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BALTIMORE.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1861.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

An article from the London *Guardian*, under the caption of "Maryland," followed by a letter written by a gentleman residing in Maryland to a friend in England, which the *Guardian* also publishes, will be found well worthy of perusal. The *Guardian* is generally recognized in England as the exponent of the principles of that party of which Mr. Gladstone is the chief. Its sympathies heretofore have been with the North, and the great influence which it has with the High Church party in England give to the opinions which it expresses a more than ordinary weight and importance. In the article on Maryland the *Guardian* gives the first indication of a change in its position with regard to American affairs, and whilst it cannot be said to discuss the situation of Maryland in any other than a tone of independence, its conclusions are nevertheless so far favorable to the South as to condemn the further prosecution of the war for a purpose which it assumes to be impracticable; and closes with the suggestion that as it is impossible to coerce the South back into the Union, the endeavor to do so had better be renounced, and the terms of separation amicably arranged.

We also republish to-day an interesting article from the *London Saturday Review*, of the 26th ult., reviewing the condition of American affairs. The writer alludes to the "rabid animosity against England" on the part of the people of the North, points out the difference in the treatment extended to the representatives of the English and French Governments by the Federal Government, and endeavors to show that all favor is shown the latter. The Blair and Fremont imbroglio appears to be well understood by the writer, who states that had a similar affair occurred in any European army, the first would have lost his head, the latter his commission; and concludes by taking Mr. Russell of the London *Times*, to task for attaching too much importance to the presumptuous language of the military, and to the blind subservience of the population and their leaders. The entire article will well repay an attentive perusal.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 7th inst., notices a rumor which had gained wide currency in that city, to the effect that orders had been forwarded to Gen. Hunter for a countermarch of the entire Western division of the Federal Army, and that upon its return it is to go into winter quarters at St. Louis. The *Democrat* says it has reason to believe that the design of pursuing the Confederates into Arkansas has been abandoned on account of its impracticability at this late season of the year. The St. Louis papers continue to comment on the recent removal of Gen. Fremont, who appears to have gained great popularity in Missouri.

From Old Point we are without the least intelligence of moment. A flag of truce was sent up to Norfolk on Saturday, but returned without any official information from the great naval expedition. The people of that city appear to be dumb on the subject. There is a rumor, however, brought by the wheels-man of the truce-boat, that the Federal forces had succeeded in landing at Port Royal and Beaufort. Had such really been the case we should most probably have heard of it through Government sources. We notice by the Boston papers that a letter was received in that city on Wednesday from a naval officer of high rank in active service, who says that "before this reaches you we shall have landed our men within twenty-five miles of Charleston, and hope to march thence upon that city." The next intelligence from this quarter will be looked for with much interest.

There is a memorial in circulation in St. Louis asking Congress to relieve Missouri from the national tax because her citizens have already vastated portions of the State that its collection will be almost impossible.

General Wadsworth made a very narrow escape from being captured by the Confederates on Saturday. In company with two privates he proceeded to a house some three miles from Fairfax Court House for the purpose of procuring forage, and whilst there a squad of Confederate cavalry were observed rapidly approaching, when General Wadsworth quickly mounted his horse and made his escape. The two privates who accompanied him were taken prisoners by the Confederates.

We publish some further details of the late battle at Belmont, received by telegraph. The Confederate loss is set down at 350. The town had been abandoned by the Confederates, who took with them 150 Federal prisoners.

The case of Nathaniel Gordon, master of the slave bark Erie, which has been on trial for several days in the United States Circuit Court of New York, terminated on Friday with the conviction of the prisoner. On his former trial the jury disagreed, but subsequently the United States Marshal and District Attorney took measures to secure the crew of the Erie, and it was on their testimony that Gordon was convicted. A motion was immediately made for a new trial.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Gas in Manchester.

At a recent meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Mr. J. Shuttleworth read a paper entitled "Some Account of the Manchester Gas Works." Manchester was the first place in which the regular and complete application of gas for economical purposes was successfully tested. It had, in 1851, a population of 316,213, with inhabited houses numbering 53,204. The gas works belong to the corporation, and the gas supplied has an illuminating power ranging from 20 to 24 candles. In the first year of the establishment of the gas works, the profits amounted to $1,317. In the following seven years they amounted to $100,000; and of this, from $75,000 to $85,000 was paid towards the erection of the Town Hall. From 1825 to 1839 inclusive, a period of fifteen years, the profit was nearly $860,000, or an average of $57,500 a year; and from 1840, when Mr. Shuttleworth became a member of the Gas Committee, to 1859, when that connection ceased—a term of nineteen years—the profit amounted to $3,300,000, or an average of nearly $175,000 a year, or treble that of the preceding fifteen years. The price to the consumer during the same period had been reduced from $4 to $1.12 per 1,000 feet. According to the last published report of the Gas Committe, June, 1860, the amount of capital in the gas works was $2,506,630; gas produced during the year then ending 779,150,000 cubic feet; rental $773,200, equal to an average charge of about 96 cts. per 1,000 cubic feet. The cost of cannel coal, $280,885—equal to 31½ cents per 1,000 cubic feet; cannel coal consumed, 76,032 tons—showing a production of about 10,240 feet per ton. By the Gas Committee continuing to attend to the quality of the gas, so as to secure the highest purity and illuminating power, and by the Council so regulating the price, fixing it as low as commensurate with the capital employed and the business done, the public might expect, not only a continuance, but an augmentation of the benefits of which it had been a certain and important source. The Association took the necessary steps for printing Mr. Shuttleworth's report, and distributing copies to the different municipalities in the country, and ended by congratulating Manchester for having shown so praiseworthy an example in placing those two great necessaries, light and water, under municipal control.

