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VOL. I.—NO. 5. BALTIMORE, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1861. J. M. MILLS & Co., Publishers.

WAR MOVEMENTS.

Our accounts this morning are very meagre. The capture of Lexington by the Confederates is assured by an official despatch from Gen. Prentiss:

St. Louis, Sept. 23.—Gen. Prentiss' official dispatch announces the surrender of Col. Mulligan, at Lexington, states that the federal loss was 37 killed and 140 wounded. The Confederate loss is supposed to be about 800 killed and wounded.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Parties are mustering here for the conflict, and it was believed that Hon. Jno. C. Breckinridge and Hon. Wm. Preston, late Minister to Spain, would lead the Secessionists. We have the following despatches:—

Louisville, Sept. 23.—A battalion of Secession cavalry, under Mitchell Laporelle, drove in Captain Gilpson's pickets last night at Salt River, and four are missing. A Federal encampment has been established at Harrodsburg, where two prominent Secessionist Representatives—Messrs. Twing and Silvertooth—have been arrested.

Two supposed spies from Buckner's army were arrested at Louisville this morning.

Frankfort, Sept. 23.—It is reported that J. C. Breckinridge and William Preston escaped from here through Montgomery county on Friday.

General Sherman had possession of Muldraugh's Hill yesterday. Henry Dent, City Marshal, has been appointed Provost Marshal of this city.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, September 23.—The brigades of Generals Keyes, Wadsworth and Richardson, under the command of General McDowell, were reviewed to-day by General McClellan, who was as usual received with much enthusiasm. After the review, the General and his staff passed through the camps of the different regiments inspecting their clothing, accommodations, &c.

On Sunday afternoon the barn of John Burch, located near Ball's Cross Roads, was burnt by the Confederate troops. While it was in flames a large Secession force appeared at Upton's Hill, a mile and a half distant.

An order has been issued preventing all civilians and officers and privates not on duty from visiting the outposts of the army.

General Heinzleman, who was wounded in the arm at Bull Run, has nearly recovered from the injury. He will be assigned the command of a division in Virginia.

Yesterday the propeller Pusey, Capt. Honan, went down to Maryland Point, returning last night. She reports all quiet on the Potomac. A battery mounting eight guns is visible on the hill just in the rear of the wharf at Aquia Creek, with a large flag waving from its summit. No men can be seen, but there are evidences of quite an encampment. Last Friday the Ice Boat was fired upon by the Aquia Creek batteries, but without doing any damage. Two shots only were fired, both of which fell short. The steamer hoisted her anchor and dropped quietly a little lower down, out of range. Three small skiffs, picked up on the Maryland shore, were brought up by the Pusey, in order that no possible means of communication between Maryland and Virginia may be afforded the Secessionists. Under the strict surveillance of the flotilla, few succeed in crossing the Potomac now, and transportation of supplies to the Confederates has been pretty effectually checked.

FROM THE SOUTH.

From the New Orleans Picayune, Sept. 12th.

The Alarm Sounded at New Orleans.

We have been informed by a gentleman who has just arrived in New York and Philadelphia, that the most unprecedented exertions are being made in all the shipyards and docks of those two cities, for the fitting out of the largest naval expedition ever known in this country. Every carpenter who can be obtained is employed, and merchant ships are being altered into war ships, and all the foundries are hard at work making and altering engines for steam propellers of the largest size, as well as for small gun boats. It was openly talked of among the mechanics that this immense fleet of war ships was destined for New Orleans.

It would seem that the present design of the enemy is to effect a ruse, by alluring us on to take Washington city, thus drawing our main forces into Virginia, and leaving our Southern coast comparatively defenceless, while they make a grand demonstration on various portions of our coast, and force their way to New Orleans at all hazards. The enemy can easily afford to let us take Washington city, which can be of no great service to us, and even Maryland, if they gain Louisiana, and thereby the control of our cotton and the Mississippi.

It is time we opened our eyes to this grand move on the chess-board of war, and prepared ourselves to resist and defeat the enemy's plans. Every vessel in our harbor should at once be put in commission, and the chain of forts extended all the way to the Balize. This is no time for swapping horses; and the Government at Richmond, as well as our authorities here, should look to it and be up and doing.

From Mobile.

The city authorities of Mobile, says the *Advertiser*, "have procured two full battalions of light artillery, and ample stores of ammunition. Fort Gaines is to be strengthened, and the neighboring coast is being attended to.

From Fort Pickens.

