VOL. I.—NO. 9.

The new from the Potomac is interesting. The Confederates have evacuated Munson's and Ma- large quantities of hay, corn and oats were transson's Hills, and an investigation shows that they ported to the camp. Not a gun was fired on had not erected formidable works there, and never intended to hold them. Where they have gone ! as an attempt to draw the Federals into an ambus- l cade. The latter, by mistake, fired into each other, and many were killed and wounded. We the Commissary's depot at Alexandria. annex the despatcher:

WARRINGTON, Sept. 29 .- During last week it ! was so frequently reported from day to day that I our troops had taken poseession of Munson's Hill, from reliable sources as to the movements of Gen. our truspe that when, last night, this long predicted event Lane, to the effect that after his sucressful engage—time designated. It is gratifying to learn that past as your friends and neighbors, what would that when, last night, this long predicted event Lane, to the effect that after his sucressful engage—time designated. It is gratifying to learn that past as your friends and neighbors, what would actually took place it found few believers among ment with the Confederates at Popinville, he the people of your section of the State fully apactually 100% place it touts iew benevers among made a forced march on Osceola, and succeeded preciate the perilous times upon which we have and sword in hand, ready to bathe it in the blood those least excited by sensation rumors. A per- made a forced march on Osceola, and succeeded fallon and sensetted of minor excitation contributed in hand, ready to bathe it in the blood sonal visit, however, places the fact beyond doubt. In surprising and capturing a large supply train i sonal visit, nowever, places there in place of left by Rains and Price, together with \$100,000 inquiring how the dangers with which our health would you not say to them, "Come, let us reathat of the Confederate.

Detachments from Gens. Richardson's, Key's and, Wadworth's brigades, and also from Gen. | Franklin's division, now occupy Munson's and l being in command of Col. Terry, of the 5th Miche 10.

igan regiment. Early this forenoon the pickets from General | Smith's division advanced to and now occupy Falls Church; neither this movement nor the cecupation of Mason's and Munson's Hills met with and Davis are there directing operations. any opposition whatever, as the Confederate army had on Friday night retired from the whole line ! of their position on the line in front of Washington. Upton's Hill, this side of Falls Church, is I necessarily included among the points now held |

for the Federal forces. The works of the enemy at the places they had I reported exacuated were, in a military point of view, almost worthless, being nothing more than ritle pits] of very common construction. The positions at Murray's and Mason's Hills afforded the Confederates nearly an unobstructed view of all our forof the ground deserted by them indicated that the Gen. Price had not started any port was fairly before them, and they were permitted intend to use the Government to oppress them, tifications and other defences. The appearance they were deficient in those arrangements which serve to make camp life comfortable, having no tents, but merely shelters rudely constructed. There were also no evidences that they had ever mounted any guns. Our troops are now employed as to indicate that they do not merely intend temporarily to occupy their present posi-

The advance of General Smith on Falls Church from the Chain Bridge was accompanied by events i of the most deplorable character. Having passed Vanderwerkin's and Vanderberg's houses, on their way to the former place, and when about half a mile from it, by some unaccountable blunder, Colonel Owen's Irish Regiment of Philadelphia, in the darkness of the night, mistaking for Confederates Captain Mott's hattery, which was i in the advance, sustained by Colonel Baker's California Regiment, Baxter's Philadelphia Zouaves and Colonel Friedman's cavalry, fired a full voller into the troops last mentioned, killing and wounding a large number. The California regiment not knowing from whom the firing came, returned it with marked effect. The horses attached to Motta' Battery became unmanageable, and the tongues of caissons were broken, owing

to the narrowness of the road. Lieut. Bryant having command of the first section ordered the guns to be loaded with grape and canister, and soon had them in range to rake the supposed enemy, when word was sent to him that pay their respects. he was in the company of friends! All was excitement, and a long time elapsed before the actual condition of affairs was ascertained and confidence re-established. Many confused stories prevail as to the parties on whom the blame should rest, but Gen. Smith immediately ordered Col. Owens' regiment back to camp. The killed of Captain Watts' battery are: Timothy Ray; the wounded, Corporal Bartlet and private Cilley, both of them will probably die, as they were not only run over ! by the gun-carriages, but trampled upon by the

caralry hones. The killed of Col. Baker's California regiment were: Edwin Morris, Company L.: Joseph Pascall, Company II; Joseph White, Company II and Sergeant Alexander Phillison, of Company N. The wounded are: Harvey Clinton, Company S. slightly in the knee; Sergeant Brand, Company .. wounded in the head; Wm. Ogden, of Company N. also wounded in the head; Timothy Gregory, of Company D, shot in the leg; R. S. W.

