THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

PUBLISHED BY

CARTER & NEILSON.

TERMS

Served in the city and delivered only to the carriers. TWICE A WEEK AND A HALF CENTS WEEKLY.

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

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BALTIMORE.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1861.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

By the last advices from Port Royal, we learn that the troops there were busily employed in strengthening their position. Topographical Engineers were making a thorough reconnoisance of the Island, for the purpose of ascertaining the best points for the construction of defensive works, but there were no indications that an advance would be made for the present.

The utter failure of the attempt to choke up the inlets on the North Carolina coast, by sinking schooners and bay craft of various kinds filled with stone in the channels, has not deterred the Government from undertaking to carry out a similar project on a larger scale. A naval expedition of this character has been fitting out at the ports to the Eastward for some weeks past. Some fifty old whaling vessels have been purchased at New London, Sag Harbour, New Bedford, and other places, and, freighted with stone, were to sail under sealed orders on Wednesday last for certain specified points on the Southern coast, which were to be indicated in the sealed orders received by the Commodore of the fleet, Captain John P. Rogers, of New London. It is reported that General Butler's command, which is now getting ready to sail, is intended to form a part of this peculiar blockading expedition.

Occasional skirmishes still take place in Western Virginia. Our last report of operations in that quarter referred to an attack by Floyd upon the camp of Rosecrans at the junction of the Gauley with New river, and the movements of Benham and Schenck with a view to cut off the retreat of the Confederates by assaulting them in the rear. Later intelligence brings us the result. The "trap" in which it was confidently asserted that Floyd would be caught he appears to have escaped from by suddenly retreating from his dangerous position. Although rapidly pursued by Benham and Coxe and Schenck, he succeeded in distancing them all, and on the 15th of the month—yesterday week—was supposed to be at Wytheville, about a hundred miles south of Gauley Bridge. From the direction of his line of march it is inferred that he intends to re-open the campaign in East Tennessee, which is now confessedly closed in Western Virginia by the recall of the pursuing columns.

From the South we have extracts from Memphis papers to the 16th. The official list of the Confederate loss at the battle of Belmont does not differ materially from the statements previously made. The loss in killed is set down at 95, wounded 375, missing 117.

It was supposed at Memphis that a large number of gunboats would soon attempt to descend the Mississippi, accompanied by an immense fleet of transports conveying a supporting force, which rumor estimates at from seventy-five to one hundred thousand men. The Memphis papers call upon all the people capable of bearing arms to be ready to meet the emergency.

The amount of damage inflicted by burning the bridges on the Tennessee and Georgia lines of railway is estimated at about fifty thousand dollars. The loss is regarded as trifling compared with that resulting from the interruption of transportation. A correspondent of the Memphis *Appeal*, writing from Richmond under date of Nov. 11, states that a battle on the Potomac is believed to be imminent, and that the Confederate Generals at Centreville "have been given *carte blanche* to carry on the campaign."

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of the 20th inst. contains a singularly graphic narrative of the retreat of the "Wildcat Brigade" from the mountains of Kentucky. The Federal troops, by order of General Thomas, who had learned that Zollicoffer was marching up from Tennessee with a strong column to form a junction with Buckner, retraced their steps by forced marches, carrying with them all their sick, many of whom were removed in opposition to the vehement protests of the regimental surgeons. For four days the march was continued over execrable roads. The Tennesseeans rebelled—broke out into open mutiny, and finally became completely disorganized. The sick, packed away in wagons and ambulances to the number of seven or eight hundred, suffered fearfully from the incessant rains, which saturated their blankets and clothing, and formed pools of water about them.—Those who were previously in health, exhausted by fatigue and exposure, threw themselves down by the wayside, and refused, when called upon, to continue the march. Twenty-two tons of ammunition were left behind at the little town of London. As the march progressed one baggage wagon was capsized in a creek, and all the commissary stores and baggage were lost; others, stuck fast in the mire, had to be lightened of their contents before they could be moved. The provisions thrown out were left lying in the forest. At Rockcastle river six wagons were lost, containing, besides commissariat stores, over one hundred thousand rounds of ammunition. "How much more was lost," says the writer, "I do not know." Finally, however, "the sorrowful fragments" of the Wildcat Brigade reached Crab Orchard, where, at the last accounts, they were encamped—many of the sick being in a dying state, and many of the well threatened with serious illness.