The Mobile *Telegraph* announces that the troops at Fort Pickens will be ordered on to a busier scene, and their places supplied with raw enlistments to undergo instruction drill and watch Pickens.

Retaliation.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 11th says:

The obligation of secrecy has been removed from a bill passed by Congress, under authority of which the Executive will proceed to inflict retaliation upon the persons of the Yankee prisoners in our hands, "in such numbers as he may deem expedient," for the inhuman treatment of our prisoners of war in New York. The act of Congress which has given the President authority for retaliation in such measures and kind as may seem to him proper and just, recites the fact, by way of preamble, and in vindication of its objects, that "the Government of the United States has placed in irons, and lodged in dungeons, citizens of the Confederate States, acting under the authority of letters of marque, issued in accordance with the laws of the Confederate States, by the President thereof, and have otherwise maltreated the same, and have seized and confined sundry other citizens of the said Confederate States, in violation of all principles of humane and civilized warfare."

The Privateer Sumter.—Captain Mitchell, of the schooner Jenny Lind, at Holmes Hole, from St. Thomas 6th instant, reports that the United States steamer Powhatan went into St. Thomas the night before last. The Danish man of war had orders to order the privateer Sumter out of port forthwith if she should call there—if she should refuse, he was to use force.

Cotton at the South.—It is stated that over ten thousand bales of cotton are now lying at Apalachicola, Fla. On the 12th inst., there were ten thousand three hundred and thirty bales in New Orleans, which in the North would be worth $1,136,000.

Letter from W. H. Gregory, Esq., M. P., to the Editor of the London Times.

HEAD-MONEY BOUNTY TO SOUTHERN PRIVATEERS.

Sir: It will be in the recollection of readers of the Parliamentary debates that Mr. Duncombe alleged that the Southern President, Mr. Davis, had issued a proclamation of a reward of $20 head-money for each person killed in action on board an enemy's ship. Mr. Duncombe subsequently modified this assertion by stating that the reward was $20 head-money for each person, alive or dead, on board an enemy's ship taken in action or destroyed. I have not the means at present of referring to Mr. Duncombe's words, but I think I am not misrepresenting their purport.

I have received a letter within the last week which explains this transaction. The writer is a gentleman of a State which does not form a portion of the Southern Confederacy; for obvious reasons I withhold his name. He says:

"You may rely upon it that the course adopted by the Southern Cabinet or Congress is based upon moderation, humanity and precedent. While their opponents have deliberately violated every article of the Constitution which in any way interfered with their schemes, they themselves have as rigidly adhered to it. It has been altered only in some few instances, and the necessity of these alterations was fully sustained by the experience of 70 years. The article in question to which you allude is an old section taken from an Act relating to the United States Navy, passed April 23, 1800, c. 33, s. 7.

"'That a bounty shall be paid by the United States of $20 for each person on board any ship of any enemy at the commencement of an engagement, which shall be sunk or destroyed by any ship or vessel belonging to the United States of equal or inferior force, the same to be divided among the officers and crew in the same manner as prize money.'

"This whole act was copied by the Confederate States, and this section verbatim. All old laws are retained; and as our laws are based upon English law, you will in all probability find that we originally took this very section from a similar one in our Navigation laws, it being evidently intended as a measure or scale by which to fix the amount of prize money of those vessels which were captured but not got into port. The value of each was to be estimated by the number of its crew.—Some of the Northern papers got hold of this section, republished it, and commented on it for their own purposes."

So much for this charge of bloodthirstiness as regards the Southern Confederacy. It is fortunate that by this time Englishmen have learned to estimate at their just value the statements of the greater portion of the Northern press. Southern newspapers reach us but rarely, and certainly in none of those that have met my eyes have I seen the recommendations to bloodshed, confiscation and extermination with which too many Northern journals teem.

It has been stated that Northern prisoners were treated with great inhumanity after the victory of Bull Run. Recent accounts, published in the *Times*, prove that several of these prisoners have been released, and have returned home full of gratitude for the kindness they and their comrades received from their captors, and for the care and attention with which the wounded were tended. This differs much from the treatment to which Col. Corcoran and Lieut. Alexander, now confined in Fort McHenry, are subjected. Neither of them are recognized nor treated as prisoners of war. They are not permitted to leave the guard house except to cross the yard and to return under the custody of an armed sentinel.

I will venture to assert that hereafter, when the Southern Confederacy shall have won its independence, and the incidents of this lamentable war shall have become history, however conflicting may be the judgments as to its origin, there will be unanimity on this point—that President Davis and his Cabinet have endeavored to mitigate its horrors by undeviating humanity and by refraining, as far as the exigencies of war permit, from every act of aggression and retaliation calculated to embitter and prolong the struggle.—Such I know to be the wishes and intentions of the Southern leaders.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

August 31. W. H. Gregory.