The above facts and figures, from the *American Gas Light Journal*, of November 1, 1861, would seem to be as deeply interesting to the gas consumers of Baltimore, as of any other municipality, and the practical application of the narrative may be read by the blind.

IRON-CLAD SHIPS FOR ITALY.—Mr. William H. Webb, of this city, has returned from Italy, having succeeded in obtaining from the Italian government a contract for building two iron-clad screw frigates for that government. The Italian government is making large additions to its navy, as some four or five war frigates are building at Naples and two immense iron floating batteries are in process of completion for it by French contractors. The vessels to be built by Mr. Webb will be 285 feet long, 54 wide, and 34 deep, thus giving about 5,000 tons burthen each. The frigates are to be of white oak, plated with 4½ inch rolled or hammered iron. Each vessel will carry 40 guns, which Italy will supply. Mr. Webb expects to finish one frigate in about two years, and the remaining one, in two years and a half.—*New York World.*

The latest feature in the Fellner murder case in New York, is the alleged insanity of Mrs. Marks. Since her attempt to commit suicide she has been very ill. She raves wildly and talks incoherently. For the last two or three days several lawyers have been endeavoring to ascertain the exact condition and whereabouts of the prisoner, with a view of obtaining a writ of *habeas corpus*. Mr. M. has been taken to the Monmouth (N. J.) jail.

A circular from St. Thomas, just received, announces the arrival at that port of several vessels from the Southern States.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

Comments of the English Press.

From the London Saturday Review, Oct. 26

AMERICA.

The Northern Americans continue to indulge their rabid animosity against England, and at the same time to prove their unbounded confidence in English moderation and good faith. By breaking the blockade, the Government could relieve the cotton manufactures from impending distress; and it would also practically put an end to all hope of restoring the Union. It is true that the cost and evils of the war which must ensue would largely outweigh the inconvenience arising from a short supply of cotton; but the determination of the Government and of the country to abstain from any hostile act is founded on regard for international law, and not on any fear of collision. The abusive language of the Northern press has been perfectly consistent with the unfriendly conduct of the Cabinet at Washington, and in both quarters a forward and officious affectation of confidence in France has indicated, at the same time, a sycophantic respect for despotism, and a desire to inflict slight and annoyance upon England. Identical communications forwarded at the same time from Paris and from London have produced replies which were studiously different; and Mr. Seward demanded the recall of the English Consul at Charleston for obeying orders which his French colleague, at the same port, was allowed to carry out with perfect impunity. It happens that subserviency and adultation have failed of their intended effect at the Tuileries, while Downing street has remained unmoved by calculated petulence and ill breeding. It is thought possible that the French navy may break the Southern blockade, and there is little doubt that the Emperor Napoleon would at once adopt hostile measures against the North American squadrons if he could obtain the assent and co-operation of England. The employment of the Orleans Princes in the Federal staff, will add a motive of personal irritation to that political dislike of the Northern States which the French Court scarcely cares to conceal. On the whole, however, it is probable that the prudent and peaceable policy of England will save Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward from the disaster of an irresistible European intervention.

The chief interest of the war is, for the present, centred in Missouri, when General Fremont, after transferring his headquarters from St. Louis to Jefferson City, was, according to the latest accounts, preparing to march further West, for the purpose of offering battle to a not unequal enemy. The Confederates had evacuated their recent conquest at Lexington, apparently that they might concentrate their forces in the field. According to one account, General McCulloch had been for some weeks dead; but other reports represent him as preparing to effect a junction with General Price, which would give the Confederate force a large preponderance in numbers. The only reliable information recently received as to the Missouri campaign consists in a despatch from Washington to St. Louis, announcing that General Fremont is not deprived of his command. As the President is said to have remarked, with characteristic elegance of language, "it's not the time to swap horses when you are swimming a river." It seems possible that such an arrangement might have transcended the power of the Government. General Fremont's proceedings display an independence worthy of Wallenstein himself, and if he obtains a decisive victory he may probably set the Cabinet at defiance.