John Dorrah, of Company I, First Pennsylvania | back. Dragoons, is mortally wounded. geant Dillon, of Company B, was killed, and bridge. Here our men made a charge upon them, Company E, were wounded.

encampment, with military honors. The wounded were removed to the hospital where they are receiving the best attention.

There are reports of others being killed, but no possible information has so far been obtained concerning them.

occupying the grounds recently tacated by the estimated from sixty to one hundred. Confederates, resulted in the burning of property to the amount of from thirty to forty thousand dollars, including houses with their contents, but which were unoccepied, no distinction being made as to the political character of their owners These wanton acts will doubtless undergo investigation by the military authorities, as they were alry from Ohio has gone into camp near Corringstrongly condemned by Gen. McClellan who ton, and Cynthi, Kentucky, is occupied by Fedewent over to the Virginia side at an early bour tai troops. to-day, visiting the various localities recently vocated by the Confederates. A private was summarily shot by his superior officer for insubords-

nation in refusing to perform duty. Various speculations are rife as to the whereabouts of the Confederate army, as no traces of them can be discovered in large force. Occasionally pickets of infantry and cavalry are to be seen at distant points hovering around as if for purpo- | day. ses of observation. The most probable theory is. from what can be gathered, that the Confederates a are making feints of retreats, as they did previous to the battle of Bull Run, with a view of drawing our troops into ambuscades. This opinion is strengthened by the report of a conversation which [31] directions a tarmer residing in the neighborhood of Falls Church overheard the day before they evacuated their camp in that vicinity. The encampments of the Confederates show that they had at no time more than ten thousand men in front of Washing-

ton at the points which they have just evacuated. Washington, September 29 .- A foraging expedition started yesterday morning from General Franklin's division, consisting of infantry, caralry and artillery, in strong force. They pro- i ceeded to Edsell's Hill, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, eight miles from Alexandria.-As they advanced beyond our picket lines, the Confederates retired to Springfield Station, a mile | and a half beyond Edsell's Hill. From this hill, which our forces temporarily occupied while de-

tachments went in various directions for forage,

a fine view of the surrounding country was afford- HOW ed, but no earthworks or new constructions of

the enemy could be seen. The object of the expidition was successful, and either side during these proceedings. The party did not return until late in the afternoon.

does not appear, and the movement is interpreted | the late John A. Washington, recently killed in | Western Virginia, and brought away about 800 | bushels wheat, near 500 bushels outs and errentyfive barrels of fish, all of which has been stored in

FROM MISSOURI.

Leavesworm, Sept. 28 .- We have intelligence

Gen. Lane is now supposed to be on the march to join Gen. Sturgis, at Kansus City. Reports of Ren. McCulloch being in the vicinity Mason's Hills, and the vicinity of Munson's Hill of Fort Scott with a large force are still adhered bending ruin to all our less interests would soon affairs now in our country. Nothing definite is known in regard to his be allayed. I future movements.

Affairs at Taxington. everything quiet at Georgetown. Generals Siegelhave been released on their parole of honor not to take up arms unless exchanged. Some of the officers have arrived here, and all have left lexington except Colonel Mulligan, who remains to settle up some business. He is not wounded as

the following of Col. Marshall's caralry regiment, and the line of policy which I thought ought to from Lexington; Major Jenkins, Captains Foster, be adopted. In it I said what I now repeat Waters, Burnass; Lieutenants Proctor, Yost, that "the great body of the people South are loy Knight and Blair. They left Lexington on the al to the Government, their sympathy is with morning of Thursday, and to their knowledge up and for it if the real nature of the controversy tion of his forces in this direction, though it could to act in accordance with their own feelings and and to deprive them of their rights; and therefore

have been done. Captain Foster thinks that the Confederate | Entertaining the belief that the masses of the force has been increased by accessions from the South were honest, but deceived, that their pres-

Gen. McCulloch's whereshouts. The Confeder- their fathers, but because they had been led to Joch is moving towards Jefferson City.

the lives of all Union men, as well as those who of policy which, if persisted in, must result in our remonstrated against their lawless proceedings. A few members of Ex-Governor Jackson's old

Legislature had assembled at Lexington and pass- line of policy, I made the distinction between the in suggesting a National Convention, is to show of all citizens opposed to the Southern Confed- leading in the rebellion or revolution intended eracy. Other acts of a very severe character were be produced by it, and as against these and all to adopt all its provisions; and that instrument, also under consideration.

Hunter and his staff called upon him to-day to preserved. the field, but his brigade not being in readiness. he will probably remain in command here.

