riably in advance. Orders for the paper, will be received at the office of Publicaion, No. 172 W. MALTIMORE STREET, up stairs. The named deduction in favor of Nowanoon and Agreets. veers to be left with Mesers. TEXLET & Co., 13 North street, (basement,) where Newsborn will be supplied.
All entermediations about the addressed to the Publishers of

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Price of Adverti special agreement. Marriage and Oblivery notices, 25 conte No. 122 W. Baltimore strort, up stairs.

VOL. I.-NO. 2.

# WAR MOVEMENTS.

The morning journals contain very little news , in relation to the war in addition to that published by us yesterday afternoon. It is remarkable that no intelligence has been received for four days from Western Virginia, and advices from that | est. We subjoin such news from other points as | thousand overcoats have already been supplied to | less than are the old nations of the Old World. has reached us, hoping to have additional news t for our last edition.

### FROM MISSOURI. Nothing further of the battle of Lexington has so far been received. The following is the last

despatch from St. Louis: Sr. Louis, Sept. 19 .- The Thirty-ninth Obio, 1 Third Iowa, Sixteenth Illinois, with a force of Missouri State militia and Inwa troops, 300 cavalry and six pieces of artillery left St. Joseph's and Chilicothe in two columns on Sunday. They expected to reach Lexington on Wednesday to reinforce Colonel Mulligan.

The reason why General Pope did not surprise i and rout or empture Martin Green's band of Rebels on Sunday night is explained. General l'ope was at Hunnewell on Saturday night with eight hundred men. Knowing that Green was encamped in the neighborhood of Florids, he determined make a night march and surprise him, but learning that Green had three thousand five hundred n, he sent an engine at noon to Shelbina, eight les west, with orders to General Hurlburt to

down immediately five hundred men to rewe him, his force being too small to attack. Arren's superior numbers, but in consequence of gross mismanagement on the part of Col. Hurlburt, the troops did not arrive until too late to start on the expedition that night. Another attack was planned for the next night, however, and Gen. Pope marched 1,400 men twenty-four miles over a broken and almost roadless fountry, reaching Green's camp early on Monday Corning to find it descrited, Green having be apprised of Gen. Pope's designs and fled.

His men being mounted they could not be overtaken by infantry, and Gen. Pope had no cavalry. There are now no armed bands of Rebels in the counties north of the liannibal and St. Joseph | Railroad, and but few between it and the Missouri l river. About 5,000 Home Guards are in the Manageas on the 11th: northern part of the State, and it is now understood that General Pope has effected arrangements | erful latteries, the location of which the enemy is | States. The democrats, no matter how far adfor the thorough organization of the Union men at a loss to discover, and which, at the proper vanced in the ideas which their name recalls, are of that region, who are abundantly able and wil- time, will open fire along the entire river, demol- still attached to a certain just, to Jefferson, among ling to preserve the peace. It is now confidently lishing the fleets of the North men and forever re- others, who, quite hostile as he was to the princiexpected that no more lawless depredations will lieving that beautiful stream from the control of ple of authority, had nevertheless a fund of ideas he heard of in North Missouri.

Colonel Williams under arrest for drunkenness. science in steaming up and down the river, throw- Adams, Franklin-statesmen who would pass to-General Pope ordered the arrest of Lieutenant ing shell and shot into the wooded shores, boping day for aristocrats of the first order. Thu Colonel Blair, of the Second Kansas Regiment, to wake up a masked battery; but our men lay democrats have not driven back, but have rather for mutinous conduct at Shelbina, in threatening low, keep quiet and patiently bide their time. to withdraw his command if Colonel Williams Advance of the Confederates on the Fed- (I should say demagogical, if that expression h persisted in fighting when attacked at that place ! by Martin Green.

says his differences with Gen. Fremont, relate to written at Manassas, Sept. 11: public affairs, as he does not approve of Fremont's conduct of the campaign. From Calro.

liebels have taken possession of Maysfield, Ken- maintain. Wherever our stakes have been placed governor, judge, representative. tucky, and are fortifying the place. Jeff. there they hold fast. To-day the gunners of the 1 It is that current which has opened the doors Thompson's forw of 2,300 lickels have mored to Washington Artillery sight their rifled cannon at of election balls to all foreigners, to that crowd of New Madrid.

### FROM KENTUCKY. In Kentucky the Government is making strenu

ous efforts to carry on the war and reduce the State to obedience. The following are the despatches received last night: LOUISVILLE, Sept. 19 .- The departure of steamboats down the river has been interdicted unless a Government officer accompanies them.