THE CONCERT TO-NIGHT.—The second and last grand concert of Miss Carlotta Patti takes place this evening at the New Assembly Rooms. She will be assisted by Signor Scola, Signor Centimeri, Mr. Henry Sanderson and Mr. T. Schreiner. The programme is very attractive, and as this is the last opportunity our citizens will have of listening to the delicious warblings of Miss Patti for some time, the house will, of course, be crowded. The sale of choice seats commenced yesterday, and quite a large number was disposed of.

The article in yesterday's *News Sheet* on the late speech of the Hon. John Cochrane should have been credited to the New York *World*, and not to the *Herald*. It was so written; the error occurred after the article was put in the hands of the compositor.

Correspondence of the Maryland News Sheet.

The Execution at Towsontown.

TOWSONTOWN, NOV. 22, 1861.

A number of the citizens of Baltimore county yesterday assembled at Towsontown to witness the execution of Perry Kennard, colored, who was convicted at the March Term of Howard county Court of an outrage upon the person of Mrs. Cromie, in July, 1860. The facts in relation to the occurrence for which he was condemned to death, are as follows:

In the afternoon of the day on which the crime was committed the negro was passing near the residence of Mrs. Cromie, in the Twelfth District of Baltimore county, when he observed the lady engaged at some work a short distance from her home. He approached her and made a request that she would furnish him with a light for his pipe, and when near enough knocked her down, and then outraged her person. He turned to leave her, but fearing that his offence would become public, he returned and beat her until he supposed that he had killed her, and then fled to this city. Mrs. Cromie, who was then in a delicate state of health, was subsequently found by some member of her family. She was removed to her home, and after a painful and lingering illness, died. On her death bed she alleged that Perry Kennard was her murderer. He was arrested in this city, and committed to jail at Towsontown.

When his case was called for trial, his counsel, Mr. Ensor, removed it to Howard county, in which Court he was convicted, as before stated. In pursuance of his conviction, Gov. Hicks appointed the 13th of September as the day of his execution, but in consequence of the interposition of friends, he was twice respited, the last time until Friday, the 22d of November. As the day drew nigh, efforts were again put forth in his behalf, but they proved entirely unavailing. During the time of his confinement he has been attended by ministers of various denominations, who have endeavored to impress upon his mind the importance of confessing his complicity in the matter, and prepare for death, but he persistently asserted his innocence and entire ignorance of the affair.

He yesterday morning partook of a light breakfast, after which he was engaged in prayer and conversation with the ministers who visited him. He expressed himself as prepared to meet his fate, but declared that he was innocent. During a portion of the morning he was alone in his cell, and spent the time in singing snatches of hymns. Shortly after 11 o'clock he was again visited by Rev. Messrs. Galbraith and Hoff, who conversed with him until the sheriff, Mr. Walker, and his deputy, Mr. Allison, entered his cell and announced to him that they had come to escort him to the scaffold. He said that he was ready, but wished to have a cup of hot coffee, which was procured for him. After he had drank, the procession wended its way to the instrument of death, which had been erected in the jail yard, on the west side of the buildings.

At the foot of the scaffold Rev. Mr. Hoff bade him farewell and left him. The condemned, accompanied by the sheriff and his deputy, Rev. Mr. Galbraith and Mr. E. F. Church, then ascended the scaffold with a pretty firm step. The prisoner looked around him, and observing in the crowd Mr. Ensor, his counsel, he beckoned to him. Mr. Ensor went upon the scaffold, when the prisoner thanked him for his efforts in his behalf and bade him farewell. By his request, Mr. Church read aloud upon the scaffold a lengthy paper which had been dictated by the prisoner, in which he related various circumstances which he thought went to prove his innocence.

The document concluded by expressing forgiveness for all who had aided in his prosecution, and the statement that he expected to fare better in the next world. After this, Rev. Mr. Galbraith delivered a brief prayer, and then, with Mr. Church, descended.

The sheriff adjusted the noose around his neck, drew the "white cap" over his head, and after shaking hands with him, descended from the scaffold. In an instant the drop fell, and the culprit was, at precisely half-past one o'clock, suspended in the air. The knot of the noose had not been properly adjusted, and in consequence of this mishap, the death-struggle was of a most violent and protracted character. For some time the groans of the dying man could be distinctly heard at a considerable distance from the scaffold.

After hanging for half an hour Dr. Tydings made an examination of the body and pronounced life extinct. It was then taken down, placed in a plain coffin, which had been prepared, and buried in a lot adjoining the jail yard. Those persons who witnessed the execution from the inside of the yard were admitted by card, and numbered about one hundred. The crowd on the outside was composed chiefly of men and boys, there being not more than twenty females present.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

From the Memphis papers of the 16th.