The Difficulties in Sub-Marine Telegraphy.—Wm. Fairbairn, LL. D., L. R. S., President of the British Association, in addressing that body a few days ago, thus alluded to the difficulties which have been encountered in constructing ocean telegraphs:

In land telegraphy the chief difficulties have been surmounted, but in submarine telegraphy much remains to be accomplished. Failures have been repeated so often as to call for a Commission on the part of the Government to inquire into the causes, and the best means of overcoming the difficulties which present themselves. I had the honor to serve on that Commission; and I believe that from the report and mass of evidence and experimental research accumulated, the public will derive very important information. It is well known that three conditions are essential to success in the construction of ocean telegraphs—perfect insulation, external protection, and appropriate apparatus for laying the cable safely on its ocean bed. That we are far from having succeeded in fulfilling these conditions is evident from the fact that out of 12,000 miles of submarine cable which have been laid since 1851, only 3,000 miles are actually in working order; so that three-fourths may be considered as a failure and loss to the country.

The insulators hitherto employed are subject to deterioration from mechanical violence, from chemical decomposition or decay, and from the absorption of water; but the last circumstance does not appear to influence seriously the durability of cables. Electrically, india rubber possesses high advantages, and, next to it, Wray's compound and pure gutta percha far surpass the commercial gutta percha hitherto employed; but it remains to be seen whether the mechanical and commercial difficulties in the employment of these new materials can be successfully overcome. The external protecting covering is still a subject of anxious consideration. The objections to iron wire are its weight and liability to corrosion. Hemp has been substituted, but at present with no satisfactory result. All these difficulties, together with those connected with the coiling and paying out of the cable, will no doubt yield to careful experiment and the employment of proper instruments in its construction and its final deposit on the bed of the ocean.

☞ European emigrants are beginning to give a preference for Canada, as compared with the United States. This is partially accounted for by the fact that Canadian agents have of late been very active in creating a diversion in favor of the Provinces. The official return of the number of emigrants arrived at the port of Quebec up to the 17th ult., shows the large number of 832 cabin and 17,393 steerage passengers, against, in 1860, 763 cabin and 8,523 steerage; an increase of 8,931. Of this number, 4,779 were conveyed by steam, and 11,448 by sailing vessels.

Arrest of a Bearer of Despatches.—Major John Bateman, who, it is alleged, has been to England as bearer of despatches from the Southern Confederacy, and who arrived in the Anglo Saxon, which arrived at Quebec on Tuesday, was arrested at Portland, Maine, last Friday, and taken to Fort Lafayette.

AN APPEAL FOR RECRUITS.

We copy the following earnest appeal from a Syracuse (N. Y.) paper:

Walk up, gentlemen, and place your name on our roll—never mind the fixing; if our desk is a barrel, and our ink bad enough—in a horn—that barrel is the altar of liberty, nevertheless. Yes! and that scroll of paper—may it never become your winding sheet—is the Scroll of Fame. Gentlemen, this work-shop, with its drills, files and wheels, turns out heroes in due course of time, if not sooner. Bell ona, gentlemen—that's the female superintendent of our war department—likes young men—what woman don't, say you—young and active, between the age of eighteen and thirty-five—that's the age for Carriage, Forage and Baggage. Single men preferred—of course that don't mean you can't come by twos—you may come in crowds if you will; the more the merrier. Call up your friends. Dress up for your country. 'Step into the imminent, deadly breeches,' as Shakespeare says, and a good pair of shoes to boot, and a new coat over all. You may wear a jacket at first, it won't be long—be brave and you'll get a coat at length. You may carry a musket to begin with, but let your reports be favorable and you may sport a sword by your side. The field is wide open, and advance is the word—advance till you go to the top of the heap, then you can take a long rest. If you should happen to get wounded there's a hospital for you to go to—not to chew the cud of bitter disappointment, but to feel your oats like a man that has done his duty, with medical advice gratis—there's an inducement to shed your blood. And as for provender, gentlemen, Uncle Sam feeds his boys well. Would you believe it, that you have rolls every morning at reveille, peas on a trencher for breakfast, and roast beef for dinner? There's the fun, too. Lashings of it. Picquets and whist after night fall, balls full of music, and parties night and day, with bad drills at the guard-house, and Gallops, Steps, and Marches everywhere. So toe the mark, gentlemen. Take a gun on your shoulder and aim for glory. Come with a will—not your last testament, for the Bible Union will furnish you everything in that particular for camp meeting purposes—we want a will that has no Can't about it. Your mother country will care for you like a child. She will feed and clothe you with a bountiful hand, and give you after you have suffered, and been bled, and come back, a hundred and sixty acres of free soil in the far West, where you can plant your destinies by the sweat of your brows, get married and be a husbandman. So come along, lads, and make men of yourselves. Give me your names, and have them handed down to future generations, at once. This is the post of posterity, where the males are sent right on to their destination, if they don't fall into the Dead Letter Box on the way.