The reported burning of the bridge of the i Louisville and Nashville Railroad at Nolin is de--nied. [This bridge was reported burnt by t Union men to prevent the Confederates carrying off certain locomotives on the Nashville and Louisville Railroad.] No trains have arrived from the South to-day, and there has been no telegraphic communication South of here for the past three

cerning movements along the line of the railroad, but nothing is accurately known. No organized administration from the strong and righteous by a deplorable exaggeration of carelessness in the beginning of a salutary and regenerative staple of the Russian empire, and at certain season to the line of the railroad, pondency here occasioned by the retreat of the preted to the eye of the most superficial observer its incapacity and its thorough unpopularity, will cultivation. Agricultural produce forms the great into one mands of the superficial observer its incapacity and its thorough unpopularity, will cultivation. Agricultural produce forms the great its incapacity and its thorough unpopularity, will be the beginning of a salutary and regenerative staple of the Russian empire, and at certain season to the superficial observer its incapacity and its thorough unpopularity, will be the beginning of a salutary and regenerative staple of the Russian empire, and at certain season to the superficial observer its incapacity and its thorough unpopularity, will be the beginning of a salutary and regenerative staple of the Russian empire, and at certain season to the superficial observer its incapacity and its thorough unpopularity, will be the beginning of a salutary and regenerative staple of the Russian empire, and at certain season to the superficial observer its incapacity and its thorough unpopularity, will be the beginning of a salutary and regenerative staple of the Russian empire, and at certain season to the superficial observer its incapacity and its thorough unpopularity, will be the superficial observer its incapacity and its thorough unpopularity, will be the superficial observer its incapacity and its thorough unpopularity, will be the superficial observer its incapacity and its incap Tennesseeans are known to have entered Ken-1 tucky along the line of the road so far.

The Governor of Indiana has been here in consultation with Gen. Anderson to-day. He left for home to-night. Cannon and other arms were received here from

the State Amenal to-night. Early this morning the United States Marshal seized the office of the Louisville Centier, arrested ex-Governor Morchead, Reuben T. Munett, one of the proprietors of the Courier, and Martin W. Barr, telegraphic news reporter for the New Or- 1 leans press, on charges of treason or complicity with treason. The prisoners were all carried to Jeffersonville, and will be transferred to the custody of the Marshal of Indiana District.

The transmission of telegraphic news South is now interdicted, and the lines in that direction interrupted.

# FROM WASKINGTON.

We learn that Gen. McClellan yesterday reviewed Gen. Blenker's brigade on Arlington Heights, and that among the spectators were Gen. McDowell and Gen. Smith, the Secretary of State, Prince de Joinville and son, Le Comte de Paris, and the Duke De Chartres, Hon. Henry J. Raymond, of New York, William Roch Wistar, Esqu. of Philadelphia, together with a number of ladies. Gen. McClellan spent the night on the other side of the Potomac. It is generally believed that the government has

for the last ten days had under consideration the subject of Gen. Fremont's administration of affairs 1 in Missouti.

place of Captain William Mervine.

North Carolina.

Florida.

partment, that the Military Department of Ohio down his wagon, killing his horse, and injuring in future consists of the State of that name, In- him so severely that his life is despaired of. Fifdiana, and so much of Kentucky as lies within teen horses were killed in the stampede, and sevfifteen miles of Cincinnati, under the command of eral men were more or less injured. The reason Brigadier General Mitchell, of the United States of the stampede is said to be that the borses were

Volunteers, headquarters at Cincinnati.

Jersey, seven miles from Alexandria, near the In the towns of Lake and Hyde Park the decrease which the habit of not wearing a cravat sets off conducting all their communication with the extensive exportation of grain, tallow, wool, F. was a delegate to the Democratic Convention. is uter \$1,000,000. Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

### FROM THE SOUTH. Richmond papers of the 10th have been received

in Cincinnati. The Despetch says with regard to the supply of winter clothing for the Confederate army: The Government Clothing Bureau, under the

We are advised of extensive preparations by the Confederate Government to secure the defences of the Atlantic and Guif coast, Nearly two hundred thousand dollars will badevoted immediately to the work, in conformity to a plan submitted | to the Executive Department some weeks ago, and approved in the most decided manner by Congress before the adjournment. The intelligence of these measures is positive; but it would be imprudent at the present time to mention their details.

A late act of Congress for "local defences" the Confederacy authorizes the President to ca for and employ volunteers at exposed points. The provisions of this law will no doubt be adequate ! to garrison all the forts in the South, and for purposes of coast guards, without disturbing the Consederate sorces in Virginia.