Meanwhile, the authorities at Washington seem inclined to revenge themselves for their inability to control the commander-in-chief by encouraging insubordination among his officers. Colonel Blair, brother of the Postmaster-General, was lately arrested by General Fremont, on the charge of having made irregular and libellous communications to the President. Having been released, and again arrested, he has published a string of accusations against his military superior which would probably have led to his own summary execution if he had served in any European army. General Scott has, nevertheless, peremptorily ordered his unconditional release, and General Fremont takes the field under the pressure of accusations, which, if they are well founded, prove him wholly unworthy of the confidence of his Government. Many of Colonel Blair's charges are simply criticisms on General Fremont's conduct of the campaign, which no subordinate officer ought to have been allowed to make without incurring exemplary punishment. A complaint that the General was dilatory in repairing to his military district in July last, would seem more to concern the character of Mr. Cameron or General Scott, who must have been perfectly acquainted with General Fremont's movements. The strangest of Colonel Blair's articles of accusation refers to a deliberate act of political disobedience. He declares that General Fremont has withheld obedience from the President's formal order to modify his celebrated proclamation; and that he has, since the date of the order, printed and circulated numerous copies of the document in its original form. The puzzled English reader, ignorant of American institutions, wonders that Colonel Blair is not shot, and that General Fremont is not recalled. For the present, it would seem that the most extravagant military pretensions are not unpopular, and yet the brother of a Cabinet Minister may be guilty of mutinous conduct with the certainty of receiving efficient protection at Washington. The ultimate triumph of the modern Wallenstein or of the American Picolomini will depend on the issue of the campaign in Northwestern Missouri. The Confederates appear to have defeated or postponed the expedition which was to have cleared the Mississippi from the conflux with the Missouri to the sea. It remains to be seen whether they are strong enough to hold their ground against the Federal army which they have hitherto baffled.

Laws are for the time silent in the midst of arms, but some faint protests are occasionally uttered against the revolutionary despotism which is so universally popular with the rabble. Some one in the Legislature published a protest against Federal usurpation which proves to demonstration that the assumed prerogatives of the government are wholly inconsistent with the Constitution. A Southern newspaper has discovered a forcible argument for the maintenance of civil rights, in a recent litigation between the States of Ohio and Kentucky. In the autumn of 1859, a free colored man, against whom an indictment had been found in Kentucky for abetting the escape of a slave, fled into the territory of Ohio. The Governor of Kentucky formally required the surrender of the fugitive, but the demand was refused on the ground that the alleged crime was no offence under the laws of Ohio. The Governor of Kentucky then applied to the Supreme Court of the United States for a *mandamus* to the Government of Ohio, and the case was fully argued by the Attorney-Generals of the litigant States. The counsel for Ohio maintained that the Supreme Court had no power to enforce the surrender, because "the Government of the United States is one of limited and enumerated powers, derived primarily from the specific grants of the Constitution;" and it was argued that the duty of surrendering the fugitive, if it existed at all, was only one of imperfect obligation, inasmuch as it rested on a compact between two sovereign States. The Court, in an elaborate judgment, affirmed the absolute obligation of the Governor of Ohio to comply with the provisions of the Federal Constitution, by surrendering the fugitive. At the same time it stated that the Constitution itself was a compact among sovereign States, and that no power is delegated to the Federal Government for the enforcement of duties arising from the agreement. It may be objected that the Judges of the Supreme Court were appointed by Southern influence; but the official interpreters of the Constitution are at least as well entitled to respect as the unauthorized declaimers of factious newspapers.—The State of Ohio, which is now actively engaged in maintaining the unqualified supremacy of the Federal Government, can scarcely repudiate the argument which was urged on its behalf by its own Attorney-General.

Mr. Russell perhaps attaches too much importance to the presumptuous language of the military, and to the blind subservience of the population and their leaders. It is entirely consonant with the American character that Colonels and Captains should announce their intention of silencing the press, while servile journalists applaud every encroachment of political or military chiefs on Constitutional rights. The consequences of a mania for vigorous government might be easily foreseen if the capricious versatility of American opinion were left out of consideration. It was the fashion to be peaceful in March and warlike in April, and at both seasons the prevalent doctrine was proclaimed with apparent unanimity. In a few months the cuckoo-cry of the multitude will adopt a different note, nor is it impossible that the journals of 1862 may be filled with demands for the impeachment of a President who will be charged with unconstitutional usurpation in the conduct of a war undertaken against the wish of the community. It is uncertain whether the army will be able to maintain itself in power when the war has ceased to be popular. There will be ambitious officers and generals in plenty, but the trade of a common soldier can never be profitable in a country of high wages and of large profits. Civilians will be the paymasters, and if they withhold the supplies no army will attempt to support itself by sheer force. A system of universal bluster has the advantage of failing short in practice of its own dangerous professions, as well as of its plausible pretensions.

