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No. 122 W. Baltimere etreet, up stairs, Advertisements should be asset to early.

WAR MOVEMENTS.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA. The special correspondent of the New York | stand of arms and a quantity of ammunition, be-Times thus states his grievances, and the position of the Federal army on the 18th inst.: Camp Scott, Cross Lance, Nicholas Co., Va., 1

Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1861. In a previous letter, I nearly exhausted details of the battle of Carnifex Ferry. But I met with munication by courier had not been regulated, Committee on Military Affairs, calling out 40 Press, was provokingly, but unavoidably detain- concurred in the above bill by a vote of 21 to 5. also detained, so that the report was not forward- sible. changed the date and locality of the report, and

made some other unwarranted alterations. And now that I am on the subject. I desire to Green. enter a protest against the unnecessary and rigid ! restrictions put upon the liberty of the Preschy. the military authorities. It has come to such a significant his camp, arresting prominent Union pass that the exercise of independent judgment. and the free expression of opinion, is construct their claves to Tennessec. They have taken just management or tardiness is pronounced buttful to | Clay County Salt Works. public interests, and promotive of rebel designs. Correspondents may sometimes praise an officer, | but he must not criticise sharply lest, the service should be injured. Thus, the great object and of newspaper correspondents to watch and expose | Tuesday. all mal-administration in military service, that it may be corrected through clamorous public opinion; but if we are restricted as we have been, our "occupation's gone." . On the whole, I am con- | G. T. Wood and Warner Underwood have been strained to complain that the position of war cor- taken priscners by the Confederates. respondent for the Press is the most uncomfortable in the Army. There are minor exila -growing out of military jealousy, which make the position still more disagreeable; but these we l cannot well avoid. I think, however, that pul- affair at Lewinsville on Wednesday: lic interests would be better served by withdrawing all correspondents from the field, or by per- left on a foraging expedition and to afford the mitting them to exervise the utmost freedom in Confederates a chance for a skirmish, if they were the expression of opinion, subject to the penalties | so disposed. About half-past ten A. M., they of the fifty-seventh article of war, after a fair and I halted at a hill one mile and a half from Lewinsthorough trial.

any thing more about the management of corres- left, about (24) yards apart. Pickets were th pondence or newspaper business than we do of thrown out. No enemy was to be seen, but military manuscries, nor so much, indeed, because an hour a squad of Confederate cavalry came they confine themselves to the profession of arms, down from towards Lewinsville with a battery. while it is expected that we shall have some gene- and threw a few shells, and then all ran away ral knowledge of the business in which they are | Wagons were distributed all around, gathering engaged. I have observed, however, that not- forage from Secession farmers, and over nine withstand the annoyances to which newspapers | wagon loads were secured. 'About three o'clock, he and correspondents are subjected in the army, mi- P. M., three infantry regiments, a cavalry regilitary men are very apt to be pleased with the | ment, and a hattery of six guns, appeared sudliberal use of complimentary adjectives in connec- | dealy from the direction of Falls Church. tion with their names and exploits, and are ex- allowed them to get up within 2,000 yards, and a tremely acositive if there are omissions of that regiment of infantry appeared on the left. Their character, and especially if commendations of battery opened fire on us, but their shots all fel other rival officers are indulged.

mismanagement in the transportation department | Regiment, wounding one man in the arm. Grifhad halted this victorious column a week or more, hin's battery then threw twenty-five or thirt I suspect the pen of the military censor would fall | rounds of shell, which fell right in among the upon it heavily. I shall therefore nurse my opin- | Consederates, who set up a stampede and all reions and observations in silence and sorrow. a mile above this point, on Monday. We are back to camp, and all fell in and returned in good now located on the slopes of several pretty hills, order, not a man being missing. When the Conwhich form a basin at the intersection of two | federates came up, it was supposed that there roads, which give to this locality the appellation | would be a regular engagement. The reserve of Cross Lanes. Here is where Col. Tyler was were ordered up, and orders were immed to di surprised by Floyd at the head of about 4,000 | ferent brigades to prepare immediately for a march.

of war news from Western Virginia. The Gazette of the Confederate force:

side of the Gauley. As it is, we have just begun among the bushes or cornstalks, a volley of bullets would be both useless and expensive if the indibuilding a bridge, and McCook's brigade has went to the spot. already crossed on an old ferry-boat.

