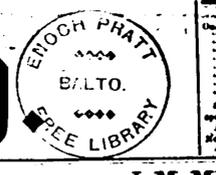


The Sun



BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1861.

J. M. MILLS & Co., Publishers.

VOL. I.—NO. 7.

WAR MOVEMENTS.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The special correspondent of the New York Times states his grievances, and the position of the Federal army on the 14th inst. Camp Scott, Cross Lanes, Nicholas Co., Va., Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1861.

In a previous letter, I nearly exhausted details of the battle of Cheat River. But I met with serious embarrassment in forwarding it. Communication by courier had not been regulated, and there were aggravating delays. Even the condensed report by telegraph, for the Associated Press, was not published until yesterday. I am glad to see that the fifty-seventh article is so strictly applied that nothing for the Press is permitted to be sent forward without official consent, and the general was so occupied that he could not spare a messenger to carry the message to Summersville, 8 miles distant, as was also done, so that the report was not forwarded until yesterday. To aggravate matters, the operator at Clarkburg, for what purpose I do not know—unless it was to convey an impression that he was extremely attentive to his business—changed the date and locality of the report, and made some other unimportant alterations. And now that I am on the subject, I desire to enter a protest against the unnecessary and rigid restrictions upon the liberty of the Press by the military authorities. It is a most singular and unjust interference with the free expression of opinion, and is a direct violation of the rights of the citizen. It is a direct violation of the rights of the citizen. It is a direct violation of the rights of the citizen.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer gives the following account of the affair at Lewisville on Wednesday:

This morning, Gen. Smith, with a large force, left on a foraging expedition and to afford the Confederates a chance to strike, if they were disposed. About half-past ten A. M., they halted at a hill one mile and a half from Lewisville. They left a support all the way along the route, and then placed batteries on the right and left, about two miles apart. Pickets were thrown out. No enemy was to be seen, but in an hour a squad of Confederate cavalry came down from towards Lewisville with a battery, and threw a few shells, and then all ran away. The Confederates were distributed all around gathering forage from the farms, and over ninety wagon loads were secured. About three o'clock, P. M., three infantry regiments, a cavalry regiment, and a battery of six guns appeared suddenly in the direction of Falls Church. We allowed them to get up within 2,000 yards, and a regiment of infantry appeared on the left. Their battery opened fire on us, but their shots all fell short.

THE CINCINNATI PAPERS.

The Cincinnati papers contain numerous details of war news from Western Virginia. The Gazette has the following letter, showing the movements of the Confederate force:

Cross Lanes, Va., Sept. 18.

The week ago yesterday the attack was made on Floyd's camp at Carnifera's Ferry. The week has passed and we still linger near the scene of the action. Floyd has hurried back to Lewisburg, Wis. was even ahead of Floyd. They are near White Sulphur Springs and direct railroad communication with Staunton and Richmond. An energetic pursuit, after a day's rest for the troops at Carnifera's Ferry, would have overtaken Floyd almost before he had started from the other side of the mountain. He has just begun building a bridge, and McCook's brigade has already crossed on an old ferry-boat.

CONFEDERATE BATTLES ON THE POTOMAC.

Yesterday afternoon, the U. S. troops near Sempronix, on the eastern bank of the Potomac, found a battery concealed in the woods at Freestone Point, on the Potomac, opposite Indian Head. This point is only about 20 miles from Washington, and is on the lower side of the river, about 10 miles from Manassas Junction. No doubt it was intended to prevent our landing any force to take them in the rear. The Jacob Hill first opened upon the Confederate battery, by throwing five shells, one of which exploded in the woods near the battery. The Sempronix can open, and opened fire with an eleven-inch pivot gun, which told with excellent effect.

BEAUREGARD'S FORCES.

From documents in possession of a Confederate captured a few days since in Maryland, we learn that Beauregard's forces in Virginia number about 30,000 men. Johnston has about an equal number.

CONFEDERATE ENTRENCHMENTS.

From a position near Alexandria to Manassas Hill, the Confederate entrenchments extend in an unbroken line.

A PATRIOTIC LAMENT.

A husband in Boston, in his desire to emulate the generosity of our government and other corporations in continuing the wages of absent soldiers, has given notice that if any of her boarders wish to enlist, she will allow their board to run right on all the time they are gone, the same as if they remained. The spirit of generous devotion to the interests of the country goes any farther than this?

THE INTERFERENCE OF WARREN'S EXTENSION.

A statement from the Patent Office shows that there is a falling off in applications of about fifty per cent, compared with last year.

Mr. Lenox, of New York, who has one of the finest private galleries in the country, has given Chicago a commission for a \$5,000 picture.

Every unmarried man in the town of Washington, Indiana, except one, has gone to the war.

Life's great success is a happy heart, and a good conscience the best estate.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Law of Blockade of Ports Independent of the South.