From the London Guardian, Oct. 23.

MARYLAND.

When, after the retreat of the Confederates from Munson's Hill, it was discovered that their guns on that position were as veritable "dummies" as ever had adorned the windows of a chemist's shop, and that the Capitol had been threatened by nothing more terrible than a few logs and a stove pipe, the Federals were very naturally seized with a fit of contemptuous and comic indignation. Such scratching of the earth and playing at fortification as the poor imitations of earthworks exhibited, were a monument of Virginian idleness, and unworthy of the dignity of war. Nevertheless, these shams had served their turn. They had deceived the enemy for a time; and when their trick was discovered, they left them still in utter ignorance of the plans of Beauregard and his army. Nor could the Northern troops, when they had detected the harmless strategem, assert with any truth that there were false pretences only on the Virginian side of the river Potomac. A fiction on a much greater scale was and is going on in Maryland, though it deceives and can deceive no one. On one side innocent logs were passing for implements of war; on the other side, a military despotism was imitating the forms of peace. An Illinois lawyer, almost a King Log in his way, without a voice or an opinion of his own, waits quietly for the popular strength to push him forward, and use the Executive as a battering-ram.

In all but name Maryland is in a state of siege. The present condition of Baltimore is not unlike that of Rome or Warsaw. Washington, indeed, in some respects, supplies a closer parallel to Rome. Were it not for the presence of an army from a distance, the White House and the Vatican would each be an unsafe residence. If McClellan were to lead away his forces to effect a junction with Fremont, the Baltimore rowdies would rise in the North, Virginians would swarm over the South; and we know not in what disguise the six feet four inches of Abraham Lincoln could escape. Some of the recent intelligence from Warsaw applies with equal accuracy to Baltimore and Washington. The towns are occupied by troops, the ordinary laws are suspended, a peculiar dress is forbidden. In Warsaw the ladies must not wear mourning; in Maryland there is an absolute prohibition of the Southern tri-color in the ribbon of a bonnet or the cockade of a child's hat. And in one respect the Russian rule is superior—that there is no disguise about the matter. Every one is under military law, and everyone knows it.

We must be careful, however, in considering the present state of things in America, not to represent it as worse than it really is. We must not speak of evils which exclude each other, as reigning at the same time and place. We must not blend the ideas of Mob Law and Military Law, and call the two together a reign of terror. Each is a calamity; but where the one is, the other is not. In extreme cases, where the first is an intolerable disease, the second is a severe remedy. The law of the sword is invoked as a last resource to curb the lawlessness of the multitude.

For tarring and feathering, attacks on banks, the destruction of the offices of unpopular newspapers, and the like outbreaks, the Government is not to blame. They are unpleasing manifestations of the popular will, which no one is strong enough to resist. They are symptoms of that tyranny of the majority which is the fatal disease of a democracy, and is as native to New Orleans as to New York. Nor can we really censure President Lincoln and General McClellan for exercising through the army the power which they really possess, and stopping all irregular communication with the enemy. In spite of the traditional alliance between Mars and Venus, a General who does his duty cannot allow ladies to send whatever news they please out of his camp, or to bring whatever news they please into it. If the President is clear that the Legislature of Maryland cannot meet consistently with the general good, he should take good care to prevent its meeting. But what is done in the way of repression should be done openly. The forms of peace should not be kept up to mask the realities of war. The Legislature should not be allowed in theory to assemble, while its members are seized and put in confinement that there may be no *quorum* when the day for assembling comes.

A letter, like that which our columns contain from a gentleman in Baltimore, would scarcely be written in a time either of civil freedom or of avowed military rule. The present state of affairs at once tempts transgression, and encourages remonstrance. It would be much better for all parties if President and General dealt at once with the State authorities as Admiral Putlatine has lately dealt with the ministry of St. Petersburg.—If rulers have made up their mind to dissolve an assembly, it is a great saving of temper, and involves no compromise of principle, to dissolve it at once by a regiment of cavalry. But there is a reason why our Northern friends shrink from proclaiming openly that Maryland is in military occupation. Such a proclamation would reveal, in a new and startling form, the magnitude of the task they have undertaken. It would be seen at once that no earthly power can hold the States together if they choose to be disunited. If active, though furtive suppression, supported by military force, is necessary in compact, conservative Maryland, what must be done with the swamps of Florida, the jungles of Mississippi, the almost pathless forests of Texas? The belief in the existence of a strong Union party in the Southern States is now well-nigh extinct. It is seen that the advocates of slavery are more united among themselves than its opponents. There is no division of principle in the Southern camp like that which is typified in the Northern army, by Generals McClellan and Fremont.