The last rail of the Mobile and Grand Northern Railroad was laid on the 11th. This is the completion of an important link of communication between the various important cities of the South.

Arrest of F. S. Heiskell.

Mayor F. S. Heiskell, a prominent Unionist of East Tennessee, has been arrested on the charge of inciting rebellion. He has been held in $20,000 bail for his appearance at the Confederate court.

The Oxford (Miss.) *Intelligencer* says:

It is highly probable that the Legislature will, in a few days, pass a law, touching the heartless speculation in salt throughout our State. We would like to see the State seal put upon the door of every salt speculator in the land, and an agent put at each door to sell the article at a fair price. Dealers here are demanding $12 50 per sack.

Damage to the Railroads.

The damage to the railroads in East Tennessee, by the incendiarism of last week, is estimated at $50,000. The bridging burnt on the Western and Atlantic road was between 500 and 600 feet; what its estimated cost was we have not learned. The loss on all the roads, however, from the destruction of property, is trifling compared with that resulting from the interruption of transportation.—*Knoxville Register, 14th.*

Battle of Belmont—Official List of Casualties.

From the Memphis Appeal.

In another column we publish a complete list—except that of the Thirteenth Arkansas regiment, published yesterday—of the casualties in killed, wounded and missing of the Confederate forces at the battle of Belmont. We make the following recapitulation, the total of which, it will be seen, approximates very nearly our estimate published the morning after the battle:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Thirteenth Tennessee	28	75	46	149
Second Tennessee	19	63	33	114
Twenty-first Tennessee	13	62	5	80
Twenty-second Tennessee	10	67	67	86
Fifteenth Tennessee	—	13	—	13
Eleventh Louisiana	13	43	—	56
Thirteenth Arkansas	11	45	23	79
Watson's Battery	2	4	1	7
Mississippi Battalion	—	1	—	1
Total	95	373	117	585

Activity of the Confederates near Columbus—Panic in Missouri.

From parties who left Columbus on Wednesday, and who are in a position to know fully what they state, we learn that Gen. Polk is still suffering from the injury he received on the occasion of the bursting of the cannon there, and Gen. Pillow was in command.

A soldier who had been taken prisoner, but who escaped from Cairo, reported that soldiers were coming into that place in great numbers, and that the day before he left (Wednesday) nine regiments arrived. There was a general expectation at Columbus that there will soon be an invasion of a more serious character than the late one at Belmont.—*Appeal.*

Sounding the Alarm.

The *Appeal* alludes to the withdrawal of the Federal army from Southwest Missouri, and says:

"The descent of the Mississippi will be made by a probable force of from seventy-five to one hundred thousand troops. To meet this force will require all the resources that can be brought to bear against it, and what is more, there is no time to be lost. The Federals at St. Louis are building, and have well nigh completed six or eight gunboats, to be accompanied by one hundred and fifty barges as transports. These demonstrations, together with the fact that troops are pouring into Cairo by regiments daily, are pregnant with significance, and should serve to arouse our whole people to a sense of their danger. We admonish them that they have work in store for them if they would defend their homes, their rights and their sacred honor.—To Arms! must be the watchword from this day henceforth. Every man in the country should be prepared for the emergency."

Arrival of the Belmont Prisoners.

From the Memphis Argus.

There were ninety-nine prisoners brought to this city yesterday. Being a portion of the trophies captured by the gallantry of our troops at Belmont, the nearness of the battle which had wit nessed their unavailing bravery threw around them a degree of interest which caused the gathering of an immense crowd on the levee.

The streets leading from the landing to the corner of Second and Jackson streets, were crowded by men, women and children, eager to get a glance at the "Hessians." A few fools and one or two mischievous urchins shouted out a few cant phrases, but the general feeling was, we are happy to state, one of respectful forbearance; and many remembered that if we brought these men prisoners to Memphis, their comrades had brought some of our brave boys prisoners to Cairo.

It is but the fate of war; and he who would rather be taken fighting than flying deserves the respect even of the foe who may chance to have captured him.

The soldiers looked like men. It was easy to perceive that more than half of them were Germans. Their demeanor was quiet and gentlemanly, and we trust that during their stay here they will exhibit that respectful treatment which a brave people should ever display to an unfortunate foe.

The Bridge-Burning in Tennessee.

From the Knoxville Register, Nov. 20.

The deep laid scheme to destroy the railroads in East Tennessee, on Friday night last, by an organization of Lincolnite traitors, extending from Bristol to the Georgia line, resulted in the burning of the following bridges:

The bridge over the Hiwassee river at Charleston, on the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad.

