be produced with a strong cast—Miss Hinkley sustaining the *role* of Norina, Brignoli that of Ernesto, Susini his great part of Don Pasquale, and Mancusi that of Malatesta. A full orchestra is promised with Signor Muzio as director. We should think after a short hearing of Miss Hinkley, that the coquettish *role* of Norina would suit her to perfection, while we are satisfied that Brignoli, who will not disappoint us as he did on Thursday night, will prove a most agreeable Ernesto. There is one duo, "Tornami a dir," for soprano and tenor, which we announce in advance as the gem of the evening, that will amply repay any one for their attendance. The Opera is sparkling throughout, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. Herr Mollenhauer will favor us upon the violoncello with "the Carnival" and Schuberth's "Ave Maria," and Verdi's "Miserere" will also be given. Persons desiring good seats would do well to make early application at McCaffrey's, this evening, as the sale yesterday was large.

The Albany *Atlas and Argus* thinks the most pertinent question in reference to Fremont that will be asked in the future will be, "Why was Gen. Fremont appointed to take command of an army over the heads of those who possessed superior qualifications in every respect, and who would have led our troops to victory instead of defeat?" A General who never won a battle—a statesman who never said or did a wise thing—a guide and explorer who always lost his way—a millionaire without a dime in his pocket—a commissary whose soldiers starve to death on an average allowance of one beef per man per day—his advancement to his present position will more than anything else puzzle the historian, who fails to understand how completely political partizanship has overshadowed every consideration of prudence and patriotism in the early period of this unhappy war.

From the Boston Courier, Oct. 31.

The following sentence was quoted in this paper from the lecture recently delivered by Mr. Sumner, Senator of Massachusetts, before the "Fraternity":

"The signs are, that the Government is not strong enough to save the Union, and at the same time to save slavery."

It has come back to us from the army; and from those who probably know nothing of Mr. Sumner, except his factious reputation. The brave soldiers, who are fighting for the Constitution and the Union, do not understand this, and send to inquire, whether it has reference to Mr. Charles Sumner, the Senator from Massachusetts, or some other of that name." We do not wonder at their hesitation.

EUROPE.

From the London Times, Oct. 16.

AN ENGLISH PROPHECY OF A DESOLATING CIVIL WAR.

When the great schism in the American republic was first announced, one of our most liberal politicians remarked in Parliament that so free and intelligent a people as the citizens of the Union might be soon expected to settle their differences, and discard the unnatural arbitrament of the sword.—Never was a prediction more signally falsified by events. Although the dead lock of the main armies on the Potomac has given ample opportunity for negotiation, the war spirit has never shown the least symptom of subsidence. There appears, indeed, to be a peace party in America, but it is so utterly insignificant that we should never have been aware of its existence except for the ferocious invectives with which its supposed doctrines are occasionally assailed. Parties are undoubtedly beginning to show themselves in the North, and probably also in the South, but the sentence of all alike is for open war. Whether, in short, we regard the position of affairs from a political or from a military point of view, the result is the same.—We can discern no prospect of peace as the sequel either of victory or compromise, and the longer the war is protracted the more complicated and intractable do its causes appear.

When we examine the questions which have set North and South at variance, we can discover nothing to promise an effectual solution of the difficulty. There is more thought of slavery among the Southerners than among their adversaries. The people of the North, with the exception of a small party, confined mostly to the New England States, are quite content to leave the slaveholders alone, but the people of the South are really anxious for their "property," and are actuated, no doubt, to a great extent by this motive in taking up arms. Still, the more we observe the more certain does it appear that, even if the slavery question could be adjusted, the South would be sundered from the North in feeling and policy as completely as ever. Take, for instance, the State of Maryland as an example. There, although slaves are kept, there is very little partiality for slavery. If the slaveholders saw their way to such a consummation, they would gladly be rid of their living chattels, and yet Maryland is as hostile to the North in sentiment and temper as South Carolina itself.