If the President were master of the whole South to-morrow, and had the "peculiar institution" in his grasp, he would not know what to do with it. Some of his supporters would demand that it should still be recognized as the law of the land; others would bid him cast it from him as an unclean thing. How much better would it be, if the North, while it held to the justice of its cause, renounced the impossible endeavor to coerce the South. It would then no longer be the same thing to advocate peace and to support slavery. Those who are free themselves, and wish others to be free, would then have a manly and straightforward course before them. They might say to their Southern neighbors: "We consider slavery as a curse, and you uphold it as a blessing. We cannot administer your affairs on our principles; and you shall not administer our affairs on yours. If we cannot agree, we must part; the land is large enough for us both. But the guilt of separation lies with you. We wished to preserve the Constitution, which you have shattered. For a time we were more sanguine of success; but the first heat of passion is over. Let the Providence to which we both appeal decide between you and us. We will not attempt to enslave you, in order that we may liberate your slaves."

The following extract from a private letter, written to a friend in England by a gentleman of Maryland, gives a melancholy picture of that State:

"You will have seen that my hopes of a peaceful solution of our troubles were not realized. In common with many of our people, I was misled by the pacific declarations of Mr. Lincoln; but, alas! our eyes have been opened to the melancholy fact that the party in power prefers its own narrow-minded, sectional, selfish, and fanatical interests to the welfare of the country at large, and we are now plunged into a civil war which might have been avoided by a little common sense and Christian charity. The course of the Administration has been marked by a want of truth, honor, love of country, and everything which an Englishman would understand by patriotism. All has been sacrificed to the interests of a vulgar fanaticism. We have drifted, since April last, into a cold-blooded, cruel, unprincipled, military despotism.

"We have lost freedom of speech—freedom of the press—freedom from illegal searches—the right of *habeas corpus*—the right of trial by jury, and the right to be confronted with accusers. Our first and purest men are now lying imprisoned in a Bastile (Fort Lafayette); our women are seized on suspicion, imprisoned, and subjected to indignities; letters are opened in the post-offices, and an odious system of espionage fastened on the country; indeed, we only need the gallows and the guillotine to have re-enacted here the worst scenes of the French Revolution,—and this I believe we *would* have, if the party in power were not fearful of retaliation on the part of the Southern Confederacy. They stop at nothing to accomplish their ends. You will be pained to hear that our friend ——, a member of the Legislature, was arrested from his family without warning or an opportunity of arranging his affairs; dragged first to one fortress, then to another, and is now a prisoner in the Bastile; and this without a warrant, without form of law, without charge—simply on the *spes dixit* of an irresponsible officer; and there is no redress. The right of *habeas corpus* is suspended—no trial is allowed, and he must lie there a prisoner until it may suit the caprice or the convenience of the Dictator to release him.

"In the same military fortress there are numbers of our best citizens, the first gentlemen in the State, treated in the same illegal way—huddled together, *thirty of them in a single room*, and with accommodations (to use the language of one of his fellow-prisoners) 'like those of a dog in a kennel.' Mr. ——'s offence was that he was a member of the State Legislature, which was too independent to endorse Mr. Lincoln's unconstitutional acts, but protested against them. I give you this single instance, because you and I both know the man and his exalted character."

From the N. Y. Herald, Nov. 9.

COMMODORE TATNALL.

THE CONFEDERATE COMMANDER AT BEAUFORT.

Commodore Josiah Tatnall, the commander of the Confederate forces at Beaufort, South Carolina, was formerly attached to the United States Navy, which he entered on the 1st of January, 1812, and to which he has been attached ever since. Since then he has been over twenty-two years at sea, nine years' duty on shore, and the balance of the time he was unemployed. He was appointed from the State of Georgia, in which State he was born, and of which he was a citizen.

He has always commanded the respect and confidence of the Government and his fellow officers, and the fact of his resigning was owing more to the persuasions of his friends, together with his strong affection for his native State, than it was to any ill-feeling he had towards the North or the existing Government. When Georgia went out of the Union he considered it a duty he owed to his native State to follow her fortunes, at the same time overlooking the allegiance that was really due to the Government he had served for so many years, and with such distinction to himself.

At the time of his retiring he was the commander at Sackett's Harbor, where his family resided. During his career in the navy he held many responsible and important posts; among others he commanded the Japan squadron at the time of the drawing up of the treaty between the Japanese and American governments, and very materially aided our Minister, Mr. Harris, to accomplish that object. He was also at China at the time of the difficulties between that nation and England, and in many ways assisted the English, believing, as he himself said, "that blood was thicker than water." At the time of the Mexican war he proved himself to be a cool and a courageous officer, and won the approbation of all. He also commanded the Saratoga in 1843, and the Fairfield in 1841. The Fairfield was afterwards broken up.