The government has purchased a large portion of the valuable cargo of the British ship Allience, whose remarkable ingress through the lines of the blockade we noticed some days ago. The following are the articles of the Allience's cargo, most of which, we believe, were purchased by the gov-'ernment before the "army worms" got wind the prey: 200 tous pig iron; 14 tons bound do. 315 louxes tin plate; 5 tons block tin; 35 flasks quickeilver; fo bundles Russia sbeet iron; 30 bundles best English do.; 28 bundles iron war 10 bbls. castor oil; 60 bbls. mackerel; 8 large grindstones; 91 turned do.; 2,700 dozen spool Cotton; 199,000 percussion caps.

The Potomor Lined with Powerful Confederate Batteries. Se Dekay writes to the Louisville Courier from L

Federal shipmasters. At present the vessels of in common with the first and most illustrious In addition to putting General Burlburt and the Federals spend their time, ammunition and founders of the republic-Washington, John

Col. Blair in a letter to the St. Louis Democrat, of the correspondent of the Louisville Courier, has transformed the physiognomy of the United

been a steady and constantly successful forward degrees, brought the principle of elections to march. We have moved forward by inches, as it ridiculously short term-one year, for example, CAIRO, Sept. 19.-It is reported here that 11,000 were, but assuming no position that we do not two years at most for the highest office-those of the White House. I am confident, from every emigrants who, almost everywhere, enjoy the a very large and well-appointed army.

# From the Chicago Tribune.

THE PAST—THE FUTURE. The feeling in this city among all persons, of all classes and creeds, upon reading the Presi- all degrees of the hierarchy, public offices are condismay. No Sunday in our recollection has been | themselves, and so that honest and capable ci so broken by general indignation and rage. The zens keep aloof through that same sentiment expression was a common one among Democrats welf-love which would make them seek them and Republicans that Bull Run was not a circum- another country. The news of the retreat of our army from Stone institutions and social habitudes of the United its remedy. All sorts of conflicting rumors are affont con- Bridge never produced half the chagrin and des- States have followed—a movement which is intermont's policy.

few weeks Congress will meet in regular session, routine of public business, still greater strangers and if the Administration does not sooner retrace to those external forms with which statesmen are its fatal step, the representatives of the people will accustomed to surround the exercise of authority. enact Fremont's policy into a law. To this end let the masses, who furnish the muscle and money | them, an uninterrupted tradition, which, although for the war, direct all their efforts. Every daily much weakened, runs back, however, to some ilpaper in Chicago-Times, Post, Journal and Tri- Justrious personages. The republicans have come bune—has committed itself to Fremont's plan with at the first jump and without any apprenticeship regard to the slaves of rebels. Every journal in to the government, having everything to learn as the North, whose opinion is of any consequence, diplomats, as financiers, as administrators, as Sept. 10th: has pronounced in favor of that most wise and economists, and as men of the world-all that reresolute and beneficent measure. Every loyal quires practice and study:-statesmen are not improved it. Equally unanimous is the voice of the Mr. Abraham Lincoln is the first born of the circumstance of insult and provocation. They quently on foot, the hundreds of miles before him, chief rulers seem to live and move and have their great people. Let that voice be heard in tones of republican party; he was first a schoolmaster, af- have taken possession of eminences commanding returns to his native village and his family. On being, There is not a Hardshell Democrat so inloyal States go to Washington in December, deputy for two years, and was, besides, perfect- the flag of the Confederacy in full view of the children to seek the means of subsistence, during hints of "nigger philanthropy" as not to feel impledged fathom deep to the principle that he who by obscure and unknown. When then the repub- White House and the Capitol. They have done five or six months, at one of the seats of manu- patient and ashamed of this hypocritical truckling

made some changes in the officers of the squad- and thirty-three Government horses broke out of dential election, the leaders assembled for the their enclosure in St. Louis, at three o'clock last Captain William W. McKean, of the Ningara, Saturday morning, and fled in a most frantic has been appointed Flag Officer in the Gulf in the manner up and down Broadway. They divided about equalition bue half rushing up street and Flag Officer Stringham, having asked to be re- the other half down; and the flight is described by lieved from the command of the Atlantic Squad- those who witnessed it as absolutely frightful. ron, Captain L. M. Goldsborough has been ap- Immediately on breaking loose, the horses became pointed to succeed him. The squadron has been perfectly uncontrollable, and rushed along the divided, and Captain Goldsborough assumes com- street in a dense mass at the greatest speed, sweepmand of the nombern division, embracing the ing everything before them. On their way they met a train of Government wagous, and a frighttwen appointed Flag ful collision resulted. The driver of the foremost tlantic Squadron, em- | wagon stopped his team in the middle of the | Carolina Georgia and atreet, but had not time to escape before at least one hundred and fifty horses, rearing and plung-An order has been issued from the War Desling in a dense mass, swept over him, breaking