It really seems as if the social equality enforced in America had produced as its fruit a deep political antagonism. In every quarter, and in every report, we find traces of violent collision between class and class. Men seem ready to adopt even the desperate alternative of a new nationality rather than accept the government or the fraternity of those whom they consider their inferiors. The Federal Government is spoken of as representing a class whose ascendency no gentleman could accept. It is remarkable to observe the prominence which this strange feeling is assuming. We might fancy we were reading the history of Bourbonism in La Vendee, or Jacobitism in England. The description given of the saloons in Washington is like that of the saloons in the Faubourg St. Germain. The ladies are all on the side of the Confederates, and, if General Beauregard should ever succeed in entering Washington and Baltimore, he would be received, we are told, with universal acclamations.

This, however, except as one more symptom of the national discord, is not a very important matter. If the Unionists have none but fine ladies and fine gentleman against them, their work will be easy. If it is to be a battle between Cavaliers and Puritans, with fashion and not faith, at the bottom of the strife, the Cavaliers will not be winners. We notice this feature only as indicating what a variety of causes must be at work to convulse and rend the Union. Even if the New Englanders would consent to wink at slavery the antagonism between two great sections of the people—between agriculturists and manufacturers, free traders and protectionists, aristocrats and democrats, land owners and levellers—would be as decided as ever.

It may be urged that we in England find no difficulty in reconciling all these diversities of opinion with a national unity which no party would ever dream of assailing. But we in England are not situated as people are situated in America. There distinctions of opinion are, unfortunately, identified with divisions of territory, and this territory is so vast that there naturally seems room for separate establishments. With us, too, power is distributed and circulated far more generally than in America, and is exercised with far greater moderation. We are all trained to give as well as take—to win without tyrannizing, and to lose without malice. We are not under the absolute dominion of any one class. We do not see men qualified for public life rejecting their natural career, and leaving the control of public affairs to their inferiors in station and intelligence. It is in these respects that the Americans have suffered, and now, unhappily, the passions of actual war have been let loose to aggravate and intensify the evil. War breeds war. Fighting to some natures soon becomes a pastime, and we should not be much surprised to find that Federalists and Confederates in the outlying States conducted and continued their hostilities without much deference either to one government or the other.

From the London Times.

PROSPECTS OF THE AMERICAN WAR.

If we turn to the prospects of the war itself, we shall find even less reason to hope for a speedy or definite conclusion. In Virginia, where the main forces of the belligerents still confront each other, it is probable that the Northern army has been gradually acquiring a preponderance of strength and power. Perhaps we might safely assume that it is now intrinsically superior to the army of the South, but the Southerners have an advantage of [illegible] the defensive. So long as they hold the Federal army in check, they are substantially successful. They appear now to have retired from their first position, but the retirement seems attributed to strategetic reasons only, and, from all we can learn, it leaves them as strong as before. They have repudiated the authority of the Federal Government, renounced their allegiance to the Union, founded a new Confederacy, and entered upon a new national career.

All this they have done, and so long as they continue to do so, or, in other words, so long as they defy their antagonists in the field and bar the approaches to their own territory against all the force which the North can bring, they may claim to be victorious. They are at war, no doubt, but they are fighting under their own flag. Their independence has to be defended, but still it exists. They have got a President, a Congress, and an army of their own, and, except that they are threatened with invasion, they are as well off as they wish to be. To the Northerners, on the contrary, every day of inaction is a day of defeat. They are fighting, not to keep something, but to regain something, and until they actually regain the lost Provinces of the Union they are virtually worsted in the struggle. Consequently, if they are to win, they must advance—that *is* to say, they must assume the offensive, and attack the Confederates in their chosen positions. If they should succeed in this formidable operation, which by the last advices seems to be imminent, they will still have to pursue a retiring army over an enormous territory, and to occupy in some manner or other the territory itself. It seems hardly conceivable that, in defiance of the population, such a conquest could be ever maintained.

From the London Chronicle of Oct. 15.

THE COMING BATTLE AND COTTON.