The Tatnalls are an old family, and well known in Georgia, one of the counties in the State being named after them. The father of Commodore Tatnall was Governor of Georgia, and his brother, Colonel Tatnall, was a Senator from the same State. He married a daughter of Mr. Jackson, member of Congress of Connecticut, and had three daughters and two sons by the marriage. These two sons were both engaged in the United States service—one in the revenue service, and the other holding the position of First Lieutenant of Marines on the Constellation. As we have not heard of their resignation, it will be strange if father and son should meet as foes in the present contest.

SECESSION IN PARIS.—An extract from a private letter to the Boston *Transcript*, October 17th, says:

"At the Cafe Vernon, on the Boulevard, between 12 and 2 o'clock, may be seen, every day, a knot of drinkers, smokers and chewers of the weed, who evidently are not Gallic, nor Saxon, nor Scandinavian, but, as it were, a cross of all, with a certain dash of originality, which, if it does not inspire respect, at least induces prudence. If, then, you insiduously call for a 'Bavaroise,' and place yourself at a table near by, you will be rewarded by hearing the statement of many startling but undeniable 'facts,' and by the development of many most astounding theories in diplomatic and military tactics; and you will leave your post of observation convinced, of course, that the South is 'all right,' the North 'all wrong.' I need not add that this group is composed of Secessionists, who, by their statements and *ferocious* expressions, quite bewilder any poor Frenchman who, a little proud of his English, ventures within this redoubtable circle. The more intelligent ask for the results—they ask why we allow our capital to be invested? our detachments outnumbered? our generals outmanœuvred? All we can reply is, patience, patience, gentlemen; Gen. McClellan will soon develop his plans and his forces.

WHERE IS CUMBERLAND GAP?—Cumberland Gap is situated about ten miles from Cumberland Ford, in Tennessee, and has been celebrated for a century as a great depression in the mountain ridge which traverses the continent from New Hampshire to North Alabama. Through this gap, very similar in appearance and characteristic to the South Pass in the Rocky Mountains, formerly the emigrants from Virginia and North Carolina passed on their way to the virgin wilds of the West. For half a century thousands upon thousands poured through this natural gateway, into the Mississippi Valley, from the Atlantic slopes. Boone, Kenton and their pioneer *confreres*, first entered the land of "cane and turkey" over the pre-Adamite turnpike. It really forms, to this hour, the best and, in fact, the only practicable road for the transportation of troops and heavy munitions of war from East Tennessee into Kentucky.

Dr. Hayes recently, at a public dinner given to him at Halifax, made a speech, in which he said it is his purpose to renew the attempt next year to discover the North Pole, and expressed the belief that, with steam power, a strong team of dogs, and a well organized system of advance depots, the North Pole can be reached.

WHAT GENERAL FREMONT'S FRIENDS SAY

The Chicago *Tribune* has been the warm, earnest, unflinching friend and admirer of Major General Fremont, from the moment he was appointed to the command of the Department of the West, and indeed long anterior to that time. Desiring to defend him from the charges that were floating around respecting him, it despatched first one and then another of its editorial corps to St. Louis and other points, each of the four going upon his mission with a strong prejudice in Gen. Fremont's favor. The one who first went wrote home such unfavorable accounts respecting the state of affairs that his *confreres* supposed he must have been imposed upon by enemies of the General, and another was sent to correct his imagined errors. The second and the third, however, only confirmed the representations of the first, and the editorial proprietor then went thither to set the three right, but the evidence of gross and wicked mismanagement was so overwhelming that he too was compelled to believe it, and their joint conclusion is thus summed up:

"We arrived at the spot where we now stand by degrees and with reluctance and pain. First we had to conquer old likes, next to give up new hopes, and last of all to despair of any future good from the conduct of affairs there before we could be brought to speak; and to-day, next to the knowledge that our brave boys of Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana are being sacrificed wickedly and needlessly, the fact that we must shatter the idol that we foolishly reared is the most painful thing connected with the affair. But our duty to our dear country bids us speak; and God knows with what sincerity and singleness of purposes these words are recorded."

The subjects on which these gentlemen obtained information are carefully classified. First in order is "Lyon and Mulligan." The *Tribune* shows, even more conclusively than did Adjutant Gen. Thomas's report, that both these officers might have been reinforced had not General Fremont been first inaccessible to the messengers sent to him from both generals asking for aid; secondly indifferent to the needs and the fate of those two gallant officers.

With respect to the "Californians" employed about General Fremont's person, the disclosures are damaging. All the contracts appear to be engrossed by them, at enormous rates. We can scarcely spare room for a tithe of the exposures of the mode in which contracts have been made and executed close under the General's eye. Mr. Beard, a Californian, had the contract for building the fortifications at St. Louis. Here are some of the terms of the contract, which document the editor of the Chicago *Tribune* had handled and read:

For excavations (the ground is yellow loam, with not a pebble in it), 45 cents per cubic yard—worth from 7 to 10 cents.