Colonel White, supposed to be mortally wounded at Lexington, is recovering. The Latest from Missouri. JEFFERMON CITY, Mo., Sept. 29.—General Pope and his staff are here, and Col. Mulligan, and his is still more emphatic in bearing testimony in faofficers, it is rumored, will arrive to-morrow.

val of Gen. Fremont, who goes to camp to-morrow. He will leave probably on Tuesday or Wednesday next. The opinion reems to be gaining ground I utterly repudiate the monstrous and wicked plea that the Confederates intend to remain at Lexingtor, to prepare for a general engagement.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA. The Wheeling Press of Saturday contains the following account of the secent descent of

Federal force from New Creek on Romney: From a letter which we were permitted to Blaker, of Company N, shot through the thigh; peruse, we learn that our force did not remain at Wm. Smith, of Company L. Perry Warren, of Ronney, but returned the next day to New Creek. Company F; G. W. Martin, of Company F; Mar- | On their route to Rouney they were fired upon at tin Glenig, of Company L; Luke Stuteby, of three or four different points. Some considerable Company L, and Atwood Morris, of Company L. | resistance was made at the Gap near Mechanics-In Cotonel Bexter's Fire Zouaxes none were burg, some three miles this side of Romney. The killed, but the following named were wounded: Confederates soon retreated to Romney. When Sergeat Gray, of Company D. shot in the head; our forces arrived at Romney, the Confederates Benjamin Flood, of Company D, shot in the head; I had retreated some two or three miles east of the Lieutenant Phreses, shot in the legs and head. Town. Our troops loaded up the two printing George Hargraves, Company I, shot in the legs, Joffices, the post-office, and some other articles. None of these wounds will probably prove fatal, such as blankets and munitio is of war, and started

A large Confederate force of cavairy followed In Col. Owens' Philadelphia Regiment, Ser-Land came up quite close at the South Branch Sergeant Wm. B. McCann and Chas. Shield of and fired their eight-pounder, which mowed them down considerably. During the whole day the The killed were all buried testay, near their | Confederates continued to follow, and at every available point made attempts to recapture the property which had been taken from them. Or men would wheel and fire whenever these assault: were made, doing considerable damage at every little skirmish. The killed on our side was si and about sixteen wounded. The loss on the sid The conduct of the Federal troops to-day, while of the Confederates is not known, but variously

FROM KENTUCKY.

No. 1 and 3 on the canal. A regiment of car National flags are displayed at the Louisville Hotel and at the Galt House.

Seven Secessionists, among them James B. Cla and Colonel H. C. Harris, of Madison, Kentucky, i were brought here to-day under arrest as State i

A writ of habour corpus, issued in Clay's case, is made returnable before Judge Catron on Mon-

It is reported that some of Buckner's men attacked the Union camp on Mud river forty miles! from Bowling Green, under Col. Hawkins. The Confederates were hadly whipped and the Union men were coming to Colonel Hawkins aid from

From Gen. Banks' Column. DARNASTOWN, September 27 .- Yesterday Mes- | solution of the Union. srs. Brewer and Bremer, of Rockville, and A oung, of Poolesville, who were arrested as participants in the Rockville Peace meeting three weeks ago, were released in pursuance of strong recommendations from persons high in authority at Washington. The charges against them were not of guch a character as to subject them to a

trial for treason Yesterday was observed as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, by Gen. Banks' division. Gen. Banks has entirely recovered from his re-

cent slight indisposition. Somebody says that every cord of wood | your own town for example.

I given to the poor is re-corded above.

DISSOLUTION OF THE pertion of it, by unwise speeches, unwise resolu-UNION MAY BE AVOIDED.

ZARRSVILLE, O., Sept. 18, 1861.

BALTIMORE, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1861.

Hon. H. J. Jewett, the Union Democratic candidate for Governor in Ohio (whose letter of acceptance was so generally read throughout the A company visiting the Mount Vernon estate of ot high approval), has written another, mainly an amplification or a fuller explanation of his first letter. / (We make the following extracts ; ; / ; Letter from Ilon. II. J. Jewett.