too closely confined. rate command, to be called the Department of cago Post says the books of the Assessors are now passes the proportion of human stature. Futurity the moving forward of our lines to points so near state, supplying those channels of wealth which Western Virginia, under the command of Briga- made up, showing the valuation of real and per- will inform us whether he has any other merit their own, and by the occupation by our right will best repay pursuit and development. The dier General Rosecrans—headquarters in the field. sonal property in that county to be a little over than that of having no personal enemies, as Mr. flank on the bank of the Potomac of the White prohibitory duties levied on foreign cotton, wooldwelling house belonging to Mr. Esdell, from New principal part of which decrease is in Chicago. small in figure, he has a little head on a neck, of We thus confine them to one single railroad in wealth of Russia; whilst, on the other hand, the county, N. Y., edited by Judge Flanders. Judge \$35,000,000. This is a decrease since the last Seward mid.

#### PRINCE NAPOLEON UPON UNITED STATES.

The following is a portion of Prince Napoleon's second letter to his bryan, the Opinione Nationale

We will speak some other time of picturesque efficient direction of Major Ferguson, is already America. At this moment our concern is with supplying the army with early lots of winter America, political, warlike—a prey to civil war quarter will be looked for with the liveliest inter- clothing, to the extent of its facilities. Eight and to most terrible revolutions, neither more nor a single division of the army in Western Virginia. | will speak to you to-day of the men of the govern-The severities of the weather in the mountains are | ment; but first, it will be well to recall, in a few reported to be extraordinary, there having been words, some facts of cotemporaneous history.short spells of freezing weather, with appearance You know that the old American parties, loyalof ice, in the vicinity of General Lee's encamp- lists, federalists, whigh, democrats, Know-Nothings, after successive dislocations, fusions and trans-The same paper speaking of the coast defences formations, ended by being massed into two great divisions, democrats and republicans. It is useless to state that these names, almost arbitrary, do not at all correspond in America to the ideas, which

they would represent in France. Here the Republicans are completely Democrats, and the Democrats entirely Republican, in the sense which we generally attach to those words. Really, the distinction between the two parties rests almost exclusively on the manner of regarding the slavery question. The Democrats—I litical assemblies. speak of Northern Democrats, for in the the South the slavery interest dominates and controls all politics-accept slavery, and seek, at most, to confine it to the States where it exists. Buchanan and Douglas have been the last beads of that party to which the interested albesion of South has given, in these latter times, a constant and marked preponderance in the direction of affairs. The Republican party, of latter date, without exactly inscribing on its lanner the principle of the abolition of slavery, has a manifest tendency to seek that result. The skilful men of the party are far from acknowledging that p tension, but its adventurous and reckless members (les enfantes terribles) do not make any conces ment of it. Hence the horror which the Repul licans inspire in the South; hence, in fine, the present revolution, the South having quite simply separated from the Union because the nomination | Old World. of a Republican candidate, and the advent of that party to power have appeared to it to be the inauguration of a policy of which the last word is the abolition of slavery.

Perhaps there is even outside of this incendiary question a shade of difference between democrats and republicans in their mode of understanding Already we have the l'otomac lined with pow- | the political and social organization of the United | yielded to that immense ultra democratic current, were not often employed in a sense which would We make the following extracts from a letter not convey my idea), which since twenty years States, and altered profoundly the social condition Our advance to the Potomac the past week has of the country. It is that current which has, by

indication within my purview that the great con- rights of citizens as soon as their foot has touched flict cannot be much longer delayed. We have the soil of the United States-a tendency menaaccumulated, within the vicinity of Washington, | cing to the conservatism of the Anglo-Saxon blood and character. It is that popular wave which bas drawn with it the last prestige of Federal authority, under pretext of preserving State sovereignty, and which has consequently weakened authority in the States themselves, under pretent of preserving individual independence, so that, in dent's order countermanding Gen. Fremont's sidered as the spoil of a small number of men, proclamation, was one of blank astonishment and who dispute about them and share them among

stance as compared with this deplorable mistake. These are the movements which the political ground taken by the fearless Fremont. It was felt manners, and by the almost complete abandonthat the penalty of rebellion had been removed, ment of the usages and forms of the world. It is and that the war was now merely a scheme for under the administration of the Democratic party tuutual assassination on a large scale. The opin- that this development has been wrought, for it ion was universal that a public meeting must be may be said that since Jefferson all Presidentsheld to give force to the convictions of the people, Jackson at their head-have belonged to that and to petition the government, in both legisla- party. Then came the Republicans, who have tive and executive branches, to adopt Gen. Fre- wished to exaggerate that which was already an excess, and to accelerate a movement which had Let no one despair of the Republic. Now is the already attained a frightful rapidity. They have time, if ever, when the country has need of the just come into power for the first time with Mr courage of all her sons. Let each man remember | Lincoln. Likewise all the men whom party ad-