The bridge over Lick Creek, on the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad.

The bridge over the Holston river at Union, on the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad.

Two small bridges on Chickamauga Creek, on the Western and Atlantic railroad.

The telegraph wires were cut at various places between Knoxville and Chattanooga, and Knoxville and Bristol.

No attempt seems to have been made upon the bridge at Loudoun, that being well guarded by a cavalry company.

This diabolical plot does not seem to have been participated in by the great body of the East Tennessee Union men, but seems to have been confined to a number of desperate and reckless traitors, who confidently believed that before they could be brought to justice the Lincoln forces from Kentucky would have forced their way through the mountains to their rescue. They have again experienced how little dependence is to be placed upon the boasts and promises of Maynard and Johnson.

It is rumored that large numbers of Union men are arming and mustering in Blount and Sevier counties for the purpose of protecting the incendiaries who attempted to fire the Strawberry Plains bridge, all of whom, numbering some sixteen, were from Sevier county.

The Burned Bridges.

From a letter in the *Southern Confederacy*, dated the 11th, at Ringgold, Georgia, we learn that the two bridges burned on the Warren and Atlanta Railroad, across the Chickamauga, are about eight miles from Chattanooga, and about half a mile apart. The East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad crosses the stream between them, and about one hundred and fifty yards below the upper one. Col. John D. Gray, who built them, estimates their cost at above $18,000. Major Rowland, the Superintendent, was at the place of disaster with a large force on the 10th, and will have good, substantial trestle bridges made, and the trains running regularly in about two weeks. He has a number of the very best mechanics in the country actively engaged, together with a large force of laborers. Arrangements are made with the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad to carry the freight, mail and passengers by the way of Cleveland and Chattanooga, and in two or three days the passenger trains will run regularly on the State road.

Letter from Richmond.

Special correspondence of the Appeal.

DESTRUCTION OF BRIDGES IN TENNESSEE—THE BATTLE WHICH IS TO COME OFF ON THE POTOMAC—LIFE AND DEATH.

RICHMOND, Nov. 11.—The news of the destruction of the bridges created a greater excitement in Richmond even than the glorious tidings of the victory of Belmont. At this moment we are without any definite intelligence of the full extent of the disaster, whether one, two, or three bridges have been burned, and what amount of damage has been done to the track; but the presence of any body of traitors in Tennessee, sufficiently strong to work out their malice in a manner so mischievous, is a fact by no means agreeable to consider. A full regiment, with a large body of laborers carrying all the necessary implements for the reconstruction, left town this morning for the scene of the ruin beyond Bristol, which they will reach at an early hour to-morrow.

We have no intelligence, beyond what was known on Friday, of the operations near Beaufort. It was stated on the street that the government was in receipt of very full despatches up to the hour of midnight on Saturday, and this, taken in connection with the significant circumstance that not one of the higher officers of the Administration, President, nor members of the Cabinet, nor Adjutant-General, was visible yesterday at church or elsewhere, led everybody to suppose that momentous news had been received. The Cabinet, I hear, was actually in session at the President's House, where they dined *en famille*, deliberating upon the latest advices, but the nature of these has not as yet transpired.

The long-delayed battle on the Potomac is believed now to be imminent. By the recent destructive rains the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal has been washed away, in many places beyond all hope of repair, and the very last source of supplies, other than the line of railway to Baltimore, has been cut off from Lincoln. Hence arises the imperious necessity to McClellan for a battle. Moreover, it is whispered out of doors that our Generals at Centreville have been given *carte blanche* to carry on the campaign. So look out.

The angels of life and death were hovering over the habitations of those high in office last night. The Presidential mansion was gladdened by another little occupant yesterday, and this morning the Governor's house held a beautiful corpse; at half-past ten a sweet infant daughter of Governor Letcher, four years old, passed away to heaven.

DIXIE.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AND THE CITY OF MANCHESTER.

The royal mail steamship Asia, Capt. Lott, from Liverpool at 1 A. M. on the 9th, and from Queenstown on the afternoon of the 10th inst., arrived at New York on Wednesday evening.

The steamship City of Manchester, from Liverpool on the 6th, calling at Queenstown next day, reached New York on Wednesday morning. Her advices had been anticipated.

The steamship Arabia arrived at Liverpool on the 10th. The North German Lloyd's steamship Bremen, from New York on the 26th ult., arrived at Southampton Nov. 9.