> T. Il. Hodder, Esq., Marion, Ohio: DEAR Sin: - I am in receipt of your valued favor of the 13th inst., and regret my inability to | tion, and that, if you would undeceive them, they visit you and address the Mass Meeting at the would gladly take you by the hand as in times fallen, and regardless of minor considerations, are of the very men whom you knew were deceived? loved country is threatened can be most effectual- son together?" I cannot for a moment doubt the ly and ejerdily averted. If we would all thus line of conduct which you and your neighbors, as inquire and act in accordance with our bonest humane and Christian men, would pursue. This,

are united in the determination to support the with the means of support and of subsistence, love ! JEFFFESON CITY, Sept. 28.—Pakengers report Covernment and to preserve the Union. With the Union-love its history, its glorious memories some the object to be accomplished is not rer landable, but with the masses the object is pure All the Federal officers captured at Lexington and single-"to preserve the linion for the ack of the Union." And the great question which we should all solverly and candidly consider is, bow can this be done with the least loss of life and tressure, and without a sacrifice of honor? In my letter accepting the nomination for Governor, I endeavored to state briefly and distinctly which it is to be administered. To do right is

Among the officers who have arrived here are my convictions as to our duty in the premises,

country at least forty-two thousand. He repre- ent hostile attitude toward the Government was sents that men were flocking in from all quarters. I not because they preferred any other form of gov-We have heard nothing definite in regard to exament, or had lost their sympathy for that of ates told Capt. Foster that his force was ten to believe that the people of the North had adopted oped them. I fifteen thousand. The officers think that McCul- and cherished centiments and feelings hostile to them and their interests, and that their only seen-The Confederate troops under Price have devast rity was in a government to be administered by by the Government with vigor, and with any tated the country for a circuit of over twenty miles | themselves, I expressed the further opinion "that around Lexington. Every barn, field and mill it was our duty, in justice to them as well as our | South remains united, and receives material aid has been cleared of its contents, and the fields are | selves, for the sake of humanity, to undeceive made as hare as a desert. Dwellings have been I them, to invite them into a National Convention. stripped of money, silver-ware, clothing and hed- where we might consult and advise together for Everything was seized and the owners our common country, our common good, and l maltreated and insulted, and threats made against | wise measures provide against any and every line | and solicitude.

In expressing these opinions and indicating this ed an Ordinance of Secession. They were dis- people thus deceived and overpowered, and those to the world that the people of the North are not russing an act for the confiscation of the property who had practiced the deception and were now Gen. Fremont is at Jesserson City, and Gen. Government must be maintained and the Union !

General T. L. Price had been ordered to take ber Convention), a gentleman of large experience a National Convention. To such a Convention and undoubted patriotism, concurs in opinion that the North should invite the South. the mass of the people South are, in sentiment and feeling, loyal to the Government; that their present attitude is either the result of restraint or mis-

representation. vor of this opinion. His says: "Believing that would, were they left untrammeled and unforced declare to-morrow their will for its continuance. and would argue for war eternally, until they are brought to condign punishment, and their misguided followers restored to reason, and brought back to a recognition of the true purposes and ina tentions of the Federal Government, from which by artful cunning and gross misrepresentations they have been misled and blinded."

ed: the army rendered efficient and vigorous to the city. The trial took place in the presence of elling man of everything that is most annoying, to entrust his secret to a foreign power. the end, that the leaders in this wicked conspiracy | the members of the City Council and other citi- most vicious, most tyrannical and most objectless | shall be brought to duty and to submission to the zens, and was eminently successful. The engine in that system of arbitrary government by insultlaws; but we disagree as to how those deceived. Its described as being free from any possible object ing gens d'armes, inquisitive police and incapable, misled and blinded masses of the South are to be | tion that can be urged against it as a street en- | avaricious officials, that drives an Englishman out recalled to the Union "they love," and from gine, it being, in fact, more safe and otherwise of his mind a dozen times in crossing Europe, it which they have been alienated by "gross mis- less obnoxious than the horse cars now in use, is that most obnoxious word "passport." For PORT OF BALTIMORE, Reptember 30, 1861. representations." Colonel Tod would have them while it is, at the same time, sufficiently powerful what does it mean? Continual espionage, daily visited with the sword-with war-"war eter- for all practical purposes. The engine is entirely loss of liberty, interference with freedom of travel, nally," a means heretofore unheard of to convince | concealed from view in a car resembling a passen- | extortions of every sort, altercations without numthe reason, enlighten the judgment, remove the ger car; no smoke or steam is emitted, the former liber, loss of temper, prosecution, imprisonment, prejudices or restore the affections of men. I being avoided by the use of coke and the latter apoplexy—anything. Happy is the land where would have them appealed to as men. I would being condensed as fast as used by passing through there are no passports. Blessed be the ruler that his A. Shriver. seek to convince them that they are in error. I a water tank, with which the car is lined. The labolishes them. He may be as great a tyrant as would give them evidence that the representations | engine can be stopped instantaneously, and is ca- | he likes at home—he is the friend of foreigners. made to them by which they were "misled and pable of drawing ten loaded cars at the lawful | Men talk about the "reaction" in Naples .--