The democrats had, to a certain extent, among

thunder. Let every member of Congress from the terwards a lawyer, or rather attorney, then a the enemy's fortifications, and they have flirted the return of winter, he again leaves his wife and veterately prejudiced against everything that draws a sword against his country cannot hold a lican party was reckoned at the beginning of this all this with impunity. The enemy has exhibited facturing industry. At this season, therefore, to slave property on the part of a Republican Adyear, and it became known that by acting unani- no symptom of resentment. He has meckly pock- these manufactories have no lack of cheap labor, ministration. No class of men are more indignant Within a few days the Navy Department has Territale Standard or Horses.—Three hundred mously they might have a majority in the Presigreat and legitimate operation of dividing the of- | tion a week ago for a great battle; but the battle cheap, the manufacturer could not exist, for the fawning upon the slave interest as too sacred even

fices and funds, in the event of success. offices of secretaries of State, ministers, diplomatic part of valor." He lies close within his entrench- he sustains in summer by the closing of his works. other interests, by the assailed mojesty of the Reenvoys, directors, &c.; they agreed easily. But | ments, and listens with complacency, if not with | Some manufactories are, indeed, continued the | public."-N. Y. Journal of Comparee the great question—the reserved question—that of satisfaction, to the music of our bands playing the whole year round; but these are either establishchoosing a President-provoked several storms. provoking air of "Dixie." The power that pro- ments conducted by landed proprietors with serf-' Each name put forward raised violent protests.

eign Affairs, who, as a man of mind and capacity interference in the quarrel on the part of Europe, small amount of skilled labor which the country might have had the greatest claims on behalf of is unable to haul down the "rebel" flag insulting- affords. In the first of these cases, the manufachimself, and did raise the liveliest opposition, said by planted under the nose of its President. to his friends:-"You must have, I see plainly, a chair of Washington.

his election. Physically, he is a giant; he has a punish a most glaring piece of insolence. pleasant face with a look of embarrassment and The acceptance of our challenge to battle would tural interest and the manufacturing industry of timidity; a slow walk and his backed arched like seem to be called for not less by a due sense of the country. The labor market, unfettered, will the greater part of those men whose beight sur- pride than by the necessities of the occasion. By necessarily return to a legitimate and natural

Like the greater part of Americans of his school, for any purposes of the war. he speaks English exclusively; he has travelled in is, next to the President, the most important man in the civil administration of the United States.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1861.

I have been present at sessions of the Senate and i represents. Mr. Sumner, Massachusetts Senator, acknowledged leader of the abolitionists.

versed in our literature. about the tumultuous appearance of the Cham- duct, and that they neither dare nor are prepared bers, the dress and eccentric habits of the honor- to offer us battle. The soul of the Yankee is able members, I found in the Senate and House of | cowed, and his generals are afraid to trust him Representatives an aspect very usual and decent. further outside of breastworks. All that prepa-Without the fashion of the great number of white ration can do has been done for the desence of coats, which; worn by a number of Western Washington. Artillery of the most formidable members, degenerate, by their extraordinary cut, efficiency and in the most formidable supply has ton yesterday afternoon. into a species of garment of the middle ages, we been provided; arms, ammunition, all the apmight fancy ourselves in one of our French po- pliances of battle, have been brought into the

not the least bit of revolver, and I have looked in are cowards, and cannot be trusted in the open cotton question, in which the commercial policy vain for those little blocks of white wood, the field. The doughty McClellan does not do what of the United States was bitterly denounced, and cutting of which with a penknife, passes for one | the unlucky Mclowell did venture to do. For | the expediency of England freeing berself from deof the favorite diversions of the statesman, the from marching twenty-five miles to attack he is pendence on America strongly urged. judge or the American attorney in the exercise of afraid to accept battle offered in the immediate his duties. Doubtless, in the United States, some front of his fortifications. details of secondary moment shock our European

should not blind us as to what is good and great far beyond those preposeessions, at sight of those workshops, proportioned to a condition of things officials at Washington. where everything has dimensions unknown to the

I have found in the United States that which, despite my inclination to admire everything. I did not expect to meet with, on the word of even the most favorably disposed travellers, and that is perfect order, honesty, eagerness to be of

perficial contact with the political men of the landed property of the country, and the creation | tion of justice, was rejected by the Lower House Union assembled at Washington has made on me. | of a numerous class of small proprietors. have found them, on every step of the ladder | The great landowners and the country general-

reason and common sense. careers and public offices have ceased to be a vo ert peasantry without capital, and without enter- Insurrectionary movements are reported among cation in order to become a trade, and one of the prise. To remedy this to a certain extent, agen- the Roumaines at Lagos. cording to the fine expression of de Tocqueville, over foreign labor; but notwithstanding all that committee of that province has been definitely all honest professions are honorable professions. may be done in this way, agriculture will receive dissolved, and the Royal Commissioner invested Ministerial portfolios, scats of judges, senators and a severe shock, from which it can only recuver with full administrative powers. deputies, the very presidential chair, belong to a when the great bulk of the lands shall, in the limited class of citizens who use them, so to speak, natural course of things, have fallen into the like a monopoly.