We have already stated our conviction that victory by the Confederates, giving them possession of Washington, and making them the *de facto* masters of the situation, would cause their immediate recognition as an independent sovereign power, by the Governments of France and England. But it may be they have lost, or will lose, the battle, and be driven still farther back into Virginia; or that this battle—so confidently expected—may be yet delayed, and the actual state of suspense prolonged. In either case the position of the cotton interests in England would be intensely aggravated, and no hope could be entertained that the Federal Government would either raise the blockade of the Southern ports, or be able to get possession of the cotton crop in time to supply the wants of ourselves, of France, and other manufacturing nations. What is to be done in such a contingency? Who is to answer the question and meet the exigencies which are involved?

France, as was seen by a paragraph in our journal yesterday, has already started the initiative, which of right belonged to England. Several of the Chambers of Commerce have taken the bold and decisive measure of memorializing the Emperor to raise the blockade and acknowledge the Confederate States. In how far this example may act on our own manufacturing towns remains to be seen. Are our sagacious business men resolved to await the progress of the campaign on the Potomac? Or are the complications of trade so intricate, that any decisive measures of compulsory pressure must be deprecated as unwise? We hope and believe that the two Governments, at least, are acting in concert. France assuredly expects that "England will do her duty" in this case. That duty is, beyond doubt, to be ready and well prepared to effect, in conjunction with her ally, a prompt, a humane, but not premature, solution of this question, unmoved by the false pretexts of Federalist partisans, or the convulsive sophistries of their British organs, as to the war being one between freedom and slavery.

We learn that our Cabinet is to assemble "for the dispatch of business" one the 1st of November. The proper season for the dispatch of cottons will not wait so long, and the unemployed workmen, gazing on the stagnant machinery of Lancashire, may become more impatient and more troublesome as time advances. In fact, the symptoms of a crisis is perhaps more imminent than it seems to be to short-sighted politicians and disciples of the *laissez faire* principles of a cold and remorseless political economy.

Compiegne (Oct. 13) Correspondence of London Times.

THE KING OF HOLLAND AT THE COURT OF FRANCE.

RECEPTION OF HIS MAJESTY BY NAPOLEON.

The King of Holland arrived here yesterday at half-past 5 o'clock in the afternoon. His Majesty had rather a long journey of it, having left the Hague at half past 2 o'clock in the morning. The royal train reached Cologne at 9, and the station of Jeumont, on the French frontier, at half-past 2 o'clock, where the imperial train was in waiting to carry him on.

Colonel Fave, the Marquis de Conegliano, and the Marquis de Caux received his Majesty at the frontier. M. Lightenvelt, the Dutch Minister at Paris, and M. Berg de Middelburg, Councillor of Legation, were also in attendance there. The King was accompanied by M. de Kock, Chamberlain; General de Lynden, Count Shouckaert de Schanburg, and Baron Dumonceau, aids-de-camp; Capt. Van Capellen, of the navy, and M. Vollenhoven, Burgomaster of Amsterdam. Count de Sartiges, the French Minister at the Hague, was also with his Majesty.

At a quarter past 5 o'clock the Emperor, in the uniform of a general officer, and wearing the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Oaken Crown, arrived at the railway station at Compiegne, accompanied by Generals Fleury and Molard, his aides-de-camp, and Gen. Clerambault. The imperial train arrived in ten minutes after. King William III., a fine-looking man, and wearing his full beard, was in military uniform, with the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor. The two sovereigns, after having shaken hands in the most cordial manner, presented to each other the persons who accompanied them.

The King and the Emperor then entered alone one of the carriages-and-four in waiting, and, escorted by a detachment of the Guides, left for the palace. Gen. Clerambault and Baron de Bourgoing were on horseback on either side. The crowd which had assembled cheered their Majesties loudly.

The Empress and the Prince Imperial, with the Princess Mathilde and the Princess Anna Murat, were in waiting under the grand vestibule. Her Majesty wore a blue dress and the Prince the uniform of a Grenadier of the Guard.

The King, on alighting from the carriage, kissed her Majesty's hand, and also embraced the young Prince.

The Cent Gardes and the Zouaves were drawn up in the Cour d'Honneur, and a detachment of the former were stationed on the steps of the grand staircase.

After the first salutations the King offered his arm to the Empress, and the party ascended to the apartments.

This day there is to be a promenade in the forest, and on Monday a stag hunt, a grand dinner at seven o'clock, the *curee* by torch light at nine, and afterwards a theatrical representation.