I would labor to do all this as a matter of duty— | York paper says: as a matter of safety. "War! eternal war!" the premises to be true, I cannot conceive how many passenger car." lany man, whose heart beats in unison with the i

strike down upon the field of blood his brother, who is there, not through choice—not because he does not love the government and the flag of the Union, but because he has been "deceived," and "by gross misrepresentation been misled and blinded," without making the effort at least to undeceive him and to assure him of the truth as to the feelings, sympathies and purposes of that government and its loval citizens toward him. When we come to derise a policy for the future

t will then be well to look to the past, and as far as possible to provide against the causes, whatever they may be, which may then as now be apparent to all. At present the great duty devolving upon us, is to meet the emergency as we find it, to submit to small evils, to great evils, that the greatest of all may be avoided—the dis-

The South united, can prolong the war to an

indefinite period; the South divided, it can be brought to a speedy termination. They are united, because the great mass are the victims of "artful cunning and gross misrepresentation." Expose this cunning and these misrepresentations, of men in private or domestic relations heritate a moment stationary. moment upon the subject? Certainly not. Take i

Suppose some evil disposed persons living in one linto hot water with your neighbors.

tions, unwise actions, had given an equal number of evil disposed persons, living in the other section of the town, the material with which to work upon the prejudices, the passions and the fears of their people, and to excite the most hostile feelings and sentiments toward the people of the former Northern States a few days ago, with expressions | section, and that in this state of feeling a conflict I was about to ensue, but you who lived in the first section knew that of all those men who were ari rayed against you but few were actually in sympathy with the movement, that they had been led into it by misrepresentation, that they had been deceived, that they had been led to believe that those unwise and evil disposed persons represented the sentiments of the entire people of the first secrou do? Would rou stand there with scaled lips

convictions, I can but believe the storm now por- upon a small scale, is precisely the condition of The great body of the Southern army, the ma-

It may well be said that the people of the North jority of those who remain at home, supplying it --- and would gladly hail us as brethren if we would but undo that which the evil-disposed and designing have done, and which we admit to ourselves was wrong, and by which they were decrived. But I am told, in answer to this, that it would be humiliating to the Government to explain to any portion of its people, that they might be satisfied with it, the terms and conditions upon never humiliating to either a government or a people—it is elevating to both. But I imagine that the hostility of the people of the South is not so much against the Government or those who are in charge of it, as it is against the people of the North, who they have been induced to believe I may that the people of the North, not in humiliation, but in that spirit of magnanimity which always marks the course of the just and honest and truly patriotic, should give to the loval masses of the South such authoritative assurances of their purposes toward them as would forever dispelfrom their minds the delusions that have envel-

But it is humiliation that I wish to avoid. This war cannot last always, nor can it be prosecuted reasonable hope of speedy termination, if the and comfort from abroad. We have now the I most indubitable evidence that the state of thing: in this country is looked to by all the principal governments of Europe with the greatest anxiety

• * In my opinion these governments will intervene, unless the war is brought to a speedy termination; and one great object I have in view governed by passion; that, looking to the Constitution for protection, they are ready and willing others, insisted, and shall ever insist, that the pointing out the mode and manner in which grievances shall be considered and remedied, if any exist, and contemplating that in the progress Mr. Ewing (the President of the 5th of Septem- of events such necessity would arise, provided for

If the North assumes this position then there will be no excuse for interference by any foreign powers in behalf of the South. If the war should continue it will be by their wrong, it will be their Col. Tod, the opposing candidate for Governor, fault, and the language of the European governments will be to the South, "Seek your redress in the mode and manner pointed out by the Con-All intelligence is kept very close since the arri- the masses of the South still love the Union, and stitution, to which you have been invited by the North." And when we are thus in National Convention assembled, unless we are all sadly deceived in the sentiment of the masses of the South. and petition of the ringleaders of this conspiracy, the present difficulties, now so alarming in character, will vanish as the mists before the morning Very respectfully, your obd't serv't

> THE PRACTICABILITY OF USING STRAM OR CITY York, by an experiment made with a "dummy"

"In the trial trip from Chambers street to Thirty- H., and Francis H. once gave a constitution.