[From the London Post (Sept. 10).]

Secession is now an accomplished fact, for the Federal Government can no longer exercise authority in the seceding States than it can effect to regulate the government of Canada or of Mexico. In support of a Union which does not survive, it not only wages a costly and unsuccessful war, but it destroys every vestige of that freedom which once was the pride and the boast of the Anglo-Saxon race in America.

It is said that the Confederate States have announced their intention to prohibit the exportation of cotton so long as foreign powers adhere to the policy of the blockade. They hope by this threat to coerce England and France into the recognition of their national independence and sovereignty. Questions of blockade can only be determined by the law of nations, and not by the will of the seceding States, but when it comes to the question of blockade, it is not a question of blockade, but a question of the law of nations.

THE UNION PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

[From the London Post (Sept. 10).]

It is said that Crowwell was on the point of quitting England for America, when the ship which he had chartered with his whole family was detained in the Thames by a royal warrant. The story has often been told to illustrate the impolicy of forcibly keeping those at home who have made up their minds to seek their fortunes elsewhere. Long before Crowwell's case of immigration had been the subject of an article in more than one charter, and ever since, while our continental neighbors have been jealously securing their frontiers with bars and bolts, we have preferred to live with open doors.

THE UNION PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

[From the London Post (Sept. 10).]

We should be ashamed to repeat all the obvious objections which we must presume to have been venturing on this step. He cannot have been ignorant that, while passports often deter the innocent traveler from pursuing the route of his choice, they are mere playthings to the cunning. He must know that the strictest surveillance never prevented Mazzini from traversing Italy, or the confederates of Orsini from entering France with their carpet bags stuffed with murderous weapons. It is a difficulty of sending out a man, good, bad, or person, and of the political view which seldom fail to be developed by a system of espionage. The fact that a hundred miles cannot have escaped him, and that of restricting all communication with Canada seems to have impressed him so much that any such construction is negatived in a supplementary clause. If the object of this distinction between ports and frontier towns, but for any other purpose it strikes us as quite indefensible.

THE UNION PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

[From the London Post (Sept. 10).]

As every fact regarding our supply of cotton is now of surpassing interest, I beg to hand you the following figures, extracted from the "Liverpool General Reports Association Prices Current" of the 6th of September, 1861.

Stock of American cotton, Sept. 5, 1861, 553,370
Consumption of American cotton and lint, 45,500
The present stock of American cotton, 45,500
The present stock of American lint, 1,000,000
The import of American cotton from the 5th of September to the 31st of December, 300,000
The consumption and export from the 5th of September to the 31st of December, 1860, 300,000
The export to Great Britain from the 5th of September to the 31st of December, 1860, 100,000
The export to the Continent from the 5th of September to the 31st of December, 1860, 200,000

THE UNION PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

[From the London Post (Sept. 10).]

We are not aware that civil war affords an excuse for international discourtesy. The Cabinet at Washington may have excellent reasons for the introduction of a passport system, but the occupation of foreign shores by the United States would be both useless and expensive if the individual who had been favored with the attentions of the federal detectives could, upon landing, quietly go to New York as the great emporium of European immigration. There is something so odious in the name of spies, that we do Mr. Seward the justice of believing that even he would be unwilling, except in the most extreme emergency, to force upon any individual, whether native American or foreigner, upon such testimony. The absence of a passport will now become a criminal offence. The man who may have talked loudly of freedom of movement, and who has been favored with the attentions of the federal detectives, could, upon landing, quietly go to New York as the great emporium of European immigration.

THE UNION PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

[From the London Post (Sept. 10).]

Supposing, then, that we are not to receive any American cotton, what are our prospects? I am afraid very bad indeed. For the last Indian cotton has been shipped to the Continent only in very small quantities, but next year, if the American crop is withheld, there will be an active competition for the staple in Bombay. In 1857 high prices fell off considerably, as the country had been well drained. The question, therefore, appears to be this: Can India supply England after the late drain with more cotton in 1862, and at the same time supply the rest of Europe? I think no one will venture to answer in the affirmative.

THE UNION PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

[From the London Post (Sept. 10).]

It is in common with all others who are deeply interested in the prosperity of Lancashire, and delighted at the great efforts now being made by the British Government and the Times to create by every possible means the cultivation of cotton through our colonies; but I am neither sanguine nor foolish enough to believe that these laudable efforts will be crowned with success in time to avert the sad calamity which will very shortly overtake us if the manufacturers of this country do not act most promptly.

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Plan of Advertisement.

One Square per week	100
Two Squares per week	200
Three Squares per week	300
Four Squares per week	400
Five Squares per week	500
Six Squares per week	600
Seven Squares per week	700
Eight Squares per week	800
Nine Squares per week	900
Ten Squares per week	1000

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