On Tuesday the King will accompany the Emperor to Paris, when the two sovereigns will dine at the Tuileries.

On Wednesday a shooting excursion is to take place at Versailles, and a breakfast in the forest. The Emperor will return to Compiegne in the evening and the King to Paris, where his Majesty will remain two days.

THE LAST MOMENTS OF THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

The following are the terms in which the *Journal de St. Petersburg* of the 8th of October announced the death of the Emperor of China:—Accounts from Pekin of the 24th August make known the death of the Bogdokhan. In the morning of that day two decrees in the Pekin *Gazette* set forth that, by his will, he had nominated his eldest son heir of the Celestial Empire, and had decided that a council of eight personages should advise him, the said council consisting of Zsai-youah, (I-tsin-wan,) Douan-houa, (Tchen-tsin-wan,) Sou-houa, Tsin-toa, Moulin, Kouan-youan, Don-ban, and Tsiao-youin. The name of Prince Kong, it will be observed, does not appear in this list. At two in the afternoon the public announcement was made that the Bogdokhan had breathed his last. All business was ordered to be suspended for twenty days as a mark of mourning. Tranquillity was not disturbed in the capital.

SHORT CROPS IN IRELAND.

The deficiency in the European harvests is found by every mail to be computed in higher and still higher figures. In Ireland, where we had supposed there was a fair yield, the crops are also now reported to be short. The Dublin *Evening Post* of the 12th of October has two editorials on the subject. After mentioning that the agricultural result in that island is now pretty well ascertained, it says that this "result is far more unsatisfactory than had been represented in any of the previous accounts." The wheat was less than half average, and of greatly inferior quality. Barley, turnips, hay, etc., were all much beneath an average, though, fortunately for the dairymen and the graziers, there was a good growth of "after grass." Oats were more broadly sown than usual, and happily yielded very well, forming the farmer's almost sole reliance to meet his rent. But the result of the potato crop is truly dismal. The *Post* says the blight was far more disastrous than in any year since 1846, the commencement of the "great famine." The first estimates of the loss sustained in that important crop varied from twenty to sixty million dollars, but it was afterwards found to be full ninety million dollars! The estimates of this year's deficit below a fair crop are now placed by good judges at thirty-five million dollars. We gladly think, with the *Post*, that this deficit does not foreshadow famine, because the mouths to feed are far fewer now than then, and the national diet is not half so exclusively of potatoes.

From the New York Post, Oct. 31.

THE CASE OF THE SAVANNAH PRIVATEERSMEN—DISAGREEMENT OF THE JURY.

The United States Circuit Court met at 11 o'clock this morning to receive the verdict of the jury in the case of the Savannah privateersmen.

Half an hour after the opening of the Court the jury entered. Some feeling was manifested on the part of the spectators, though it had been believed that no agreement would be reached, but the principal feature of the court-room was the altered appearance of a portion of the prisoners, especially the seamen, who have hitherto exhibited very little concern in regard to their situation, apparently believing themselves quite safe. Baker, Charleston and Passallaigue, on the entrance of the jury, endeavored to conceal the emotion it was evident they felt, and they were nearly successful, while the remainder of the men, as their names were called, exhibited the most lively interest.

After the names of the jurymen had been called, the clerk asked if they had agreed upon a verdict?

Foreman—We have not.

On this announcement some disappointment was manifested on the part of the spectators—there was no other demonstration whatever.

The expression of the prisoners' countenances soon subsided into indifference, and most of them scarcely regarded the proceedings thereafter.

The Court—Is there any prospect of agreement?

Foreman—No prospect at all.

The Court—Is the opinion of the foreman that of the other jurymen?

Another Juryman—It seems to be so. So far as I can see there seems to be no chance of agreement.

The Court (Judge Nelson)—If the Court supposed there was any fair, reasonable prospect of your coming to a verdict, it would be inclined to direct you to return and consider the facts further. But you have been out twenty hours, and unless there is a possibility—a probability—that you will agree, we are not inclined to cause you to renew [illegible]

The Court—We discharge you from a further consideration of this case.