It is plain to every one that there is there an ex- perative rate for exportation. treme term which cannot possibly be passed, and We must observe, in passing, that a long time that the evil, by its own excess, carries within it must elapse before machinery replaces labor in

exposes the wounds of government, its impotence, to circumscribe its application to the purposes of reaction. I do not pretend to predict the new po- sons of the year attracts almost the entire labor- explosion. littical form under which America will pursue the ing population. The very fact of each laborer career of her destinies, but this people has a vital- becoming entitled to a plot of ground of his own, itality too great, a practical sense too powerful, or to a share of the lands ceded to the commune resources too vast for us to fear that she will not to which he belongs, is of itself sufficient to cause profit wisely from the experience of the past, and a permanent determination of the emancipated that, like the extinct races, she will not be imme- serfs of the villages, where each, with little toil, | their faith so firmly, were correct, that a General vable in her errors, nor, to avoid them, throw may raise on the land he now owns sufficient for who has proclaimed martial law has thereby acherself into the opposite extreme.

strength to surmount it. Soon you will see this nations. The manufacturing interests of the white men slaves, and thus perpetuate slavery? lose best now, we lose country for all time. In a new men, strangers for the most part to the loss for today this latter almost a new men, strangers for the most part to the loss for today this latter almost a new men, strangers for the most part to the loss for today this latter almost a new men, strangers for the most part to the loss for today this latter almost a new men, strangers for the most part to the loss for today this latter almost a new men, strangers for the most part to the loss for today this latter almost a new men and to the loss for today this latter almost a new men and to the loss for today this latter almost a new men and to the loss for today this latter almost a new men and to the loss for today this latter almost a new men and to the loss for today this latter almost a new men and to the loss for the most part to the loss for today this latter almost a new men and to the loss for today this latter almost a new men and to the loss for today this latter almost a new men and to the loss for today this latter almost a new men and to the loss for today this latter almost a new men and to the loss for today this latter almost a new men and to the loss for today this latter almost a new men and to the loss for today this latter almost a new men and today the loss for today this latter almost a new men and today the loss for today this latter almost a new men and today the loss for today the loss f long, and promise to send you the remainder of it i

# THE CHALLENGE.

The New York Herald publishes the following

done more; they have made the tender with every | value of the time he loses in traversing, most fre- | tepid element, neither hot nor cold, wherein our

All went well in regard to what concerned the that prudent maxim, "discretion is the better by he at a rate of profit sufficient to cover the loss formidable to be dealt with on equal terms with poses to invade and subjugate the South submits | labor drawn from districts where the land is least | Success was endangered for want of agreement to be beleagured in its own Capital, and while fertile, or factories pursuing the higher branches upon whom to fix the nominal leadership. Then | boasting its ability, not only to carry its designs of industry, and able to afford under a protective | it was that Mr. Seward, present Minister of For- upon the South with execution, but to punish any | system, the employment of the comparatively |

in number, it had not the courage to accept their factory labor. I have told you what Mr. Lincoln was before challenge to hattle, to strike for its honor, or to

House, in force, we blockade that river, and pre- lens, hardwares, &c., sufficiently show that simi-

THE canning and intelligence, and also a little conceit. and most important navy-yards entirely useless sources of the country. The struggle, therefore, Surely the use of so magnificent a sheet of water | decided in favor of agriculture.