RELIGIOUS CHANGES IN IRELAND. During the es intended for Lord Russell. heart of our Union, can consent unnecessarily to last one hundred and twenty-eight years the relaive numbers of Catholics and Protestants in Ireland have singularly interchanged. The followling table, drawn from the late Irish census, and from the hearth-money collectors' return of reli I glous denominations in 1733, while showing the I ratio of Catholics to Protestants then and now t shows, also, a large gain for the former in that Uperiod, as a whole:—

> to 1...18 Ulster...... As 2 to 3... 1 to under

Sir William Petty, in 1672, had estimated the proportion at 24 to 1; and the result by count in 1733, making just 24 to 1, confirmed his judgment. They now stand 4,490,583 against 1,273,638, or a fraction over 31 to 1. In other words, the Catholies, during the last one hundred and twenty-eight years, have gained on the Protestants by more than the entire present number of Protestants.

nail or key to a string, and suspend it from your and they have got King Stork, who is gobbling and the South is divided. Here is a work accom- thumb and fuger, and the nail will oscillate like them up one by one. And here for the present is connections with New York. plished without the cost of a dollar or the loss of a pendulum. Let some one place his open hand an end of the great experiment, to the imagined a life, and by it we are brought nearer to an end under the nail and it will change to a circular success of which our demagogues have been acthan fifty victories in the field would bring us. - | motion. Then let a third person place his hand | customed to point with such loud and insolent Why not do it? Would any man or community | upon your shoulder, and the nail becomes in a | triumph.

Ar You can easily keep yourself throughout the winter from freezing by getting continually

THE RUN PROM MANASSAS JUNCTION. FROM "PUNCE."

Yankee Doodle went to war. On his little pony; What did he go fighting for? Everlasting goney! Yankee Doudle was a chap Who bragged and swore tarnation. He stuck a feather in his cap, And called it Federation. Yankee Doodle, &c.

Yankee Doodle, he went forth

To conquer the Secedera:

All the journals of the North,

In most ferocious leaders, Breathing slaughter, fire, and smoke, Especially the latter. ilis rage and fury to provoke, And vanity to fatter. Yankee Dondle, &c. Yankee Doodle, having floored His separated brothers.

He reckoned his victorious sword Would turn against us others. Secretion first he would put down Wholly and forever; And afterwards, from Britain's crown, He Capada would sever. Yankee Dondle, &c.

England offering neutral cauce To goner as well as gander. Was what made Yankee Doudle cross. And did inflame his dander. As though with choler drunk, he fumed, And threatened vengeance martial, Because Old England had presumed To steer a course impartial. Yankee Doodle, &c.

Yankee Doodle bore in mind. When warfare England baramed, How be, unfriendly and unkind, Beset her, and embarrassed He put himself in England's place, And thought this injured nation Must tlew his trouble with a base Vindictive exultation. Yankee Doodle, &c.

We for North and South alike Entertain affection: These for negro slavery strike: Those for forced protection. Yankee Doodle is the pot: Southerner the kettle: Equal morally, if not Men of equal mettle. Yankee Double, &c.

Yankee Doudle, near Bull Run. Mct his adversary: First he thought the fight he'd won: Facts proved quite contrary. l'anic struck he fled, with speed Of lightning, glib with unction Of slippery grease, in full stampede, From famed Manassas Junction. Yankee Doodle, &c.

As he bolted, no wave slow, Yankee Doodle holloaed "We are whipped!" and fled, although No purpuer followed. Sword and gun right slick he threw Both away together, In his cap, to public view, Showing the white feather. Yankee Doodle, &c.

Yankee Doodle, Doodle, Do. Whither are you flying, " A cocked hat we've been licked into. And knocked to Hades," crying? Well, to Canada, Sir-rec. Now that, by Secession, am driven up a tree, To seize that there possession.

Yankee Doodle, &c. Yankee Doudle be content : You're had a lenient whipping; Court not furber punishment By enterprise of stripping Those neighbors whom, if you assail, They'll surely whip you bollow: Moreover, when you've turned your tail, Won't hesitate to follow.

Yankee Doodle, &c.

Earl Derby's Opinion of the Passport blinded," were false. I would undeceive them. Tate of speed. Of the trial made with it a New | What is that to the reaction in America? The Pope and the brigands would bring back Francis These are words of fearful meaning, and the litest street, yesterday, three cars were attached. In week Mr. Seward in his office at Washington, eridence of purposes of terrible import, not only loaded with passengers, and, by actual test, the has revoked all the liberties of America and into those who are immediately concerned, but to train was brought to a dead stand, while moving augurated a reign of terror. He has repealed the the whole civilized world, and especially so when at the legal rate of speed, in three seconds and a habeas corpus, and sends powerful American sub- 28h for waged against men, the masses of whom are loy- [half. The train was several times stopped in a] jects to prison by a stroke of the pen, and without al, and who, by a candid, sincere and authorita- distance of from four to six feet from the lime the pretence of trial. He has established a censorship bark Crusater, Moore, do do May 15th tive assurance, could be made to battle as zealous- signal was given. So far as danger to pedestri- of the press, he suspends newspapers and confines and confines state as Zealous- signal was given. So far as danger to pedestrifrom Terre Haute, Indiana, have gone up Green by and manfully in defense of our common and ans is concerned, it was pronounced by all to be their editors and contributors; he examines pri- sebr. A. M. Barden, from Lingain C. B., 'r Bairmore, was river, Kentucky, and taken possession of locks glorious flag, as we who are devoting our entire superior to horse-power, while its liability to vate letters and confiscates the mail bags; has spoken 2x1 fost, lon, 67 to energies and resources to its support. Taking frighten horses is no greater than that of an ordi- steamers for Europe stopped that he may seize upon British consuls and look over the despatch-But all this was not enough. The cup of despotism was not yet full. One peculiar and most aggravating feature in arbitrary governments re-