After a pause the United States District Attorney Smith moved the case for trial again at as early a day as the convenience of the Court would allow.

District Attorney Smith named Monday, November 11, as the day for a new trial, as that period would probably be the earliest when a jury could be obtained.

Judge Nelson remarked that that would be too soon. There was not time to empanel a jury. As far as he was personally concerned, he could not be present before the 20th of next month, as it was necessary he should attend to other business at the Court. The trial must be postponed until the next term.

The prisoners were then, by order of the Court, remanded. There is no day appointed or indicated for a new trial.

The jury, at the time of its discharge, stood, in relation to the following:

Eight for conviction of the whole of the prisoners; four opposed. Three of the latter favored a verdict of guilty in the cases of the three first officers.

ADVENTURE OF A SNAKE HUNTER.

A correspondent of the Wheeling *Intelligencer* gives the following:

Captain Baggs was crippled with the rheumatism, and the Surgeon of Colonel Tyler's regiment advised him to go home awhile to recruit his health. The Captain left us with the Colonel. While gone, the Colonel sent for me to know if I could get over to Floyd's advance, and see what their force was, &c., at the same time cautioning me to be careful. I told the Colonel that that was what I was there for; at the same time I asked him if he would let Sam Drake accompany me. He said for me to do as I wished, but to be careful.

Sam says: "Cummings, are we going in this uniform?"

I told him we had better try the farmers' disguise, for that was the best in the mountains.

We started up the Gauley river, and as we were then above the bridge, we know we must cross the river. Here we were in a dilemma. I told Sam to come on, something would turn up so we could get over. We kept on our way, now climbing up the rugged steep of the overhanging rocks of the mountains the Gauley flows through, then again diverging into a narrow valley. We crept along the base of the mountains for fear of surprise. We had got up the river as far as we cared about venturing on that side, and we stopped to hold a council of war.

"Down, Sam!" I said. "Do you hear that noise?"

We both got down in the bushes and listened.—Some fellow was going down the river in a dugout, singing Dixie. We crept to the river shore and here we saw the fellow, whom I knew to be a Secesh, paddling along at his ease, singing his favorite song.

I remarked to Sam, "I'll change that tune to Yankee Doodle."

Sam cautioned me against firing, but I told him there was no danger, as we must be some six miles from their camp.

"I'll have that dug-out, at any rate; so here goes."

I took good aim, and Dixie was hushed, and old Secesh tumbled into the river.

"Well, Cummings," said Sam, "that was a good shot."

"Never mind, Sam, you get the canoe and I'll watch for more of them."

Sam got the boat, and we crossed the river.

I was somewhat at my wits' end to know how I was to get into their camp. I hadn't made up my mind when the pickets hailed us:

"Halt there! Which way?"

I had my old flint-lock, horse pistol pointed at Sam, and told them this was a Yankee prisoner I had brought along, and I wanted him put in jail, for he had been the terror of the neighborhood since them tarnal Yankees had come out there; that he had killed several loyal men, and I wanted him dealt with accordingly. This was sufficient for a passport, so we went on in.

I delivered Sam up, had him put in the guard house, loafed around camp awhile, waiting for something to turn up so I could relieve Sam. A Confederate captain, named George W. Stull came along, and asked me where I lived. I told him I lived on the Peters' creek road.

"How far from the Yankee camp?" he asked.

"About five miles."

"Are you well acquainted with the country there?"

I told him very well. He said:

"You are the man I want. I have been looking for you for some time."

I then told him I had a friend in his jail for getting drunk and raising a fuss, and I wanted him to go along. He went to the guard-house and took Sam out to go with me. He then detailed eight men out of his company to go on a scouting expedition.

We all started for a reconnoissance of the Yankee camp; went down the river with the rifles the Captain had given us, until we came to where we had left the dug-out. After three of us got in, one of the shaps said:—

"Charley, don't this look like the boat Alexander Taylor started a scouting in this morning?"

I told him that canoe belonged to old Bill Hendricks that lived down the river a couple of miles. They were satisfied. I ferried them all over. We travelled along until we were descending a high bluff when Sam noticed a smoke.

I had posted the boys before I left to look out for me when I came, no matter who was with me.