For embankments—the dirt thrown with the shovel out of the trenches, and that only fifty five cents per yard—excavations and embankments amounting to $1 per yard. The testimony of practical men is, that 15 or 20 cents would have been a remunerative price.

For all puddled earth, 90 cents per yard. The work was done for a fraction more than 9 cents.

For sodding the slopes and the sod walls on the scarp, $1.50 per square yard—worth 20 cents.

For fascines—bundles of twigs bound up like a sheaf of wheat—$1 per cubic foot. They were worth, possibly, 10 cents.

For timber—square timber reduced to board measure and planks—these are the figures: $100 per one thousand feet! This includes, in the words of the contract, stuff for officers' quarters, soldiers' barracks, sewers, &c. It is worth there $12 to $14 per 1,000.

But in this connection, the cisterns in the earthworks for a supply of water for some impossible siege, afford the richest item. They are contracted for at twenty-five cents per cubic gallon of two hundred and thirty-two inches. A cistern holding ten thousand gallons, well bricked up, cemented and finished for the pump, costs here $30 to $40. Each one of these military cisterns, of like capacity, has cost $2,300!

Other Californians had contracts for horses. The *Tribune* thus describes their mode of operation:

One of these back-stairs men would, say to-day, importune the General for an order—(nothing was advertised for—that would not do, of course!)—for 5,000 horses, at any figure ranging from $119½ to $150, according to the service for which the animals were intended. Next day another order for 1,000 would be got, and next day a third order for 500. The usual method was this:—To offer these orders for sale at prices like these—for an order for 2,000 horses, $20,000; for 1,000, always $10,000; for 500, not less than $5,000. But when buyers were not plenty at these figures, the contractors themselves commonly would undertake to procure the animals. And right here new phases of rascality are opened.

One man—a Californian, of course—having an order of 5,000 horses, sends his clerk, or secretary rather (all these villains have secretaries!) to the country to make contracts for what he wants. This underling or sub-scoundrel goes all about and among the farmers, makes contracts, signed with the name of his employer as principal, by himself, agent, for horses at $119½, cash. By and by the horses begin to come in from the farmers in Missouri and Illinois in lots of 10 to 20, and as high as 100, the owners having their contracts in their pockets. Looking up the principal in the bargain, he seems to know nothing about the matter at all. His agent, he says, has exceeded his powers; he is not now buying horses; the Government will take no horses. The agent pleads not guilty; he did not mean to do wrong; he is sorry; he can't help it.—The result is that the farmers, owing for horses that they have bought at $110 each, with the apparent certainty of selling at $119, are compelled, after feeding their animals for a week or more, to sell at any price that the contractors may give—say $60 to $70 each. The horses are turned over to the Government at $119½ apiece. With whom the contractor divides the profits of the transaction we do not say.

One of the Government inspectors of horses at prison. He is sworn to do his duty—as he understands it, and he does not fail to keep his oath, thus: A lot of horses is brought in—in one instance, four hundred belonging to farmers within easy reach, say one hundred miles of St. Louis; he inspects the lot, and though they are good, sound and serviceable animals, without reason rejects all but forty. The owners complain and swear, but oaths do no good. After a few days, some agent of some contractor, with his order directly from General Fremont, comes around and offers $50 each for the rejected animals. They are bought, reinspected, and turned over to Uncle Sam at $119.50 to $150 each!

Yet other modes of operation are described, but we have not room for the description. And now with respect to the purchase of arms, of which so much has been said:

Our readers have all heard of the generosity, foresight and patriotism of General Fremont, in the purchase of arms in Europe, where he was when the war broke out. He never bought a gun, as far as the committee can ascertain. When he got to St. Louis a lot of rejected Austrian muskets, (needle-primers, unknown to our service,) followed him. They were thirty thousand in number, and were imported at a cost of $2.25 or $2.75. They fell into the hands of one of the "gang," and were sold to our General at $6.50. Sent to Cincinnati to be rifled and altered to percussion caps, at $4.65 each; they are now worth just $6.50 per cord, or the price of old iron. Thousands of them are lying about St. Louis, worthless, and at Cairo, in the boxes in which they were packed—the soldiers refusing to use them.

A lot of rejected Hall's carbines, sold by our Government as unfit for use, were bought by General Fremont from one of the "gang," at $22 each—a transaction that afforded a profit it is said of $90,000 not. The rule of action in these two cases has extended to all other arms and equipments furnished the department. An agent of a New York house dealing in arms, though two months in St. Louis, and having the most approved guns, has been unable to sell one. He would not submit to the extortion and rascality of the gang, and of course he could do nothing. The committee here alluded to is the committee appointed by Congress to examine into Government contracts for the army and navy. This committee sent a special messenger to Washington advising the President of the condition of things in Missouri, and urging the instant removal of General Fremont upon the ground that in his hands the war could not be continued a year, for no available amount of funds could supply the waste and profligacy of his department.