movements of Floyd, Wise and Cox by telegraph. Seminole, and the steamers Valley City and Jacob | days when New York was the great emporium of list somewhere. Let me add a few of the particulars. When Floyd | Hell, found a battery concealed in the woods at European immigration. There is something so | From the preceding remarks the inference is than to break out of a besieged port. We can treat than he got on the Lewisburg pike, and house on shore, near the battery. The Seminole certificate of loyalty from a United States Minister | distant. dered to "raise the shout, and start as speedily as | gun, which told with excellent effect. possible after Floyd, hurried up from Gauley, The Confederate battery was so completely a State prisoner. But, according to Mr. Seward's afraid very and indeed.

lewisburg. division of the Army of Occupation for the winter. L. tern. Lewisburg is an important strategic position, commanding the terminus of railrowl communicaously on down to Richmond; while at the same that Beauregard's forces in Virginia number about States. After a short period of residence they | Hitherto eighty-five per cent. of the consumpton many and the same that Beauregard's forces in Virginia number about States. After a short period of residence they | Hitherto eighty-five per cent. of the consumpton many and the same that the same that Beauregard's forces in Virginia number about States. After a short period of residence they | Hitherto eighty-five per cent. of the consumpton many and the same that time a rapid march from that point would put us in Lee's rear at Monterey, and shut him in between | ber. Reynolds and Rosecrans. But it must be remembered that the railroad connection with Richmond renders it easy to run out any number of troops to reinforce Floyd and Wise, (only limited by the long, overland march through the mountains.

from Southwestern Virginia-as far down even as notice that if any of her boarders wish to enlist, proceed to Dublin first to get a passport from this es which would be incurred on the resumption of and a minute inspection about one's features. by rail to White Sulphur Springs, where of the country go any farther than this? Ir active operations began.

There is still another force of some two or three Frements are as yet a mystery. Their where falling off in applications of about fifty per cent., Thouts must be discovered before we can advance. | compared with last year. They were near the Farette Court House, but loward Lewisburg is as yet uncertain.

FROM KENTUCKY. Logsville, Sept. 25 .- The Journal of to-mor- Washington, Indiana, except one, has gone to the The result, of course, cannot be doubted. row will contain a statement that the Confeder- | war. ates an committing outrages on the Southern bordersof Kentucky, and that on Monday after- good conscience the best estate.

noon some 200 cavalry took possession of Albany, the county seat of Clinton, 18 miles from Burksville, and levied contributions on several village stores; took \$300 in gold from Dr. Becket, and 36

longing to the State. The citizens of Buckerille have been warned that the Tenneseceans propose visiting them, and have prepared to receive them. There is much distress at Albany and Burksville, and the people there are calling for men and arms.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 25 .- In the House, to-day, serious embarrasement in forwarding it. Com- Mr. Underwood reported an amended bill from the and there were aggravating delays. Even the 1000 rolunteers, for service from one to three years, condensed report, by telegraph, for the Associated | It was passed, by a vote of 67 to 13. The Senate ed. The fifty-seventh article is so strictly sp- | The Senate also passed, by a vote of 16 to 10, a plied that nothing for the Press is permitted to be bill providing that Kentuckians who voluntarily sent forward without official consent, and the joined the Confederate force invading the State, tieneral was so occupied the day after the battle, | shall be incapable of taking any estate in Kenthat his endormment could not be procured until | tucky by device, bequest, division or distribution, late in the evening. The messenger who carried unless they return to their allegiance within 60 the message to Summerville, 8 miles distant, was | days, or excape from the invaders as soon as pos-

ed until next day. To aggrarate matters, the op- Louisville, Sept 25.—Reports are prevalent of erator at Clarksburgh, for what purpose I do not the blowing up of the iron bridge over liver, know-unless it was to convey an impression that probably arising from the burning of the bridge he was extremely attentive to his business- of Bocans creek, near Munfordsville. It is re-| ported that General Buckner, with about ten I thousand troops, is a few miles north of Bowling ,

FRANKFORT, Sept. 25.—A desiratch says General Zollicoffer's catalry is scouring the country in the men, destroying their property and running of to be adverse to public service. Censure of mis- session of the small towns, including the extensive A new camp is about being formed in Laure

| county, from the mountain Unionists, to rall; against Zollikoffer. The Louisville Bulletin sava Colonel McHenry design of correspondents, after giving the news, with sam men, from Davis and Obio counties, was is frustrated. I understand it to be the business expected to take possession of Owensboro' or

> A Frankfort paper says Humphrey Marshall quietly at home, meditating no military scheme It is rumored here that General Wm. L. Ward

FROM WASHINGTON. The Washington correspondent of the Philade phia Inquirer gives the following account of t