THE BURNING OF THE PLATTE RIVER BRIDGE.

A letter from St. Louis, to the New York *Journal of Commerce*, thus explains the burning of the bridge over Platte river, from which it would appear that there was unpardonable neglect upon the part of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company:

The public has been advised already of most of the terrible circumstances attending the disaster. The place reminds one who has witnessed the scene of the calamitous termination of the excursion from St. Louis to Jefferson City, at the Gasconade bridge, in November, 1856, of that spot of sad memories. It is lonely and wild, and at night gloomy and fearful. The bridge there was a single span of about 130 feet. The height of the piers, or abutments, is about 35 feet, and from the bed of the river about 40 feet.

The testimony shows that the bridge was burnt and fell into the river in daylight, Tuesday afternoon, and not—as alleged in the report in the St. Louis papers—after the train struck the bridge. There was no burning of the timbers and then extinguishing the fire, so that the train might be drawn into a death-trap under the supposition that a secure bridge was before the train. The train advanced at a speed of twenty-five miles per hour to this horrible chasm, spanned by no appearance of a bridge, toward the hour of a dark midnight. * * * * *

The band of armed men who burned the bridge committed a great crime. But the fact that they did it in broad daylight, eight hours before a train was to pass, and where the probabilities of its being known to the Company were numerous suggests that their motive was not the destruction of life, but the interruption of the running of trains, and the prevention of the arrival of troops by means of the road, and that they were not unwilling, in fact, that the Company should have due warning that the bridge was burned.

The New Governor-General of Canada.—The appointment of a new Governor-General for Canada is a significant sign of the times in that Province. The London (England) *Post*, an organ of the British Government, makes the following remarks upon the change; and those who know how cautiously such intimations are made in these quarters will better appreciate the full meaning of the *Post*:

"We do not anticipate that Viscount Monck will have a very difficult task. Even if by some accident peace should be restored in the United States, and the half a million men in arms should be let loose on Canada, the Province is quite ready, and has full strength enough to hold its own. Viscount Monck, however, may accomplish great good by elevating the tone of public men in Canada. At present it is believed that the members of the Provincial Government (composed chiefly of lawyers) are not altogether innocent of complicity in those jobs which have made the Grand Trunk Railway a scandal and disgrace to the Province. In the present circumstances of the United States, he will not only have to maintain the dignity and neutrality of Canada, but he may foster manufactures and commerce, and, above all, attract to the Province that vast stream of emigration which hitherto has so unaccountably proceeded to the States of the American Union."

Reported Privateer from Philadelphia.—The Bridgeton *Chronicle*, of September 21st, contains a story in reference to the fitting out of a privateer schooner at Philadelphia.

The *Chronicle* states that the sloop Spy, of Bridgeton, about 11 o'clock on Saturday night, 14th instant, when about three miles below Ready Island, was struck by some craft unknown and so much damaged as to compel the Captain to run her ashore below Port Penn, Delaware. On Saturday afternoon, 15th instant, the crew started in the yawl boat for Salem, and when about a mile below Reads Island picked up a bottle containing the following note:

"Privateer schooner Henry A. Wise, fitted out in Philadelphia, manned by 125 men and 4 guns; left Philadelphia Saturday evening, Sept. 13th, with 500 stand of arms, 1,500 kegs of powder, 65 tons of balls, with a good assortment of cutlasses, pistols, boarding pikes, &c., with provisions for six months cruise.

"Commander, Capt. John Lovery,
"of Massachusetts.

"The finder of this will please forward to Washington as soon as possible."

Union Corn.—W. W. Rousseau has in his possession an ear of corn, the kernels on which are alternately *red, white and blue*. If the Southern rebels will drink whiskey, we wish they would distil from this kind of corn.—*Troy Whig.*

EUROPEAN NEWS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE BY THE STEAMER PERSIA.

Movements were making of troops preparatory to their embarkation for Canada.