The proprietors of the Great Eastern have sanctioned the proposal of the Board of Directors to raise an additional sum of £25,000, to meet the unexpected outlay rendered necessary by the recent accident to the ship. Nearly two-thirds of the sum has been already taken up. It is expected that the Great Eastern will leave Milford Haven for the Mersey next month, and that she will take her departure for New York, or some other North American port, in February.

The Westford *Independent* gives currency to a statement relative to some strange conduct on the part of the Captain of the American ship E. Z., on the occasion of his vessel being aground on the Blackwater Bank. The Captain is represented as having treated those who went to his assistance in the most cruel and barbarous manner.

A fire, attended with melancholy results, broke out on the 8th, on board the ship City of Agra, which arrived a few days ago at Liverpool, from Bombay. The ship's cargo included 5,000 bales of Surat cotton, and it appears that in this portion of her valuable freight the fire originated.

The financial accounts from Paris show less uneasiness, but very little tendency to any general recovery of confidence. The demand for discount was not very active, and rates in the open market were 1 per cent. below the Bank of France. The Bourse was firm, and Rentes on the 8th closed at 68 75.

According to a Turin journal, Gen. Turr, in Garibaldi's name, has announced to the "Central Committee" that Garibaldi does not intend to incite any attack on Rome or Venice, and merely desires that the Italian armaments shall be carried to the utmost pitch of strength. He recommends concord in promoting the unification of Italy under Victor Emanuel, and requests those who disapprove his determination to secede from the Committee, and act for themselves.

If this statement be true, some of the Italian Government's embarrassments will be materially alleviated; and there is less reason than before to give credence to a doubtful report published by the *Nord*, which asserts that an expedition composed of Sclaves of all tribes is preparing to quit Genoa for the coast of Albania, with the purpose of aiding the Montenegrins, and exciting a general insurrection of the Sclavonic subjects of Austria and Turkey.

The *Pays* asserts that in the engagement which was fought on the 6th inst, between the Turkish troops and the Insurgents and Montenegrins, the latter lost 1,000 men.

The insurgents have occupied the town of Farini, near Ragusa.

The insurrection in the Herzegovina is extending.

The European Conference on the Union of the Danubian Principalities has settled all the points which divided the Powers.

The Calcutta and Australian mails reached Alexandria on the 5th, and were due in London on the 12th inst. There is supposed to be no regular mail from China, owing to the lapse of a few months back of one from England.

Calcutta dates are to Oct 8. Shirtings were active, but Mule Twist was dull. Exchange on London, 2s. ½d. Freights were advancing.

Dates from Melbourne to Sept. 26 say the gold shipments since last mail amounted to 157,360 ounces. Exchange was ½ per cent. lower.

The ship Sovereign of the Seas, from Liverpool, was burned to the water's edge at Sidney. She was scuttled and sunk, but was afterwards raised.

THE JOINT EXPEDITION TO MEXICO.

THE RESPECTIVE CONTINGENTS.

A letter in the Brussels *Independance* states that Spain, as the Power most closely interested, is to furnish 5,000 men, France, 1,500, and England, 800.

The *Constitutionnel* says the French contingent will consist of a line-of-battle ship, 4 frigates, a corvette, 5 gunboats, and an advice boat. The number of troops will be about 3,000 men, comprising 500 Zouaves and a detachment of cavalry. The horses will be procured in Mexico.

The *Patrie* also says the contingent which France will send will number 3,000 men.

THE RENDEZVOUS AND THE PLANS.

According to the *Patrie*, the allied squadrons have fixed upon the roadstead of Vera Cruz for their rendezvous. That city will be immediately occupied, and should that measure not lead to any satisfactory result, the allies will successively occupy Tampico, Matamoras, Tacasco, and the town of Carmen, in the Yucatan, and ultimately, if necessary, the City of Mexico.

The Paris papers of the evening of the 9th announce that the squadrons will assemble at Havana.

WHAT LORD PALMERSON, THE BRITISH PREMIER, SAYS ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

At the Lord Mayor's banquet, on the 9th inst., the Mayor proposed the "Foreign Ambassadors," coupled with the name of Mr. Adams, the American Minister, who replied that his mission in England was to promote and perpetuate the friendly relations of the two countries.

Lord Palmerston said, although circumstances may, for a time, threaten to interfere with the supply of cotton, the temporary evil will be productive of permanent good. We shall find in various quarters of the globe a sure and ample supply, which will render us no more dependent. We witness with affliction the lamentable differences among our American cousins, but it is not for us to pass judgment in their dispute.