This morning, Gen. Smith, with a large force, ville. They left a support all the way along the I do not think military men, generally, know | route, and then placed batteries on the right and

Now if I were to attempt to inform you that | The third shot exploded over the California Our camp was removed from the Cross Roads, About 5 o'clock an order was given to march

The Confederates have been at work all the day The Cincinnati papers contain numerous details on the entrenchments near Munson's Ilill, in large individual liberty in the Northern States than numbers. Their picket forces have been largely increased along the lines within the past few days | ples. The proclamation of martial law at New has the following letter, showing the movements and yesterday Captain Bergstofa, of the Michigan Second Regiment, went over to their lines with a CROSS LANES, Va., Sept. 18. | flag of truce, to know why the Confederate pickets ()ne week ago yesterday the attack was made kept firing on ours. The Confederate Captain on Floyd's camp, at Carnifex's Ferry. The week said that he was not aware that they had made which they have contended for nearly a century. has passed and we still linger near the scene of any agreement not to fire upon our pickets, and The American Passport System and its the action. Floyd has hurried back to Lewis- furthermore that the --- Vankees could not learn burg; Wise was even ahead of Floyd. They are them anything about war. Captain B. replied [From the London Post (government organ) Sept. 11.] direct from America will in all probability be the action of the Federal Executive. The men of near White Sulphur Springs and direct railroad | that if they were suited, he was; so the firing con- | We are not aware that civil war affords an ex- | drawn from here. In ordinary years, France and | the South cannot be distinguished from their enecommunication with Staunton and Richmond.— | tinued all the following night, our men being | cuse for international discourtesy. The Cabinet | Spain are the carliest buyers in the American | mies by any such test as the men of Gilead ap-An energetic pursuit, after a day's rest for the obliged to send into the Fort for more ammuni- at Washington may have excellent reason for the market, and for some time past there have been plied to the men of Kohraim. They speak the troops at Carnifex's Ferry, would have overtiken | tion before m raing. Fortunately we met with introduction of a passport system. The occupa- large orders from the latter country in the Liver- same dialect as their enemies, they are often a passport system. Floyd almost before he had started from the other | no loss, but wherever any commotion was raised | tion of spies on board the Atlantic steamships | pool market.

Bennregard's Forces. From documents in possession of a Confederate ! | captured a few days since in Maryland, we learn |

90 000 men. Johnston has about an equal num-The Confederate Entrenchments. From a position near Alexandria to Munson's Hill, the Confederate entrenchments extend in an

unbroken line. we can bring forward our reinforcements by the ton, in her desire to emulate the generosity of signed by a United States Minister or Consul." that it is a six months' operation, and that the agent a few shillings for procuring a passport and the city government and other corporations in Must the poor Irishman who has saved money to spinners whom they are serving will be the first to the necessary rise, or to walk into a Consul's office to Floyd's men appear to have nearly all come continuing the wages of absent soldiers, has given join his relatives and friends in Illinois or Michigan laugh at them should they make the frightful loss- and submit to a cross-examination about one sage the region of Cumberland Gap. Wytherille, on she will allow their board to run right on all the own government"—either from Lord Carlisle or business with America. No; if the cotton is to be Still, these formalities create a visible barrier be-pentance. the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, was time they are gone, the same as if they remained. Sir Robert Peel-and then pay a fee for the imported, it must either be done by reckless spec- tween England and America, and very slight

THE INFLUENCE OF WAR ON INTENTIONS. -- A state-) wasand men, under one Gen. Chapman, whose ment from the Patent Office shows that there is a

whether they have retreated with Floyd and Wise finest private galleries in the country, has given the gift of ascertaining by inspiration the political. I, in common with all others who are deeply seems to prove that the majority desire to see the Church a commission for a \$5,000 picture.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Law of Blockade De Facto Independence of the South. [From the London Post (gov't organ) Sept. 10. Federal Government can no more exercise authority in the seceding States than it can affect to regulate the government of Canada of this country In support of a Union which does not survive. 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 probibit the exporta- be chesp and productive; but Englishmen, should quitting England for America, when the ship in ralidity of the federal blockade. They hope by t threat to coerce England and France into the rereignty. Questions of blockade can only be de-