mained to be introduced. A stop was to be put to all freedom of egress and ingress. Lord Lyons notifies our government with a sort of quiet disgust the introduction of this odious measure. Ordinary diplomatic politeness would have impressed upon the American government the duty of acquainting Lord Lyons and the other foreign representatives with so important a fact as this as soon as resolved upon. But Lord Lyons found it out in a notice printed in the newspapers, and beaded, "To all whom it may concern." These are many. It concerns Americans; it concerns Mr. Bright; it concerns us; it concerns the civilized world. There is an end of American liberty. Finis reipublica is written in plain letters on this document of the State Office at Washington. The republic has been found impracticable. The Americans have been praying for a strong government; and if measures of severity and loss of individual freedom make a strong government Why is it So?-An exchange says: Fasten a | they have got it. They were tired of King Log.

> LO-When may a man be said to be literally immersed in business? When he's giving a swimming lesson.

J. M. MILLS & Co., Publishers. FACTS ABOUT CUTTON,-Mr. Hazley read a paper lately before the British Association on Cotton,

from which we make the following extract: "A century ago the population of Manchester was less than 30,000, while now it is 350,000; and as a centre of business it influences and contributes to the welfare and prosperity of at least three times that number of human beings. During the last. fifty years upwards of twenty billion pounds weight of cotton, from all sources, have been consumed in Great Britain, and the value would be probably not less than seven hundred and fifty millions sterling; and, on a fair computation, has yielded a profit not less than a thousand million: pounds sterling to the people of the United Kingdom within that period. During the last year the consumption of cotton in Great British was eighty-five per cent. from the United States, eight per cent. from other foreign sources, and seven per cent. from British territory. With the growth of this industry, five millions of our people have? become directly and indirectly dependent mi

it for their subsistence. "Almost simultaneously Watt gave available power to the steam-engine; Hargreave, Arkwright and Crompton invented their spinning machines: the power-loom was the result of Dr. Cartwright's genius; the fly-shuttle came from Kay, of Buty; Heathcote's genius contributed the wonderful mechanism by which lace was essentially taken from hand-labor by the novel power of water or steam, and Nixon originated calico printing in the vicinity of London. Supplies of raw cotton had been procured from the Levant and from the British East and West Indies; but by a singular coincidence, whilst Crompton was engaged with his invention and maturing the spinning mule at the Hall in the Wood, near Bolton, Scabrook, an Anglo-Sazon in South Carolina, conceived the possibility of successfully growing cotton in the States of Ametica. He attempted and succeeded. He obtained his experimental seed from the Rahama Islands."

CHEAP RAILWAY TRAVELLING has been carried to a very low figure in Bengal, where the regular charge is three miles for a penny, at which rate the ters are said to be crowded to suffocation while the expense to the company is less than fifty per cent, on the receipts, which again yield a dividend of upwards of thirteen per cent. This cost log transportation on a railroad would seem small enough, if not the least that was practicable. But the Government of India, which started upon the principle that third-class fares should be I than the cost of walking, has since, on the I mahav line, added a fourth-class fare of six mile for a penny, which is cheaper than walking ven without shoes, as the expense of food to the predestrian, during the time lost, is more than the rate for railway carriage. This reduction, it is reported, instantly doubled the total truffic. Whether what has been done in India with sech decided success, might be effected in this country' with like advantage, is, to say the least, doubful. The cost of building and operating railways in the United States is probably greater than it is in India, where the character of the routes to be traversed requires less heavy grading per mile, and where the fuel and labor consumed in operating any line of road are, we suppose, less expensive. But a more important circumstance in calculating the comparative practicability of cheapening this kind of travel in Bengal and America is, that the former has an immense population which are content to ride in third and fourth-class cars at corresponding fares, while here the majority of those who travel by rail are able to pay for the best accommodations, and will have them if allowed a choice.