Mr. Russell, in his letter to the London Times, says: "Gen. McClellan is master of the situation and the master of the Federalists by water, both on the ocean and down the Mississippi river, which he has partly embarrass the South."

It was reported that the steamer City of New York took 55 cases of rifles for the Northern army. [The agents, however, in New York, deny all knowledge of any such shipment of contraband of war.]

The monthly return of the Bank of France shows an increase of nine million francs.

The *Moniteur* denies the rumor of extraordinary naval movements by France.

It is confirmed that Spain is to join the Anglo-French expedition against Mexico

The Persia passed the steamer Great Eastern on the 16th, putting back to Liverpool in a damaged state.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Times* editorially ridicules the report system of the United States, and says it will not secure the desired ends. It says that the "only complaint that England has to make in the matter is in regard to the discourtesy towards Lord Lyons, in leaving him to learn of the new arrangements from the newspapers."

Movements were making of troops preparatory to their embarkment for Canada.

The Prince of Wales had gone to Prussia to witness the military movements on the Rhine.

It was understood that Earl Clarendon would represent Great Britain at the coronation of the King of Prussia.

FRANCE.

It was again reported that the visit of the King of Prussia to the Emperor Napoleon was likely to be postponed.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show an increase of nine millions of francs.

The Bourse was flat at 69f. 10c.

ITALY.

Italian affairs were without change.

The Corteo Mercantile confirms the news that the American Minister at Brussels had visited Garibaldi at Caprera, to offer him a command in the U. S. army. The *Dovit's* regrets that it cannot give a denial to the rumor of acceptance of the offer by Garibaldi.

HUNGARY.

It was said that the Hungarian Diet would be convened on December 1st.

LATEST NEWS, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Queenstown, Sept. 15.—The steamship Persia has £11,000 in specie on board.

Commercial Intelligence.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—Liverpool, Sept. 14.—The Broker's Circular reports the sales of the week at 66,000 bales, including 17,000 to speculators, and 12,000 to exporters. Prices had advanced ½d. for the fair and middling descriptions of American. The sales on Friday were 10,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing with a still upward tendency. The authorized quotations are as follows:

	Fair.	Middling.
New Orleans	9⅜	9¼
Mobile	9⅜	9 1-16
Uplands	9⅞	9

The stock in port is estimated at 668,000 bales, of which 521,500 bales are American.

State of Trade in Manchester.—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. The market was dull, and the prices of both goods and yarns tended downward.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Breadstuffs quiet but steady, except for Corn, which has a downward tendency. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., and Wakefield, Nash & Co., report Flour dull and unchanged; sales of American at 23@30s. Wheat quiet but steady; red Weste n10s. 3d.@11s. 3d.; red Southern 12s.@12s. 6d.; white Western 12s.; white Southern 13s.@13s. 6d. Corn was tending downward; mixed 30s. 6d.@31s.; white 33s.@36s.

Liverpool Provision Market.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., and Wakefield, Nash & Co., report Provisions generally dull; Beef steady; Pork quiet, but steady; Bacon still declining, and holders pressing their stocks on the market. Cheese declined 2@4s. Lard firmer; sales at 48@52s.—The fine qualities have improved most. Tallow firm at 48s.

Liverpool Produce Market.—The Brokers' Circular reports Ashes steady at 21s. for Pots, and 33s. for Pearls. Rosin, market excited; sales of common at 12s. Spirits Turpentine flat at 64s. Sugar steady. Coffee firmer. Rice slightly higher; Carolina 23s.@28s. Linseed tending upward, and 2s. a 3s. higher. Linseed Oil active at 33s. 6d. Cod Oil £34.

London Market.—Messrs. Baring Bros.' circular reports Wheat advancing; sales of American at 53s.@64s. Flour 26s.@29s. Iron very dull. Sugar quiet. Tea firmer, common Congo 11d. Coffee firm and unchanged. Rice quiet but unchanged. Tallow quiet but steady at 46s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine dull at 48s. Linseed cakes irregular. Linseed advancing, sales at 35s. 6d.

The French Consul at Charleston and the Blockade.

The French Consul at Charleston, who recently left New York for Europe, took with him a long list of vessels, several hundred in number, which he alleges have passed in and out of the blockaded ports in the Southern States. Before he left the United States he showed this list to several gentlemen in New York and Washington. His object in taking the list is to show his Government that the blockade is not effective. The English Consul has been engaged in the same thing. The government at Richmond have been lending all the facilities in their power to swell the number as large as possible.