termined by the law and practice of nations. case calling for decision has yet arisen, but when it does arise little doubt can be entertained that | every tribunal, except perhaps in America, would determine the question according to the declaration of the treaty of Paris. The recognition of de American provinces, Greece and Belgium, rests upon an entirely different basis; and, when the proper occasion arises, we have as little doubt that it will be met and decided in strict conformity with the modern public law of Europe. But t Southern States have recently announced that w the exception of the article relating to privateers. band of war, and the validity of blockade, serupulously adhere to the declaration of the Congress of Paris. In other words, they are willing to act in concert with the more humane views of Europeau nations so long as they can preserve and exercise the right of commissioning privateers. We regret that the Southern States should, from a mistaken view of interest, adhere to this barbarous relic of the middle ages. It is weapon more formidable against innocent com-

merce than against the enemy's trade; but it is based upon that principle of a militia navy which, until lately, both sections of public men in America concurred in supporting. We believe that it hibiting the importation of English newspapers. is a useless and dangerous expedient, and that, notwithstanding the temporary success of the Lord Lyons on the United States Pastport Sumter and other corsairs, it will lead to no practical or beneficial result. But whilst we see the EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM LORD LYONS TO MARL South, in regard to at least three great principles of maritime warfare, acting in concert with the Powers of Europe, we see that a reign of terror | honor to transmit to your lordship herewith a | has been inaugurated in the North. Not only is | copy of a notice from the State Department which the press silenced but a system of espionage has | has appeared in the newspapers this morning. been established which has sent the Mayor of | declares that no person will be allowed to go Washington to Fort Lafayette, and has actually abroad from a port in the United States without a subjected women to its savage and arbitrary rule. | passport from the State Department, or a passport The passport system in its most odious form has countersigned by the Secretary of State; and that sequences of creating inducements to smuggle, not been introduced in the North. The spies of the no person will be allowed to land in the United goods, but persons, and of the political vices | Federal Government are un board every steamer | States without a paseport from a Minister or Conwhich arrives at New York or Boston. An Jul of the United States, or (if a foreigner) from espionage. The difficulty of sending up a sea-American gentleman, who recently returned to his own government, countersigned by a United board of several hundred miles cannot have America after a visit to this country solely on States Minister or Consul. This notice has been escaped him, and that of restricting all communimercantile affairs, was seized immediately upon | issued without any previous communication on landing from the Persia, and his property was the part of the Secretary of State either with me, confiscated. The excuse was that he had been in or, so far as I know, with any of my colleagues,

for the secession States.

We allude to the case of Mr. Serrill, whose liberty has been coerced and his property configure ! shows that Mr. Serrill had no political mission in Lancashire manufacturers:---England, and that the large sum of money found upon him was his own money, which he intendcured, and it may be hoped that this injured gen- | General Brokers' Association Prices Current' treated. There was no musketry firing all day. tleman, upon an accurate knowledge of the facts, the 6th of September, 1861. will at once be set at liberty. If we desired to sum up for the benefit of Mr. Bright and his sup- | Stock of American cotton, Sept. 5, 1861.....553,5 porters the practical result of American democracy, that result would be irresponsible military tyranny, the suspension of the habeas corpus act. the stifling of the press, and the wholesale introduction of a system of passports and spice. fact, more outrages have been perpetrated upor even King Bomba attempted to commit in Na-York is not only an evidence of national rottenness and decay, but shows how, in the moment of disaster and dismay, a subservient and excited population may surrender all the freedom for

mans and Swedes-have settled in the United will renture to answer in the affirmative.

an alien act, but he adopts the easier and more tire exclusion of other kinds, so that what induce foreigners, whom it is intended to execute.

"Know-Nothing policy" as to place a prohibitory | risk of loss. Mr. Lenox, of New York, who has one of the exciting labor? Unless American consuls have thement for many months to come.

of two bundred thousand British subjects landing the sad calamity which will very shortly overtake | crowded cities in preference to the dignity of a in a year at New York and only a few thousands us if the manufacturers of this country do not act small landed proprietor in Canada or Australia. at Quebec. The numbers will be reversed, and most prudently. the strength, population and prosperity of Canada will receive augmentation in the same propor-Secession is now an accomplished fact; for the tion. When no sound of war shall be heard either the cotton supply from America, one of the great- any other superior. One by one, war, the great in North or South, it will be impossible for any est spinning and manufacturing firms in the city of

tages which one country may be supposed to pos- exhorting the work people to economize. sess over another. The present condition of affairs in the United States certainly offers no very great temptation to British emigrants. Land may

and never very friendly country.

a proof of that rashness and improdence which fested throughout Europe. ard should follow up his passport system by pro- | been transmitted to America.

| From the Landon Official Guiette, Sept. 10.1

WARRINGTON, August 19, 1861.—I have the England engaged in the task of negotiating a loan | nor has it as yet been officially announced to me. The Cotton Supply Question in England.