The following is given by the *Tribune* under the head of "Lawlessness."

In this great battle for the maintenance of law, the Major-General commanding the Western Department is as lawless as any Rebel. He pays no attention whatever to acts of Congress, the orders of his superiors, the usages of the services, or the rights of individuals. When he wants money he takes it—when he wants property he seizes it. In the case of the fortifications, he sets the Secretary of War at defiance, impleading them in direct contravention of his orders, paying for them in the same way, and in commanding the Quartermaster to authorize the contractor for the forts to buy a million of dollars' worth of supplies. Said contractor was, as we have said, a Californian—an old friend and neighbor of Fremont. When the General wants a lot he occupies it. He has put improvements of a permanent character, worth $30,000, on a piece of ground, without even saying a word to the owners. He unites railroads without consulting their officers. He furnishes rolling stock without asking if it is wanted—anything that will give Wood, Haskell, Beard, Selover or Palmer a contract is never denied them.

Wanting some money one day, he sends to the Paymaster to send it to him. The Paymaster says the funds in his hands are directed to a specific object by law of Congress, and that he cannot obey. He was clearly right, but the General sends down a file of soldiers, puts him under arrest for doing his duty, and takes the money he wants. A more outrageous and unmilitary act no man, general or private, could be guilty of.

For these and other reasons the removal of Gen. Fremont from his command was a necessity, as every one must admit.

Mrs. Maskell, of Sanilac, Mich., was so determined her husband should not enlist in the army, that a few nights ago, while he was asleep, she laid his hand on a block of wood, and taking a dull shaving knife laid it across his middle and forefinger, and striking the instrument a sharp blow, nearly severed them. She completed the job by sawing them off with a dull jack-knife, but the amputation was so bunglingly done, that a surgeon was called to do it over.

MARRIED.

On the 7th instant, at Grace Church, by the Rev. A. Cleveland Coxe, SAMUEL E. GITTINGS, of Baltimore county, to ISABEL S., daughter of the late Judge Constable, of Cecil county.

On the 7th instant, by Rev. A. A. Reese, FERDINAND THOTTON to Miss MARY F. RANDOLPH, all of this city.

On the 7th November, 1861, by Rev. Jacob Nickelson, JOHN BASIL PRICE to Miss CATHERINE TAYLOR, both of Baltimore city.

DIED.

On the 9th instant, MARY A., wife of Jno. Easter, Jr., and daughter of Catharine E. and the late Lawrence Fitzharris, of Fayetteville, N. C., in the 29th year of her age. Her friends are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, this afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

On the 9th instant, CATHARINE THATER, in the 81st year of her age, a native of Hesse Cassel, and the last 21 years a resident of Baltimore.

On Thursday, 7th instant, after a long and painful illness, THOS. W. HELLEN, in the 51st year of his age.

On the 7th instant, MARGARET McCORMICK, consort of the late James McCormick, in the 67th year of her age.

At Washington, on Friday morning, the 8th instant, at 4½ o'clock, MARGARET M., beloved wife of Truman Cook, and second daughter of the late James Mullen, of Baltimore, Md. May she rest in peace.

MISS CARLOTTA PATTI WILL shortly arrive in Baltimore, and give one GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT, assisted by other distinguished artists. Full particulars in future advertisements. 11t

EAST BALTIMORE SOUP HOUSE.—The officers of the above charity desire to call the attention of the public to its claims upon their support. At present *six hundred persons*, comprising *two hundred families*, are supplied three times per week with Bread and Soup, and the coming inclement season will certainly demand a daily supply of these articles for *fifteen hundred persons*. The sum necessary to accomplish this object must be obtained by subscription from the public.

The SOUP HOUSE is located on the corner of Bank and Canal streets, where all will be welcomed who feel interested in its success.

The following named gentlemen have been elected officers of the Association, and will call on the public for their subscriptions:

CAPT. JAMES FRAZIER, President.
JOHN W. RANDOLPH, Vice-President.
CHAS. H. MERCER, Treasurer.
THOS. H. HOKAPS, Secretary.

MANAGERS.

James C. Wheeler, Simon it. Golibart,
Joshua M. Hall, Geo. W. Gerner,
Jacob A. H. Shinnick, J. Glendy Ramsay,
Edwin W. Robinson, Wm. S. Rayner,
James M. Jackson, David Stallwin,
Wm. W. Hinton, George Sanders,
George W. Bowen.

Contributions of Meat, Vegetables or Flour will be thankfully received. 1t

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—A Quarterly Meeting of the ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY OF BALTIMORE, will be held at Guy's Monument House, on MONDAY EVENING, 11th inst., at 7 o'clock. This is the meeting preparatory to the anniversary assembly.

M. MACKINTOSH, Secy.