Sad Mortality.—The Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* relates a sad case of mortality in the Millet family, which resides in Minot, within a radius of two miles. The family has lost fourteen children by diptheria within the last few months, and not a single child or person of any other family in the vicinity or town has died of this disease. Two of the children in the same branch of the family died the same day and same hour. Three brothers of the family lost each three children. A sister of the brothers lost three children; two others lost, each of them, one, making fourteen children in all, out of one family, who have died of diptheria within a few months.

Ex-President Pierce Denounced as a Traitor and a Spy.—The Detroit *Tribune* says:

"While in this city, he was closeted with a secret circle who are known to be doubtful in their loyalty; he made a speech to them; and since he left Detroit more than one of that secret circle have said to others, who were invited but would not be contaminated by the foul conspiracy, "You ought to have heard Ex-President Pierce last night; he would have cured you of the idea of supporting this Government in this damnable war." Our opinion is that Franklin Pierce is a porwling traitor-spy.

Low Prices at the West.—The extreme West suffers considerably in consequence of the war for want of a market for its superabundant products. A letter, says the Boston *Journal*, from our correspondent in Iowa says that eggs were selling there at one cent a dozen, and corn at fifteen cts. a bushel; apples, with which the trees are loaded down, twenty-five to thirty cents per bushel; flour two dollars per hundred pounds, &c.

Sentence of Baron de Vidil.—The sentence imposed by the London Criminal Court upon Baron de Vidil, for the attempted murder of his son, has already been noticed. The Court (Justice Blackburn) addressed the prisoner, on the 23d of August, as follows:

"You have been found guilty by the jury, after a very patient trial, of the offence of unlawfully wounding; but they have at the same time expressed their opinion that there was not sufficient evidence to support the charge that you intended to kill your son, for which a sentence of death might have been passed upon you. I think they were right in coming to the conclusion that you did not entertain that intention; but they have found you guilty of unlawfully wounding. After the verdict by the jury I am bound to consider that you did not entertain any or either of those serious intentions imputed to you; but it is clear that you struck your son a very violent blow, and from the nature of the wounds there is no doubt that you struck him with the heavy end of the whip.

"I do not think it at all improbable that there may have been some previous quarrel between you, and although it was wrong for you to strike your son at all, if you had struck him with the lighter end of the whip I should not have felt myself called upon to pass a severe sentence. When, however, it appears that you struck him with the heavy end of the whip, and inflicted very great injuries upon him, I feel bound to pass a severe sentence. I am sorry to have to pass such a sentence upon a person in your position; but I feel that under all the circumstances I cannot do otherwise than order you to be imprisoned and kept to hard labor for the space of twelve months.

"The prisoner appeared a good deal agitated when the sentence was pronounced, and when the learned judge had concluded, he walked rapidly out of the door."

In the Sonthal District of India a singular custom has long prevailed, by which a borrower binds himself and his heirs to the lender, to be his servants till the debt is paid. In one case brought to the notice of the English authorities, a lon had been in bondage four years for a debt of seven rupees, contracted by his father. In another, a lad of twenty had been working three years to clear off a debt of fourteen rupees, lent to an absconded uncle, for whom he had gone security. The lender frequently sold his debtor to a third person, and a regular slave traffic had been established in this manner. The English Government has abolished the usage.

The Rebel Press.—The *Union* sentiment continues to work disastrously upon the secession journals and editors of the North and in the loyal sections of the border slave States. Our lists now exhibit the following results: Papers *suspended* by the authorities, 17; *destroyed by mobs*, 10; died naturally, 5; denied the mails, 5; changed to Union, 7; editors in prison, 6.—*Balt. Clipper.*

CITY ITEMS.

Order of Odd Fellows.—At the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, held in this city during the past week, returns were received from the Grand Lodges of the following States, Territories, &c., which evidence an increasing prosperity to the Order within the Union, namely:—Maryland, Massachusetts, Southern New York, Northern New York, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, Delaware, Ohio, New Jersey, Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, Illinois, Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Rhode Island, Minnesota, California, Lower Provinces, B. N. America, Canada West, Oregon, Nebraska, Kansas, Sandwich Islands, New Mexico, Washington Territory. Exclusive of the Seceded States, there was represented in the Grand Lodge of the United States, at its session this year, State Grand Lodges subordinate to which were 2,935 Lodges. During the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1861, there were 11,782 initiations, 729 applicants for membership rejected, 2,594 persons admitted to membership by card, 3,620 withdrawals by card, 1,434 persons reinstated, 11,427 members suspended from benefits, 1,787 persons expelled, and 1,309 deaths. The total number of members in those Lodges on the 1st of July, was 149,239. The total number of brothers relieved during the year was 14,827. Total number of widowed families relieved 2,290. Total amount of moneys expended for relief of brothers, $257,902 48; expended for relief of widowed families, $60,815 29; expended for education of orphans, $94,797 23; expended for burial of the dead, $56,660.61. Total amount of receipts in the Lodges, $900,981.47.