[From the London Times, Sept. 10.] Subjoined is another communication from a disted upon the information of federal spics. All interested source on the expediency of a prompt this has been done in spite of evidence which and general resort to short time on the part of the

As every fact regarding our supply of cotton is ed to employ in legitimate mercantile operations. | now of surpassing interest, I beg to hand you the A more gross and iniquitous case has never oc- following figures, extracted from the "Liverpool

Consumption of American cotton and export January 1 to present time has been, per

The present stock of American cotton, if all consumed by the 31st of December, 1861. would only allow of a weekly consumption and export of..... The present stock of American cotton is less

than it was last year at present time 300,000 | The import of American cotton from the 5th of September to the 31st of December. 1860, was upwards of The consumption and export from the 5th of

September to the 31st December, 1860, than is expected, as the wants hitherto supplied same time embitters the contest and embarrasses

vidual who had been favored with the attentions | must not be lost sight of, namely, that the last | Union. Though they are not blockaded so closely Confederate Batt r som the Potomoc. of the federal detectives could, upon landing, crop of American cotton was 1,100,000 bales less as to deprive them of all imports, they must have You have already been advised, briefly, of the Yesterday afternoon, the U. S. sloop-of-war quietly go about his business, just as in those than the previous one; and the deficiency must ex-

lest his intrenched camp at Carnifex's Ferry, he Freestone Point, on the Potomac, opposite Indian odious in the name of spies, that we do Mr. Sew- quite unavoidable that very soon the supply of readily believe that their emissaries make use of thed across the country till be reached the main Head. This point is only about 20 miles from and the justice of believing that even he would be American cotton will be exhaused, and that the Northern railways and steamers in a very pro- cal mechanics, appointed by the Chamber of Compike leaking from Gauley Bridge to Lewisburg. Washington, and is on the lower side of the Oc- unwilling, except in cases of extreme necessity, spinners must either close their mills or adapt their voking manner, and that the temptation to resort merce to examine into and report the cause of the ile turned down this road, went a short distance | coquan River, 10 miles from Manageas Junction. | to arrest any individual, whether native Ameri- | machinery to the use of East India cotton, of to lois des suspects and the other expedients of late accident on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. toward Gauley Bridge, and there commenced new No doubt it was intended to prevent our landing can or foreigner, upon such testimony. The ab- which there is, most fortunately, a good supply. Public safety during the civil was must be very whereby so many soldiers were killed, have exintrenchm nts. Meartime Wise, who had only any force to take them in the rear. The Jacob sence of a passport will now become a criminal But there is no use disguising the fact that they strong. It is no business of ours, but if it were amined the bridge that fell, and their unanimous been seven miles from Carniffa's Ferry on the Bell first opened upon the Confederate battery, by offence. The man who may have talked loudly will not do so until compelled by the direct ne- we could say little against such a policy, except report was presented and adopted this afternoon. day of the attack, no sooner heard of Floyd's re- throwing five shells, one of which exploded in a or foolishly about secession, unless armed with a cessity—a necessity, however, which is not far that it is inoperative.

and reached the point on the Lewisburg pike masked that its position could only be told by the edict, no American is to leave his country without For the last few years East Indian cotton has be feared, always remind us of those which old-attribute the accident to a broken rail found at been shipped to the continent only in very small fashioned pedagogues are want to urge in favor the west end of the bridge. As the locomotive after he had deserted his work, and fled after up for about an hour and half, and resulted in the The object, no doubt, is to prevent sympathisers | q antities; but next year, if the American crop of imaginary school bounds. Every one sees that and one car passed over safely, the latter car, as Wise. Cox and McCook, as you have been ad- | steel's hauling off for reinforcements. The Semi- in the North from conveying information or any is withheld, there will be an active competition | there are places where boys have no business to appears from marks upon the timbers, misplaced vised by telegraph, are moving after Floyd toward note was somewhat injured by coming in contact other assistance to the insurgents. If the Ameri- for the staple in Bombay. In 1857 high prices be, and where they should be punished for being, the iron and cross-ties, which threw the remainwith the steamer Valley City, which vessel was cans are content to endure this system of oppres- drew large supplies from India—the accumulations just as every one must admit that there are cases der of the cars from the track as they entered the The probability would seem to be that, if we struck by a shot in the bow, doing triffing dam- sion, Englishmen can only express their actonish- of years; but before prices gave way shipments in which parties known to the police may be lesucceed in getting to Lewisburg without being to age. The Seminole towed her off from the shore, ment and regret. But Mr. Seward, by a stroke fell off considerably, as the country had been well gitimately stopped or even arrested in travelling. and cords, breaking it down, and not from any pulsed, that point will end the marchings of this and while doing so received a bad shot in the of the pen, has completely destroyed the one source drained. The question, therefore, appears to be But how a rule, the exceptions to which are so weakness or decay of the timber. Another computed, that point will end the marchings of this and while doing so received a bad shot in the to which the United States owe what remains of this: "Can India supply England after the late overwhelming in number can facilitate the real mittee of practical men, appointed on the part of their strength and greatness. During this century drain with more cotton in 1862, and at the same object of detection, or why persons bent on mis- the Railroad Company, made substantially the many millions of foreigners-English, Irish, Ger- time supply the rest of Europe? I think no one chief should not be warned off or chastised with- same report.