We advanced cautiously to where the fire was; they asked us who had camped there; I told them the Yankee Snake Hunters, and that they were prisoners.

Just then the Snake Hunters raised all around at a charge bayonet. The "Rebs" acknowledged they had been sold, so we marched them off to the guard-house, and subsequently they were sent to Columbus, Ohio.

From the Boston Courier, Oct. 30.

FAMILIES DIVIDED BY THE CIVIL WAR.

The division of families in the war is strikingly illustrated in the case of two of the most distinguished families in Kentucky. Henry Clay, the grandson of the statesman, is assistant adjutant under Brig. Gen. Richard W. Johnson, in Kentucky. His uncle, James B. Clay, is a violent secessionist, now under bonds to appear for trial for treason. Another uncle—Thomas, in the U. S. service—is responsible for the appearance for trial of James B. Clay. A brother, Thomas Clay, Jr., is on the staff of Gen. Beauregard. His sister's husband, with whom young Clay resides in Louisville, has lately entered the United States service, with two other brothers, for the war. Here is another example; John J. Crittenden has one son who is a brigadier general in the Confederate service, after having served and been honored by the government for many years. Another son is a brigadier general in the army of the Union, but holding his commission from the State of Kentucky. Another holds the rank of captain in the Federal army. John J. Crittenden himself, at the age of 76, bears arms as a private in the Home Guard of Frankfort.

From the Philadelphia Press, Oct. 31.

DIPLOMATIC WEDDING.—The rumors in fashionable circles for some months, of a marriage between one of the high officials of her Britannic Majesty's Government in the United States and the daughter of a distinguished and much-esteemed citizen of Philadelphia, have been confirmed. Charles Edward Keith Kortright, her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the State of Pennsylvania, was yesterday morning, at half-past twelve, united to the only daughter of John Richardson, Esq., of this city. The ceremony took place at the residence of the father of the bride, 1722 Walnut street, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Jenkins, of Calvary Church, according to the English Protestant service. The bride wore a *moire*, covered with lace flounces, a veil to correspond, and a wreath of orange blossoms. There were no bridesmaids. Among the wedding guests were Lord Lyons, the British Plenipotentiary at Washington; his Secretary of Legation, Mr. Irving, and Messrs. Warre and Munson, *attaches;* Mr. Lisbon, the Brazilian Minister at Washington; Colonel Rasloff, Danish Minister at Washington; Signor Molina, the Minister from Costa Rica at Washington, and the French and Spanish Consuls residing in this city. Many of the aristocracy of Philadelphia were present. It is estimated that at least two hundred persons tendered their congratulations to the happy pair. The reception continued from one to three in the afternoon. The company partook of a sumptuous collation. The arrangements and appointments were elegant in the extreme. Mr. and Mrs. Kortright started for the North in last evening's six o'clock train.

A MAN BURIED IN THE BALLAST ON BOARD THE AMERICAN SHIP GEORGES.—The London *Shipping Gazette* contains the following statement:

"*Ramsgate, Oct. 9.*—Some interest has been manifested in the town during the week, in consequence of the fact having been known that a ship in ballast had entered the royal harbor with the body of a dead man buried in the ballast. The ship alluded to is the American ship Georges, Capt. Slater, from Antwerp for New York, and having been on shore off Walmer on Tuesday, she put into this harbor to repair. She had not been here long before a rumor was afloat that there was a dead body on board, and on inquiries being made, such was found to be the case. The man was one of the crew. He was taken ill at Antwerp, and while on the voyage he became worse, and when the ship was lying at Flushing he died. During his illness he was attended by the captain's wife. There was a relation of the deceased on board, who, when the man died, being anxious that he should be taken to his friends in America, requested that the body might be deposited in the ballast for that purpose. The captain acceded to the request, and a coffin having been made, and tarpaulins to make it air-tight, the body was placed in it, a grave about seven feet in depth dug, and the corpse ultimately buried."