Europe and possesses some sterling qualities. He as the Potomac, and the utilizing of so valuable a navy as that of Washington, is worthy of a ropean system is not suited to the character of battle. Their papers for nearly two months have | the Russian people; and it cannot compete, under teemed with praises of McClellan, and with hints | the conditions of free, and, therefore, dear labor, House of Representatives. I have had pointed of his admirable preparations for another "on- with agriculture, pursued at a decided profit by out to me the most influential members of both ward movement." Our own generals have come laborers sho are at the same time independent parties. Mr. Breckinridge is the Kentneky Sena- out from among those treacherous "masked but proprietors. This is a part of the question to tor, leader of the opposition, whose opinions and | teries" which are supposed to have cost the Yan- | which England is commercially interested; for by wishes are almost equally divided between the kees the disaster at Bull run, and how stand in it will be consumated the triumph of British in-North and South, like the people of the State be the open field ready to fight on terms the equality | dustry in the disputed fields of Central Asia and of which cannot be disputed; yet, with all their | China. Russia, from the causes already enumeran beralded preparations for great achievement, and ated, will no longer be able to produce, at anyamiable, educated man, having travelled much in all these inducements to fight, they crouch within thing like their former prices, the manufactures France, the friend of de Tocqueville and very well | their intrenchments, permitting us to have our | she now supplies to those countries, and England, own way outside of them.

Contrary to what has been so often written | There can be but one explanation of their con- of the market altogether. most prodigal requisition. But there is one great I have seen no one with his feet on his desk, trouble which cannot be overcome—their soldiers Bazele, of Manchester, read another paper on the

ideas and habits; but I do not wish to dwell on battle insultingly thrust at them, cut off from its under a misconception of the affidavits made by those details without real importance, which water communication with its own section, the Smith, Payne & Smith, Bankers, of London. Some wretched government at Washington affects to correspondence of Mr. Serrill has been forwarded in this country. I declare to you that, arrived in | deny that the South is a belligerent power, and | to America to prove conclusively that he (Mr. S.) America with prepossessions extremely favorable refuses to exchange prisoners, lest the fact should had no political mission, and that the money to the United States, the reality has proved to be carry this acknowledgment. What will the found on him was his own, and intended for legiworld think of the South's claim to belligerency | timate business. The Post believes he will be immense cyclopian cities and those magnificent when it sees our armies thus insulting the timid speedily released under these affidavits.

#### (From Marmilhan's Magnetine. THE EMANCIPATION RUSSIAN SERFS.

BOXE OF THE PROBABLE CONSEQUENCES. The proclamation of their emancipation was was received by the serfs in general with shouts service, if not urbanity, life comfortable, easy and of joy, but in some places with unintelligent inregular; in fine, an habitual intercontact by all difference. Many risings of the peasantry have classes of society which neither soils, wounds nor taken place all over the country, especially in the Canal, was taking legal steps against the English chills any one.

I will add that I have been struck and touched neighborhood of St. Petersburgh itself. The maby the ardor, in some sort chivalrous, with which | jurity of these have been without any intelligible the people of the North, contrary to their most object beyond that contained in a refusal to work, immediate and most imperious material interests, and any longer to recognize their obligations to Opinione, of Turin, explains, is solely caused by have thrown themselves into a war in which they | their former "masters of their souls." A serious | the fatigue which the troops now at Naples have have but one end-that of viudicating the honor | disturbance recently occurred at Kazau. A pers- to undergo, not for an augmentation of the of the flag of the common country, which they ant gave himself out as Alexander II, and by that brigandage, which is almost entirely enidicated. believe to have been outraged by the South.- means assembled a mob of 5,000 peasants; but A marriage is contemplated between the King This is what I have seen, and what I am very the outbreak was speedily put down by the mili- of Portugal and the youngest daughter of Victor happy to say and to repeat. But I must also be tary, and the imposter shot. The principal con- Emmanuel. permitted to give, with the same sincerity, the sequence of the emancipation of the seris will be impression which the very (I need not say it) su- a minute redistribution of a large portion of the

which they could successively reach, a jealous and ly, cannot fail to suffer for a considerable period unbridled democracy, in quest of mon sufficiently from such a social revolution. The former will mediocre to inspire neither envy, hatred, esterm suffer from the loss of his seris, and the compulnor love; everything which wounds the sentiment pory sale of his land at what he considers an in- military force, if necessary. The Chancellor deof equality, once that it has passed the hounds of adequate price, as well as from the scarcity and clared at the same time, however, that the Emdearness of free labor. The latter will suffer from peror bad no intention of suspending the Consti-For a long time, in the United States, political cultivation being confined to a semi-civilized, in- tutional institutions. trades the least esteemed in a country where, ac- cies have been already established for bringing. The latest despatches from Pesth say that the

bands of those who have emerged from the small I think that in consequence of the estrangement proprietary class with large capital. Time must San Domingo, have been removed.