wick and Nova Scotia. We shall no longer hear forts will be crowned with success in time to avert 1 choose a life of desperate competition in their

Measures of Manchester Spinners. American government to recall the policy of ex- | Manchester is circulating a notice announcing that clusion which Mr. Seward has inaugurated. Emi- it is probable the cotton mills will be compelled American society. Peace may, no doubt, restore gration, like many other things, as often depends to work very short time, and many of them may them, and the growth of population in the United upon popular caprice as upon any peculiar advan- larve to close during the approaching winter, and

> The Union Prespect Regulation. From the London Times September 13. It is said that Cromwell was on the point

tion of cotton so long as foreign Powers admit the they go there, will find not only heavy taxation, which he had embarked with his whole family but an atter subversion of ordinary law and per- | was detained in the Thames by a royal proclamssonal liberty. The merits of Canada will become I tion. The story has often been told to iffustrate cognition of their national independence and sover better known and better appreciated, and England the impolicy of forcibly keeping those at home will retain in her allegiance thousands of subjects | who have made up their minds to seek their forwho otherwise might have resorted to a foreign tunes elsewhere. Long before Cromwell's time freedom of locomotion had been the subject of an The Cabinet at Washington no doubt has a article in more than one charter, and ever since, right to say that the time has arrived when some | while our continental neighbors have been jealcheck ought to be put upon immigration. The ously securing their frontiers with bars and boits, presence of a large foreign element armed with we have preferred to live with open doors. At facto independence, as in the case of the Spanish- political power may be inconvenient, especially at last France has imitated our example in favor of a time of civil war; but if this be Mr. Seward's British subjects; Sweden has entirely abolished object, the subterfuge of a passport system, reas- | these obnotious certificates; and a general dispotious and baraesing to the poor foreigner, is only sition to relax the passport system has been mani-

Mr. Seward mistakes for decision and vigor. The No sooner, however, did this pest of travellers notice necessarily affects every European State, | find itself in a fair way of being banished from the but yet we learn from Lord Lyons' letter to Earl Old World than it sought itself a fresh home in its destination is Mexico. It appears that recentthey will, with regard to neutral goods, contra- Russell, published in last night's Gazette, that the New. Had Cromwell lived in our days he ly the Juntez government had given permission to "this notice has been issued without any previous | would have found, indeed, no difficulty in getting communication on the part of the Secretary of out of England, but he might, very likely, have through Mexico, in order to attack the Texan se-State with me, or, so far as I know, with any of failed in getting into America. According to the my colleagues, nor has it as yet been officially last regulations, "no person will be allowed to communicated to me." This is a most uncivil land in the United States without a passport from condition of Mexico, a large American military and disrespectful act, and we infer that it is to be a Minister or Consul of the United States, or (if attributed to the extremely hostile views which foreigner) from his own government, counter-Mr. Seward has always entertained towards Eng- signed by an United States Minister or Consul. land—feelings which are not likely to be molli- | Egress is guarded by the same precautions as in- | fied by the freedom of speech which prevails in gress, and, upon the whole, it is too plain that nected with this American movement. this country, and which may have some influ- the passport nuisance, with all its well known ence even in the Northern States, unless Mr. New- features, and of a sufficiently malignant type, has