A WONDERFUL VESSEL.-Mr. John Cosgrence. states that he has designed the most wonderful vessel ever vet beard of. He writes:-"On the 6th May, I addressed to the First Lord of the Admiralty a letter, stating that I had screwed together a skeleton, representing a war steamer, three feet eight inches long, mounting 26 guns (boy's toy cannon), each three inches long (cast, not bored), my shot not half the size of the bore, and at a distance of three yards that I had placed every one of the shots on a space of seven inches by eight; and that if my guns had been bored, and my shot to fit the bore, I would have sent every shot through a lady's ring. I have since made an improvement in the arrangement of the cannon, by which I can place from one to sixty shots on a square yard. I will put on thirty shots as one passenger railways has just been tested in New [From the London Hernkl (Derby organ), Sep. 13.] shot, and the thirty have scarcely arrived at their In fact, to go to America, a man must get a Journey's end when I will send thirty more on the We then agree that the masses are loyal; we lengine, constructed for the Hudson River Railroad passport. To leave America, he must get a pass- same place." His views did not receive the enagree that they have been deceived; we agree that Company, for running cars from the station at port too. England and France have done away thusiasm anticipated, and he asks, through the ther have been led setray by misrepresentations; Thirty-first street, to the depot in Chambers street, with this Old World absurdity. America means public journals, what the consequences will ke to we agree that the Government should be sustain- through the most thickly populated portion of to try it. If there is a word that reminds a trav- this country if he should ultimately be compelled

> ** What plan," said an actor to another, 'shall I adopt to fill the house at my benefit?" "lavite your creditors." was the surly reply.

ARRIVED TO DAY.

Brig Chattaneoga, Fry, from Arecebo, P. R., Sept. 13th, sugar and motasses, to Kirkland, Chare & Co. Steamer Artizan, Chance, from New York-sudee, to J. A. Steamer J. R. Thompson, Fowler, from New York-mile. CLEARED TO DAY

Steamer Henry L. Caw, Her, Philadelphia, J. A. Shriver, Steamer Legistana, Cannon, Old Point, M. N. Falle. CLEARED ON PATURDAY Schr. Water Witch, Hull, Fall River, Bevan, Phillips & Co. Nebr Wm. Spear, Jones, Georgetown, D. C. Rm. Ande Reby Jose Hunter, Bully, Georges on n. D. C. Tones and E. Sona

Schr. Windward, Corner, Georgewinn, D.C., M. A. Michell. Schr. Chieftan, Jones, Georget win, D. C., Joe Sullivan, MKMOKANDA Ship Flora MacDonald, Fuller, for Beltimore 38h first, was advertised at Lavermont 16th Ship F. W. Brune, Landis, for Legher is cleared at New York. Ships Asterion, Gardner, for Hampton Routs, sailed from Baker's Island, June 18th F. W. Beiley, Dye. de de 20th.

Behrn. Henry Castoff, Davis, and George Harris. Stricts. fm.

Nohra, Manhauset, World, and Mitt Bedell, Rader, trom Alex andria arrid at New York 27th ARRITED PROS PATTITORS Schr. Henry Payson, Crowell, at Boston Dec., not Sohr Hershel, Birdsall Philadelphia 27th CLEARED FOR BALTIMORE Schold, R. Hogy, Huey, Halifat Blot motors Schr Riptle, Hedden, New York 28th Inst.

- Nobe B. Chock, Hales, New York 27th inst

Alexandria, acrid at Boston 26th

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAT. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE MI CALTERY STATION, BALTINGES, MAY 18, 1961.

The trains on the NORTHERN CRNTRAL RAILWAY Arrive and depart, until further notice, from CALTERY STATION AS FOLLOWS

TRAINS NORTH. Malaisis A M Kipress at 4 35 P. M Harrisburg Accommendation at 6.15 P. M. The 8.13 A. M. train connects at the Relay House with trains

on the Western Maryland Railroad, at Hanover Junction with Hannver and Gettysburg Railroads, at York with York and Wrighterlie Rational; at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Rail read for all parts of the West, also with Lebanon Valley Railread to NEW YORK DIRECT; at Northumberland was L. & B Rail road for Kingston and all parts of Wyoming Valley; at Sunt dry with Philadelphia and Krie Rathroad for all parts of Morthern Penneylraum and New York The 4.35 P. M. train makes all the above enparetting except Hanover Mailmed, Wrightsville Railroad, and the Lebane Valley Railroad The S. L. P. M. train makes compertions with

TRAINS ARRIVE. Mail at 5 10 P. M. Express AT 45 A. M. Harrisburg Accommendation at 2 43 P. M. For TICKETS and information, apply at the TICERT OF FICE, Calvett Station, N. R. corner of Calvert and Frankly

streets, Baltimore. JAS C. CLARKE, Superintend WANTED TO PURCHASE-Part of a MOREENMOUNT CENETREY Address A