Which public, even municipal duties inspire in men also be allowed for the labor market to become The Eppeca, in the course of a re of weight and capability, the republic of the re-adjusted to a level that will allow those posses-United States is found to possess a governmental sed of extensive estates to pursue agriculture with personnel far below the real worth of the nation. | profit, and to raise a surplus produce at a remu-

Russia agriculture. Its dearness, and the nearly I do not doubt that the present crisis, which total absence of scientific farming, will continue The crisis will pass; the elements of vitality Freedom will be realized in sluggish vegetation, clare all slaves free, and thus give them freedom,

defiant article from the Richmond Despatch, of tion to the extent of territory, there is necessarily it suited to their present method of "supporting no surplus labor in Russia. In spring and sum- the Government," which they do as follows: mer, when every arm is wanted for the plow and | "The greatest curse of any country at war, is to For ten days at least our Generals on the Poto- | the reaping hook, almost every factory laborer | be governed by civilians and politicians. The mac have offered battle to the enemy. They have sets his face homewards, and, little heeding the whole country is nauseated by this last gulp of the

has not been fought, for the enemy has acted on produce during the winter months must manifest- to be touched by the penalties of treason, or too

tory must either be closed altogether on the eman-Boasting a thoroughly organized army of one cipation of the serf, or be conducted with considman who has no enemies: I have the very thing, hundred thousand men around the seat of govern- erable less advantage in the winter months; and, let us take Lincoln." And in this way it was Sir ment, and proclaiming that the Southern forces in the second, the cost of production must be Abraham Lincoln has come to sent himself in the are starved, sick, discontented, and contemptible greatly enhanced by the increased demand for

The tendency of these remarks is to show the antagonism that must ensue between the agricul- )

### PRICE TWO CENTS.

between the two interests must be instantaneously

Moreover, manufacturing industry on the Eu-

FROM EUROPE.

## Additional by the Europe.

with coal and cheap machinery, must beat her out

HALIFAR, Sept. 19 .- The Europa sailed for Bos-

GREAT BRITAIN.

Politics were stagnant. At a meeting of the British Association, Mr.

The Liverpool Post asserts that Thomas S. Serrill, who was arrested on the last arrival of the And yet, defied thus at his own door, refusing | Persia at New York, must have been imprisoned

> The Paris paper says that an interview between the Emperor and the King of Prussia will take THE place at Compeigne, on the 2d of October. The French naval divisions will remain off the coast at Syria the whole winter for the protection

of the Christians. The Bourse was firm but closed drooping.-| Rentes 69f. 20 cts.

Felix Belly, the projector of the Nicaraguan

The sending of fresh troops to Naples, the

#### AUSTRIA. The Government bill to reform the administra-

The Hungarian Chancellor had authorized the Royal Commissioner at Pesth to appoint and dismiss the municipal functionaries, and to saume the administrative functions bimself, and employ

The Madrid journals announce that the princicipal difficulties in the way of a reorganization of

The Eppeca, in the course of a remarkable article, says that in view of the present state of things in Europe, it is necessary to evacuate the Tetuan on honorable conditions, in order to allow the concentration of the Spanish forces.

TURKEY. About six thousand Montenegrins crossed the frontier on the 4th and occupied the town of Nenna. The Turkish garrison refused to surrender, and in order not to fall into the hands of the Mon-

The town of Zubze had been occupied by the

#### Martial Law Proclamations.

If the theory upon which some persons rest the scanty wants of a primitive state of society. | quired the power by his own proclamation to dewhich America bears within her will give her in the contented simplicity of the earliest ages of would be not have equal power to declare all It appears almost like an anomally to state proclaim a universal change of condition, making that there is no artisan class in Russia; but such all slaves masters, and all masters and overseers is the fact. Skilled labor is obtained with the | slaves? Perhaps some of our friends who believe greatest difficulty, and at a relative cost which in what they call John Quincy Adams' doctrine evidences the high appreciation in which it is of 1842, will take up this idea and make it of beld. With a population at a great dispropor- practical value. The editors of the Sun may find

The whole country was on tip-toe of expecta- Were not the labor thus obtained extremely ern constitutional rights, at this mean spirited

The Boston Courier, we fear, is over sarguine in the following article:

THE ABOLITION WAIL .- The doleful wailings of the abolition prints over Mr. Lincoln's letter to Gen. Fremont, develop fully their sufferings. It has another effect among prints which pretend to be strongly for the Union, while they would really make the suppressions of rebillion a war for emancipation-which would destroy the Union. The fact is, Mr. Lincoln's letter is a complete solvent

of the rolly materials hitherto affort in the community. It has cleared public sentiment of doubts and hesitations entertained by many honest men to find that only honest purposes were entertainled by the administration -it will bring ten times the courage and strength to the support of the government, and it has precipitated the emancipation element to the bottom. It will be more and more dangerous to attempt to mix it in the pend-

The U.S. mails have been closed against the This latter personage is about fifty years of age; vent all further access to the Capital by water .- | lar native manufactures can said but little to the Franklin Guzette, a Democratic paper of Franklin