Lord Palmerston, in conclusion, expressed the hope of a speedy restoration of harmony and peace.

CONFEDERATE COMMISSIONERS ENTERTAINED BY ONE OF THE LONDON GUILDS.

The Confederate Commissioners, Mann and Yancey, dined, on the 9th inst., with the Fishmongers Company.

THE INACTIVITY OF THE NATIONAL ARMY.

From the London Times, Nov. 9.

It seems to us that the theory of a divided South must have been given up even by those Washington politicians who held to it with such tenacity. Else why does not General McClellan with his hundred thousand men, advance and disperse the rebels in his front. The truth is that gradually, but surely, the conviction has come over his Government that among the hills and woods of Virginia there is a force not unequal to their own; that this force, though far from being provided with means of campaigning, is yet able to make a desperate struggle for the position it holds, and that the capture of these positions will have but little effect in reducing the country to obedience. While the argument about the Union party in the South is still repeated by the few advocates of the war who remain in England, it has been allowed to die out beyond the Atlantic. Such an army as Gen. Johnston commands in Virginia could not be supported except by the efforts of the whole Confederate people, and General McClellan shows his consciousness of the enemy's strength when he allows week after week to pass away in preparations and reconnoissances. The Autumn is over; the Winter, which on the Potomac is always very cold or very wet, is at hand; and yet the Federal army has not opened the campaign. These fine troops, now far more fitted for war than any that ever fought against the British, are kept close in their quarters, and if they advance will move with the utmost slowness and caution. In the meantime the Federals are pressed even in their own capital. The Confederates have now closed the Potomac by batteries, which, though they may, it is said, be made untenable by shells from the other side, have for the present stopped the supplies for man and beast which were previously received up the river. At various points in the long curve which the Potomac makes, the Southerners were erecting their batteries, which seem to be too formidable for the vessels to attack.

WHY ENGLAND AVOIDS AN AMERICAN IMBROGLIO.

From the London Herald.

We entertain a feeling of very serious alarm when we find our interests and the interests of mankind intrusted to a man whom no experience can teach and no responsibility can restrain; to whom age brings no direction and power no dignity; and who writes from the Foreign Office essays whose style and quality would hardly pass muster in a college debating club. A war between England and America, at the present moment, would be a calamity to the world. In its immediate and material effects, indeed it might be a gain to this country; for we should re-open our vast trade with the South; and with the North, since the Morrill tariff, we have no trade to lose. But such a war would leave behind it feelings fatal to good relations between the two countries. It would throw the Federal Government into the hands of the despotic Powers, whose alliance they have always shown a strong disposition to court—a disposition natural to all democracies, and sure to be fostered by a bitter quarrel with England. And such a war would force us into a closer alliance with the Confederate States than we ever ought to entertain with a Power resting on the basis of slavery. Unless manifestly forced upon us, it would be regarded in Europe, and by a section of our own people, as a war for the sake of cotton on behalf of slavery. There is only one thing worse than such a war, namely, tame submission to insult, menace and outrage. We are not a little afraid that we may incur both. It is possible that, after Lord Russell has alternated for a while between impertinent lectures on the Federal Constitution and quiet endurance of robbery and outrage on British vessels and citizens, he may find that he has "drifted into war" again; again dishonored his country, as he dishonored her at Vienna; again imperilled her interests, as he helped to do in 1854; again assisted, this time as a principal agent, to involve her in a struggle which might have been avoided.

A NEW-YORKER DISCOURAGING EMIGRATION.

From the Dublin Freeman's Journal.

Mr. Roche, the editor of the New York *Phœnix*, has arrived in Dublin. He gives a deplorable picture of the existing destitution and suffering amongst the working classes in New York. With many of the Irish in that city there is no alternative between enlistment and starvation. And the condition of New York is no worse than that of other cities in the Northern States; the war has paralyzed commerce and industry everywhere. Mr. Roche urgently dissuades his countrymen from the madness of emigrating to America now.

ENGLISH COMMENTS ON THE BATTLE OF LEESBURG.

From the London Times, Nov. 9.

Those who have taken their views of the American civil war from the representations of the North, must now begin to have some doubts of their own wisdom. Happy is it for England, and happy will it be, we believe, for America, that they are a small minority, and that the great body of the nation has judged for itself in so important a matter. If ed our government and people been led away in the early part of this year to cheer on the crusade of the North; to echo its assertions about the weakness of the secessionist movement, and to join in predicting the Union's speedy victory, what would have been our position now? Instead of standing in a decent neutrality between two powerful and incensed nations—for so must they now be called; instead of being able, when the time comes, to speak with the calm of impartiality and the confidence derived from just anticipations, we should have been merely a set of partizans, doomed to explain away our hasty enthusiasm.