Hurrah for "Sheff."—Last night a German girl named Mary Mongal, aged about 18 years, was brought into the Central station-house, charged with being drunk and acting in a disorderly manner in the streets. On her way to the station-house she indulged in a few screams for "Sheff Davis and the Southern army." After being locked up, she kept up her yelling to such an extent that she had to be placed in an apartment where her outcries could not be heard so distinctly.—*Baltimore Clipper of this date.*

[She should have been promptly sent to Fort Lafayette, where her outcries would have been heard less "distinctly."]

The Funniest Thing Yet.—The beautiful and graphic story of "*Barnacles*," as continued in this morning's *Clipper*, exceeds any thing of that description ever reduced to English. It is really refreshing, and we hope for more of the same sort, as it serves to kill time which drags so heavily with our people just now, superinduced by a depression in trade.

Flag to be Presented.—Mrs. Cornelius, on behalf of the loyal ladies of the gallant old Eighth Ward, will on to-morrow afternoon present a beautiful American Flag to the 6th Michigan Regiment, stationed at McKim's place in the north-eastern section of the city. We bespeak a large attendance on so interesting an occasion.

Judiciary Convention.—The Union Judiciary Convention will hold an adjourned meeting this evening, at Temperance Temple, for the purpose of balloting for the candidates placed in nomination. By rule of the Convention no person will be admitted into the hall except delegates and the reporters of the press.

Charged with Treason.—William H. Hiss was taken before Judge Giles, yesterday, on a charge of treason, the Grand Jury of the United States District Court having presented him as being concerned in the 19th of April riot. He was held in the sum of $40,000.

Disappointed.—The "leading business men and substantial citizens of Baltimore" having invited the Hon. Joseph Holt, to address our people "on the great topics of the day," he "feels honored by the invitation," but he is "constrained to decline accepting it."

Nothing Contraband.—The feed store of Mr. W. W. Frush, on Franklin street, near Howard, was ransacked yesterday by a squad of policemen, but nothing that suggested treason was discovered. The party searching had the "tools" to make a most thorough examination, which they did.

Another Treason Indictment.—George McGowan was arrested this morning by the Deputy U. S. Marshal. He stands indicted for treason on the 19th of April. The accused was released on $40,000 bail.

Death in the Station House.—Charity Hall, a negro woman, died on Monday night at the Central Station House, where she had been taken on the charge of drunkenness. Inquest, death from intemperance.

Parade.—Yesterday afternoon about 4,000 uniformed men passed up Baltimore street under command of Gen. Duryea. One hundred guns were also fired in honor of Kentucky.

Removed.—This morning the Twenty-first Indiana Regiment, which was stationed at Locust Point, removed to Druid Hill Park.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Museum—*Kunkel's Opera House.*—The Kunkels last night met with a triumphant reception at the old Museum, every part of the house being crowded to overflowing. The *Musard* burlesque of the "Monster Concert" took like a charm, and will be presented again to-night. All who are "heavy laden" with dull spirits will find here a speedy antidote.

Holliday Street Theatre last evening was honored with a large and brilliant audience on the occasion of Miss Helen Western's personifying the character of "Margaret Catchpole." She sustained herself with her usual ability. It will be offered again this evening, when we bespeak for her a still larger attendance.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, September 24, 1861.

ARRIVED TO-DAY.

Steamer Louisiana, Cannon, from Old Point Comfort, to M. S. Falls. The Ben Deford, hence, sailed for Boston at 6 p. m. yesterday. The P. B. Spaulding was lying in the Roads.

Steamer John S. Shriver, Dennis, from Philadelphia—mdse., to J. A. Shriver.

Steamer Elizabeth, Ostmary, from New York, mdse. to J. A. Shriver.

CLEARED TO-DAY.

Steamer Louisiana, Cannon, Old Point, M. S. Falls.

Steamer John S. Shriver, Dennis, Philadelphia, J. A. Shriver.

Steamer J. B. Thompson, Fowler, New York, J. A. Shriver.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr. Priscilla, Crowther, St. Johns, P. R., Kirkland, Chase & Co.