We should be ashamed to repeat all the obvious objections which we must presume to have been answered by Mr. Seward in his own mind before he rentured on this step. He cannot have been ignorant that, while passports often deter the innocent traveller from pursuing the route of his | choice, they are mere playthings to the conspirator. He must know that the strictest surveillance never prevented Mazzini from traversing Italy, or the confederates of Ursini from entering France with their carpet bags stuffed with murderous projectiles. He must have weighed all the conso much that any such construction is negatived in a supplementary circular. If the object be to check the tide of immigration we can understand this distinction between ports and frontier towns, but for any other purpose it strike us as quit

l indetensible. We have all heard of the philosopher who cut I one hole in his door for the cat another for the kitten, but we never heard of his stopping up the smaller of the two holes in the hope of excluding the kitten, as if she would never think of going round by the other. This way of transit is no unknown to the agents of the Confederates, and we have very little doubt that, what with a free use of money and the aid of sympathizers, M Jefferson Davis, or even Garibaldi himself, if the South should outbid the North and secure the services of that redoubtable leader, might succeed in making the passage from Richmond to Quebec. passport system is to be adopted permanently, or at least during the war, we must expect to hear that a chain of officials has been posted along the southern shores of the great lakes and the border of Lower Canada and New Brunswick.

We can easily guess, of course, the motives which have actuated the Washington government in sanctioning this new measure of protection The intimacy of the personal and commercial relations which subsisted between the Northern and The export this year may be very much larger | bably staved off this crisis for a while, at the

The arguments for putting emigrants, tourists | the bridge and others built at the same time, and started out of dauger Cox, who had been of ran up, and opened fire with an eleven-inch pivot or consul, must either return to the port from Supposing, then, that we are not to receive any and merchants—all, in short that come or go— of the same materials, they have unanimously which he started or go to some federal fortress as American cotton, what are our prospects? I am under a theoretical embargo, only to be enforced concluded that the accident was not occasioned against the few from whom there is anything to by any insufficiency of timbers or iron work, but out the intervention of a clumsy fiction, is what h generally became naturalized, and lost every ves- tion of cotton has been American, and the moment ditional weakness in the apology for passportstige of their original nationality and allegiance. I that shipments are resumed from the seceding that the authorities cannot be acquainted with Mr. Seward cannot endure the delay of obtaining | States their cotton will be used, to the almost en- | the persons of all the citizens, still less of the efficacions mode of declaring that no foreigner ment is there for prudent merchants to compete. The effects of such a restriction are not to be fernal caterwauling!"

shall land in the United States who has not a with our Continental neighbors for cotton at ex- measured by the mere inconvenience which it oc-A PATRIOTIC LANDIADY .-- A landledy in Bos- "passport from his own government, counter- cessive prices in Bombay, knowing, as we do, casions. It seems no great hardship to pay an Deir rendezvous, and they probably traveled all Can the spirit of generous devotion to the interests counter-signature of a United States Consul? ulators, or by the spinners themselves, as the pos- barriers of this kind obstruct travelling, as a very certainly be below his place. Does Mr. Seward intend so far to recognize the sible profits are not at all commensurate with the slight projection will divert the course of a stream. No one can say how much the absence of any duty in the shape of a passport system on the im- Now, with this plain statement of facts before such obstacle may have contributed to the influx portation of the very men, many of whom, in all us, I do hope that our spinners will at once resort of emigrants from Ireland and Germany. Whethprobability, would as readily join the Federal to short time, as from the latest accounts received er this influx has benefited the United States army as earn a day's wages at less bazardous and from America there is little or no chance of a set- | the contrary, the natives of those States can alor judge, but the failure of the Know Nothing per sympathies of an intending emigran: the whole interested in the prosperity of Lancachire, am de- census awelled, the labor market stocked, and v Frery unmarried man in the town of process must prove an absurd but offensive farce. lighted at the great efforts now being made by the ters multiplied in this way. Now, whatever Mi British Government and the Times to increase by Lincoln's or Mr. Seward's aim may be, the neces That stream of emigration which so unaccount- | every possible means the cultivation of cotton through | sity of having a passport will certainly deter man war.

Life's great success is a happy heart, and a ably has proceeded from Great Britain to North out our colonies; but I am neither sanguine nor from settling in the "States." People often mar porks, Horizon every description, Field and Gar-America will be diverted to Canada, New Bruns | foolish enough to believe that these landable ef- | velled that born Englishmen or Irishmen should | am Brida Guara, &c.