Whatever may be the end of this American contest, Englishmen will be happy that they counseled peace. Should the Confederates establish their independence, they will not be able to accuse us of trying to strangle their nationality in the cradle. Should the present differences result in a "transaction" by which the old Union shall be soldered together for a time, then neither party will have it to say that the burdens left by a season of civil strife were increased by our evil counsels. If anything were needed to confirm this country in its policy, the present situation of affairs would be quite enough. It is now plain that this must be a gigantic war. It is but four or five months since we were told that a single encounter would decide matters. Those who professed to know the characters of the Southerner and his opponent assured us that the former was a mere noisy swaggerer, who might fight pretty well for a single day, but would be soon overthrown by the stern moral man of the North. How complete has been the mistake of those who took this view of the combatants may be judged from the present state of the campaign.

But the event from which we can gain the best insight into the course of the campaign is the severe defeat which the Northerners suffered at Leesburg, and which, if later rumors be true, was followed by a still more important reverse a day or two afterwards. The well-written narrative we gave of it was taken from the New York *Tribune*, which cannot be suspected of any favor towards the enemy, and it may therefore be concluded that these facts are sufficiently accurate. In this bloody encounter one must readily admit that no disgrace attached to the Northern troops, who seem to have done all that can be expected of men. But the lesson should not be lost on those who have been all their lives boasting of the repulses which they have inflicted on British columns. The battle was the usual American battle, such as has been fought in three great wars already, and is now likely to determine the event of a fourth.

In fact, the account we published yesterday might, with changed names and numbers, apply almost accurately to the battle on the Monongahela, in which Braddock was defeated more than a hundred years ago, and which first brought the name of Washington into notice. The pedantic veteran, who, with his head full of the art of war, marched through the wilderness as if it were Flanders, and had half his force destroyed by sharp-shooters from behind trees, was but the forerunner of a Burgoyne and a Packenham, and now he has a successor in a Federal commander. One cannot read without pity the fate of these unfortunate men. The end was a perfect rout. The drowning of the men in attempting to recross the river was a dreadful incident. Out of 1,800 men the loss, according to the official report, was 680. This battle is important as being, perhaps, the type of those to come. What can the Federals hope for in a country like Virginia but a succession of Leesburgs, fought against enemies strongly posted, and ending in defeats or dearly purchased victories almost as fatal as defeats?

The terror inspired by the *excesses* of the Northern soldiers, which, bad enough in reality, are immensely exaggerated by Southern report, will make Virginians sell every mile of their country dearly, and leave nothing but a desert as they retreat. The blood of the South has been thoroughly aroused against the "invaders," and the way in which the Confederate soldiers "crowded the high bank and poured an incessant fire into the scattering fugitives," who were plunging into the Potomac, shows the temper in which the war will be conducted. Well may our Government and people be content that they have, as far as is in their power, sought to put a stop to a contest which is lighting up the fiercest passions of a people singularly irritable and vindictive!

THE COTTON FAMINE.

From the London Times, Nov. 8.

The accounts from Lancashire state that the paralysis of trade in the manufacturing districts, owing to the scarcity of American cotton, is becoming more visible day by day. Each succeeding return shows numbers of mills gradually being reduced in the hours of working, some that were working six days in the week being reduced in time by not being lighted up in the morning and evening, some that were working four days being reduced to three, and some being closed altogether. From particulars furnished by correspondents of the Manchester *Examiner* the following figures have been compiled, which, although not complete, are sufficient to show generally the state of employment in the various localities of the cotton trade:—

Mills working full time	295
" " five days	75
" " four days	305
" " three days	118
" stopped	49
Total	842

An analysis also gives the number of workpeople in each town and the periods for which they are employed, and the gross result is as follows:

WORKPEOPLE.	
Number working full time	64,393
Do. five days	15,572
Do. four days	55,307
Do. three days	28,832
Do. stopped	8,064
Total number of workpeople enumerated	172,257

These returns are imperfect, as there are several important districts not enumerated, and it is feared that the last item of the number of workpeople totally out of employment, and for whom no resource is left but the poor rates or charitable subscriptions, is below the actual state of the case, and that the total will continually increase. With reference to the reiterated recommendations to mill-owners to work only three days a week, and to the speculations as to the effect such a course would have on the amount and supply of cotton, one correspondent remarks that they show a very imperfect knowledge of the condition of the trade. There are, perhaps, 400 to 500 mill-owners in Lancashire, but the cost of working short time is comparatively so great that it is questioned if there are more than a hundred that could afford to resort to it beyond six months. In corroboration of this, the fact is cited that numerous masters are giving notice to the workpeople that their mills will be entirely closed as soon as their present stock of cotton is exhausted.