Schr. Robert Healey, Mitchell, West Amesbury, Mass., Wm. Applegarth & Son.

Schr. Forward, Jones, Georgetown, D. C., Wm. Applegarth & Son.

Steamer George Weems, Weems, Patuxent River.—master.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Sir John Franklin, Despeaux, for Rio Janeiro, and bark Isabella C. Jones, Woodburn, for Havre, both hence, went to sea Monday morning.

Ship La Duchesse d'Orleans, Rimes, fm Baltimore 6th April, at Valparaiso previous to 18th ult., dischg.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

HAVING ON HAND AND RECEIVING DAILY ALL THE DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF HARD AND FREE BURNING COALS,

I offer great inducements to consumers to lay in their supplies for the winter. PINE AND OAK WOOD, sawed and split, or without being sawed and split, at wholesale prices.

W. F. H. ONION,
se 23 tf corner Canal and Lombard streets.

CORTLAN & Co.

IMPORTERS OF

CUTLERY, PLATED GOODS,

BRONZES, ALBATA WARES,

DINNER, TEA AND DESSERT SERVICES,

Family and Fancy Hardware,

AND

HOUSE FURNISHING ARTICLES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

216 & 218 BALTIMORE STREET,

MARBLE BUILDING.

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LICENSED AGENCY.

SOLE AGENT OF THE

INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.

CAPITAL SURPLUS.....$[illegible]

VIRGINIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

RICHMOND, VA.

CASH CAPITAL.....$100,000.

INSURES CHEAPEST and pays the promptest of any safe Company in the country.

Takes Risks upon a man's Life for the benefit of his wife and children, exempt from the claims of his creditors. Also grants Risks upon lives of SLAVES.

SAMUEL J. HARRISON, President.
WM. HENRY HAXALL, Vice Pres't.

Medical Examiner, Dr. Jno. C. Mackenzie.

J. LYLE CLARKE, Agent,
2 Second street, Baltimore.

Refer to J. Hanson Thomas, John S. Gittings, Samuel G. Wyman, John P. Plummer & Son, Hopkins, Hull & Atkinson, and Ward Brothers. —M

COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL PAID UP.....$300,000
ASSETS NOVEMBER 30th, 1860.....$1,264,443 49

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice President.

SAMUEL H. MOORE, Secretary.

The undersigned respectfully solicits application for insurance in the above Company.

HENRY M. WARFIELD, Agent.
H. M. WARFIELD & CO.,
16 Spear's wharf.

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NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
CALVERT STATION, BALTIMORE, May 18, 1861.

The trains on the NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY Arrive and depart, until further notice, from CALVERT STATION AS FOLLOWS:

TRAINS NORTH.

Mail at 8.15 A. M.
Express at 4.35 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation at 5.15 P. M.
The 8.15 A. M. train connects at the Relay House with trains on the Western Maryland Railroad, at Hanover Junction with Hanover and Gettysburg Railroads, at York with York and Wrightsville Railroad, at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Railroad for all parts of the West, also with Lebanon Valley Railroad to New York direct, at Northumberland with L. & B. Railroad for Kingston and all parts of Wyoming Valley, at Sunbury with Philadelphia and Erie Railroad for all parts of Northern Pennsylvania and New York.
The 4.35 P. M. train makes all the above connections except Hanover Railroad, Wrightsville Railroad, and the Lebanon Valley Railroad. The 5.15 P. M. train makes connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad for all parts of the West, and direct connections with New York.

TRAINS ARRIVE

Mail at 5.10 P. M.
Express at 7.45 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation at 2.45 P. M.
For TICKETS and information, apply at the TICKET OFFICE, Calvert Station, N. E. corner of Calvert and Franklin streets, Baltimore.

JAS. C. CLARKE, Superintendent.
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PHILADELPHIA WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, August 5th, Passenger Trains for Philadelphia will leave PRESIDENT STREET DEPOT daily (except Sundays) as follows, viz:

EXPRESS TRAIN at 8 0 A. M., WAY MAIL at 10 15 A. M.; EVENING MAIL at 4 45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS at 4 45 P. M. only. All trains connect with New York Trains except 4.45 P. M. on Saturdays.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, leaves at 3 00 P. M., stopping at all Stations between Baltimore and Havre de Grace.

NOTICE.—All colored persons, who hire themselves out to work, will be required to bring some responsible white person, personally known to the undersigned, who will be willing to sign a bond to the Company, before they will be taken over any portion of the road.

se 23 WM. CRAWFORD, Agent.