But then there was the ideal charm of social equality, light taxation, freedom of speech, and In contemplation of the apprehended failure of almost complete independence of government or innovator of institutions and national character. has levelled or impaired these characteristics of States may become as rapid as ever. Meanwhile, bowever, every fresh obstacle to free trade or free locomotion must redound to the advantage of our own colonies. This will not be the result of any nafriendly rivalry on our part, but of causes by which America profited were than any other country during the early part of this century. It is not for us to quarrel with legislation which adds so much bone and sinew to our own empire. We bave a right to complain of Mr. Seward's discourtesy in leaving Lord Lyons to learn the new arrangement from the newspapers, but to affect any further vexation would be like a tradesman complaining that a rival had shut up his shop. The Coalilion Against Mexico in a New Point

> [From the London Post (government organ) Sep. 13.] In our impression of the 3d inst. we mentioned in our New York accounts that a naval expedition was being fitted out of some magnitude by Mr. Lincoln's government, but that its destination was kept studiously secret. The latest advices from New York, in mentioning its having sailed, do not record where to. It has transpired, however, that the United States government to march troops cessionists on their southern frontier. As in the present state of American affairs, and the belpless and naval force to be landed there might for various causes Bot be thought opportune, it is surmised that the contemplated intervention by England, France and Spain may not be altogether uncon-

Beigabier-General Rimeirann, U. S. A .- Gen. William Starke Rosecrans was born in Delaware county, Obio, Sept. 6th, 1819. His ancestors on the father's side were originally from Amsterdam, and on the mother's of the family of the Pennsylvania Hopkinses, one of whom signed the Declaration of Independence. At the age of eighteen, on his own application, he was appointed cadet at West Point in the year 1837. His first militalry station was Fortress Monroe. In August, 1843, be married Miss Ann Eliza Hegeman, an accomplished and worthy representative of the old New York family of that name, and was ordered to West Point to act as Assistant Professor of Engineering and Natural Philosophy. After remaining four years at the Academy, he was transferred to Newport, R.I., and made Engineerin-chief of the fortifications at Port Adams. In 1853 he was made constructing engineer at the Navy Yard, Washington. In November 1853, be left the army and engaged in civil engineering and architecture in Cincinnati. In 1855 be ac-[cepted the superintendency of the Canal Coal Co. of Coal River, Kanawha Court House, Va., and Presidency of the Coal River Navigation Company, which he retained until April, when he removed to Cincinnati, and engaged in the minufacture of coal oil and Prusiate of potash. This was his business when he was called by Major-General McClellan to act as chief engineer and aid-de-camp, and thence, shortly after, promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship in the regular army. Socially, the General unites to the refinement of the gentleman the frank, free spoken manner, so taking among our Western population. In person he is little above the middle beight, rather thin, and very erect, with no feature so striking as his broad forehead and clear grey eyes. Gen. Rosecrans is a convert to the Catholic Church. From British West Indies.

The Besmuda Gazette of Sept. 10, contains a few items of interest:

F. B. Welles, U. S. Consul, had arrived at Ber-

Com. Stewart, late of the U.S. Navy, Captain Prudden, mate and crew of the schooner Justina,

had also arrived at Bermuda. Trinidad dates of July 21 (?) state that the steamer Sumter had arrived there, obtained a supply of coal, and left on the 5th of August. It said that the Governor of the Island refused to receive the officer sent on shore from the Sumter, except as a private gentleman, and the same course was pursued by the officers of H. M. S. Cadmus. which ressel arrived at Trinidad whilst the Sumter was there. The officers and men of the Sumter were frequently on shore, and numerous visits were paid by gentlemen of Port of Spain to the steamer, and by them the courtesy and frank kindness of her officers is highly spoken of.

The steamer Key Stone State arrived a few days after the Sumter left, and after remaining about balfan hour, steamed out of the harbor at a rapid rate to prosecute her search.

The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Massacre. CINCINNATI, Sept. 25.-A committee of practi-

____ Burns-"Don't look so cross, love-t have been detained on a committee." Mrs. B .- "I don't like those committees-they

' are nuisances. I suspect that---" Burns (interrupting her)-"Just hear that in-Mrs. B. (sarcastically)-Oh, that's our tomcat! He's out on a committee, I guess "

Burns subsides. ** Why is Greeley like Richard III.? Because the advance on Richmond floored him. Anger begins with folly and ends with re-

He who thinks his place below him, will 28 Difficulty of attainment is commonly pro-

portioned to excellency of object. Far Everybody complains of his memery, none

TA WHITMAN	▲ CO	
TIAL NO CERT	CHANGE FLACE, PA	altiyork, mp.
Horsepowers, Thrachers, Wheat Fans,	Super Cottors., Corn Stalk Cutters, Corn Shallers	Wheel BATTOWA
Corn and Cab Mills, Hay Frence, Clod Creakers,	l'iongha, Cultivatora, Cotton Planters,	Canal Barrows,