That manufacturers are working to a great loss is clear, from a comparison between the cost of the manufactured article and that of the raw material. For the first five months of 1860 the cost of 8 lb. 2-4 oz. shirtings was 10s., the exact price at which they stand at present, while in the former period the cost of middling Orleans cotton was 6⅞d., which is now 12d. The cost of 32's twist and 34's weft also was 12d. and 11½d. respectively, as against 14½d. and 14d. now, and when the extra relative expense of working short time is incurred the loss on the manufactured article is considerably increased.

In Preston the masters having given notice of a reduction of 7½ per cent. in the wages paid to their spinners, the latter have determined on a strike, although support in this suicidal course can hardly be expected from fellow-workmen who are on the verge of severe want.

According to a correspondent of the Bangor *Whig*, says the Portland *Advertiser*, Mr. Elliott, on his return home to Freedom on Friday last, from Fort Warren, was received in a manner which demands the attention of the civil powers. The houses of all who, up to the time of his arrest, had openly avowed their hostility to the Government, were illuminated. A crowd of about fifty ruffians collected, armed with guns and revolvers, who began a course of tumult, insolence and outrage towards the Union men of the village, which lasted until morning. A Union man named Wing, from Thorndike, on his way home from Belfast, in a wagon, was brutally assaulted. Three shots from a revolver were fired at him, two of which passed through his hat, the third taking effect above his forehead, laying the scalp for about two inches, and rendering him insensible for a time. When he recovered consciousness he found himself surrounded by his pursuers, and he took refuge in a public house kept by Mr. Murray. The crowd amused themselves by hurling stones at the house, yelling and firing guns until long past midnight. Finally Mr. Wing escaped and reached his home, where he is still suffering from the effects of his wound. It may be necessary for the Government to exert its power again in that locality. We fear the release of Mr. Elliott was an act of misplaced clemency.

A KENTUCKIAN'S OPINION OF THE COCHRANE AND CAMERON POLICY.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Bourbon county, Kentucky, under date of November 17, says:

Secretary Cameron has at last given indisputable proof that he ought to be removed from office.—His ill-timed, injudicious and unnecessary dabbling with the negro question can be productive of nothing but mischief. Brave men cannot be frightened out of one course of conduct into another, nor driven from their opinions, however foolish and devilish, by threatening them with the loss of their property. They will fight with the more desperation in this case if the policy indicated by Mr. Cameron is to be pursued. Our armies and Generals need have very little to do with the slaves. If they come into the camps why not tell them to go home and attend to their business? You cannot emancipate and arm them. The people will not permit them to remain free. The highest possible number that can be taken away will not amount to anything compared to the number left behind—even if their condition were bettered by the change, which is by no means sure. The institution, or relation, whichever you prefer to call it, still remains intact and unshaken. The negroes within the lines of our armies in this State, are in nobody's way, and the seizure of any number of them would do no good. On the contrary, a refusal to have anything to do with them will quiet the fears and apprehensions of many worthy people who have been led into the belief that the war is waged on the part of the North for the purpose of freeing the negroes. Just such talk as that of Colonel Cochrane, and Cameron, confirms these opinions, is calculated to lead others to adopt the same. This only widens, deepens and intensifies the hostility to the Government.

Confiscation implies a sale. Who will buy? If it will be of any advantage to give fugitives employment for a time, let it be done, but when they are claimed by their owners and indentified, let them go if they will. If not, the necessary functions of the officers and men in the case are ended. But for Heaven's sake let us have done with this foolish blathering that Generals in the field can easily demonstrate to be all bosh and nonsense.

MARRIED,

On the 21st, by the Rev. E. R. Hara, DANIEL BRIGGS, to Miss HENRIETTA KONE, all of Baltimore county.

On the 21st instant, by Rev. Wesley Brown, WILLIAM MAGINE to MARY CATHERINE COOPER, both of this city.

DIED,

On the 21st instant, after a painful and lingering illness, VALENTINE DIETER, aged 44 years. May he rest in peace.

On the 21st instant, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian resignation, CLEMENTINE JONES, in the 7th year of her age.

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