FROM COLORADO TERRITORY.—We have seen an intelligent gentleman who has just arrived from Denver City. He gives a most favorable account of the territory. The mining prospects are very promising, and the country is rich in mineral products. The harvest this year is abundant, and provisions of all kinds are much cheaper than they were last fall. Nor is the country at all affected by the hard times elsewhere, resulting from the secession of the Southern States. The mines are the main sources of wealth, and as long as the mining is profitable other interests are in a favorable condition. There are no fears of an invasion from any of the seceded States, and thus far but one regiment has been raised for the protection of the territory. —*New York Post, Oct. 30.*

MARRIED.

On the 16th ultimo, by Rev. Mr. Reese, THOMAS A. RIDGEWAY, of Baltimore, to Miss HONTERAY H. DASHIELL, formerly of Salisbury, Somerset county, Md.

On the 31st ultimo, by Rev. Henry Ebert, HENRY JOHNSON to Miss SARAH J. JOHNSON, all of this city.

DIED.

On Thursday evening, 31st ultimo, ROBERT MICKLE, Jr., eldest son of Robert and Fannie Mickle, aged 19 years and 6 months.

At Pikesville Arsenal, on the 31st ultimo, JOHN T. POTTER, in the 20th year of his age, only son of Julia L. and Mathias S. Potter.

THE NIGHT SESSION HAS COMMENCED AT GALLAGHER'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE, 207 and 209 Baltimore street, between Charles and Light. ESTABLISHED 1820. PRACTICAL BOOKKEEPING, PENMANSHIP, COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS, &c., &c. Session from 7 to 9 A. M., 2 to 5, and 7 to 9 P. M. References to be had at the College or sent by mail. 1t*

FAMILY GROCERY SUPPLIES. Family and Extra Flour, Hbls. $5 50, Bags $1.13. Green and Black Tea, Part 50c. Black, very nice. Buckwheat and Corn Meal. Hams (12½c.,) Middlings Bacon. Cranberries, Apples, Cider, Old and Mild Cheese, Champagne, Brandy, &c., &c. For sale by W. H. McLEAN, 52 N. Charles street.

WILLIAM F. OWENS, 205 *BALTIMORE STREET*, Has just received a NEW, CHOICE and COMPLETE assortment of FALL AND WINTER FURNISHING GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN. Cartwright & Warner's celebrated English Merino UNDER-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS. Scotch Wool, Red and Shaker Flannel Goods of every size and quality. SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER by our improved pattern, and warranted to fit. o17-tfr

ISRAEL & CO. IVORYTYPES. WATER-COLORED AND MEZZOTINT PHOTOGRAPHS n14-tf 125 BALTIMORE STREET

ROOFING! ROOFING!! ROOFING!!! ECONOMY, DURABILITY AND SECURITY WARREN'S FIRE AND WATER PROOF *FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFING*. Unrivalled by anything yet discovered for Roofing purposes; PERFECTLY FIRE PROOF, PERFECTLY WATER PROOF, UNEQUALLED FOR ECONOMY, UNRIVALLED FOR DURABILITY, ADAPTED TO EVERY CLIMATE. For further information address or call on JAS. H. JOHNSON, No. 2 Jarvis Building, cor. North and Baltimore sts., Baltimore. jy16-tf

EMPORIUM OF ART. JAMES FRYER invites attention to the very extensive assortment of Looking-Glasses now in store, suitable for every position and of all sizes. Mantel Mirrors, Pier and Wall do. oval and square Cornices, Tables, Brackets, Consols, &c., at unequalled prices. The latest English and standard French Engravings always in stock. Particular and undivided attention is given to the department of PICTURE FRAMES. Also, frames for Miniatures Photographs, Portraits, &c. FRYER'S Galleries, No. 31 South Calvert stree

NEW GOODS. GABRIEL D. CLARK, Has for sale every description of fine WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE at his store, corner of Calvert and Water stre. n20-tf

KINDLING WOOD! KINDLING WOOD!! SAWED AND SPLIT WOOD OF ANY SIZE At Office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill, No. 8 NORTH STREET. JAS. H. JOHNSON o10

NUTRITIVE CREAM FOR THE HAIR.—This preparation will render the hair soft and glossy and prevent its falling off. Composed as it is of the purest materials, it can be used with perfect safety and answers all the purposes of Pomade and Oils, without producing that greasiness so common to many hair preparations. Prepared only by N. HYNSON JENNINGS & CO., Pharmaceutists, mh26-tfr 68 North Charles street.

WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!! SAVE 30 PER CENT. by buying your Wood at office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill, No. 8 NORTH STREET. JAMES H. JOHNSON

CRICKET AND BASE BALL IMPLEMENTS. MERRILL, THOMAS & CO., mh25-tf Baltimore street.

MERRILL'S BREECH-LOADING RIFLE. MERRILL, THOMAS & CO., mh25-tf 239 BALTIMORE STREET.

FISHING TACKLE. MERRILL, THOMAS & CO., mh25 239 BALTIMORE STREET.

PARKER BROTHERS' LONDON CLUB SAUCE.—This celebrated Sauce is fast superseding all others. From the richness and delicacy of its flavor, it has attained a popularity almost as great in this country as in Europe. For sale by all first-class grocers and by their agents, GREEN & YOE, Importers, o31-tf 88 West Baltimore street.

REMOVAL OF WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. AT REDUCED PRICES, with *Glass Cloth-Presser*, Improved Loop-Check new style, Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 214 West Baltimore street, next door to Cortlan'd Co. ap3-tf W. MERRILL, Agent

DANSKIN & CO., NO. 155 BALTIMORE ST., NEAR CALVERT, MAKE *SHIRTS* TO ORDER, AND KEEP A FULL ASSORTMENT READY MADE GENTLEMEN WHO WANT A REALLY GOOD SHIRT, WILL FIND IT AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT. ALSO, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY. DANSKIN & CO., mh11-tf 155 BALTIMORE STREET.

BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY'S COAL. REDUCTION IN PRICE. I am now receiving regularly my supplies of this celebrated COAL, and am enabled to offer it to consumers at very LOW PRICES. In view of the present unsettled state of affairs, and the possibility of shipments being cut off, I would recommend consumers of Coal to lay in their supplies at once. As no Cumberland Coal is now coming to this market, I would recommend the use of my Coal as a substitute for steaming and other uses. I shall keep a large supply constantly on my wharf. R. W. TYSON, Sole Agent, No. 58 Second street. For the quality of the Baltimore Company's Coal for steaming purposes, I respectfully refer to the following parties: Messrs. Dougherty, Woods & Co., Baltimore Steam Sugar Refinery; Samuel T. Pearce, Esq., Agent Cromwell's Line Steamers; A. L. Huggins, Esq., Boston Line Steamers. Messrs. H. Abbott & Son, Canton Rolling Mill. " Murray & Hazlehurst, Vulcan Works; And Steamboats generally. jy5-tf

ECONOMY! ECONOMY!! A DOLLAR SAVED IS TWO DOLLARS MADE. This can be done by purchasing Wood already Sawed and Split, at Office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill, No. 8 NORTH STREET. n10-tf JAMES H. JOHNSON

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS. To know that they can save money by purchasing Wood already Sawed and Split, at office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill, No. 8 NORTH STREET. n10-tf JAMES H. JOHNSON

YEDDO TEA—A delightful article, part of the FIRST IMPORTATION FROM JAPAN, just received and for sale by GREEN & YOE, o31-tf 88 W. Baltimore street

DR. A. A. BLANDY, SUCCESSOR TO DR. C. A. HARRIS, 41 NORTH CHARLES STREET

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.'S TICHT-STITCH *SEWING MACHINES* FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURERS No. 131 BALTIMORE STREET Between Calvert and South streets.

THIRD WARD DEMOCRACY. RALLY! RALLY!! RALLY!!! All friends of this time honored party will meet at Ottowa Hall, corner Pratt and Hand streets, on MONDAY EVENING, November 4th, at 7½ o'clock. Business of great importance. Let every Democrat of the Ward be present. By order. n2 2t* EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

BALTIMORE GYMNASIUM, CARROLL HALL. Classes are now forming for the various exercises of the GYMNASIUM under the following instructors: PROF. BENDERE, Teacher of GYMNASTICS and CALISTHENICS. PROF. OBENDHAL, Teacher of FOIL, BROAD