The South:

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING

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1 DOOR FROM NORTH STREET, UP STAIRS,

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FRIDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 11.

THE NEWS.

We are now enjoying the calm which is always said to precede the most violent of storms. For weeks past the reports from Washington has been "that all is quiet," but we apprehend it is the quiet which has been employed in preparation for great and stirring events. The tone of the Northern press and the surmises of men who fancy themselves to be well-informed, prepare us at any moment to receive intelligence of desperate fighting in Virginia. It is well understood that the "grand army" is now considered ready for important enterprises, one of which is the occupation of Virginia and the dislodgement of the Confederate forces from Manassas Junction. This latter point may be either assailed directly or its evacuation compelled by a more discursive flank movement than the one attempted by Gen. McDowell. Simultaneously it is not impossible for the Government, with the forces at its disposal, to annoy the Confederates along the line of the lower Potomac and in the direction of Yorktown, with the view of diverting their attention from more important and more seriously menaced points. The fall of Manassas whether accomplished by direct or indirect means, would seriously embarrass the operations of Gen. Lee in Western Virginia, and would probably compel that officer to abandon his present line of defence. The details of the operations contemplated by the Government, we are of course not advised of, but we have a conviction that something on a grand scale will very shortly be attempted. It is a matter of necessity that the great force now about Washington should be speedily, and if possible effectively employed.

We think that the public may confidently expect within the next ten days to hear of operations which cannot fail to have an important bearing on the future course of the war. The Federal army is evidently advancing and concentrating in front of the Confederate lines, and upon the conflicts about to ensue will rest the destinies of the country. We have assurance that the Confederates are well prepared for any emergency, and that the Government troops need not expect an easy triumph.

The advices from Missouri indicate that Gen. Price has gone South with the two fold object of joining McCullough and of drawing Fremont into a position where he can be cut off from his communications and compelled to fight at a disadvantage. We learn that Fremont's movements are received with alarm by military men in Washington who do not anticipate satisfactory results from his expedition.

In Kentucky, as we gather from the Louisville *Journal*, the enlistment of men in the Federal service proceeds very slowly, though the State was claimed to be overwhelmingly Union. Not a solitary regiment had been raised in Louisville, and the *Journal* complains that the young men are all secessionists. Prentiss himself has a son in the Confederate army.

For the latest information we refer to our telegraphic column.

NOW AND THEN.

Looking the other day over an old file of *Niles' Register*, as far back as 1841, we stumbled across the address of the New York Whig State Convention of that year, from which we make the subjoined extracts, thinking that some of our old Whig friends might read them with pleasure, and profit by the perusal:

The cardinal doctrines of the whigs, broadly stamped on the face of our political history during a ceaseless struggle running through a series of years, ending with the overthrow of their adversaries in 1840—doctrines read and understood of all men—may be briefly stated as follows:

"That the government should be administered for the benefit of the whole people and country; and not for the benefit of those who administer it; due regard being had to all sections and all interests, a rigid economy observed, and a strict accountability enforced in all expendituress, which should be strictly confined to objects of high public utility and importance

That the constitution is the charter and warrant for the exercise of all federal power and authority, which is to receive neither a strict nor a liberal, but a common sense construction, and where doubts and disputes arise, they are to be finally resolved and settled—a proper case being made—*by the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States; and that, as no power can be employed which is not conferred*, so no power which is conferred can be repudiated, if its exercise is essential to the preservation of the government, or to the public prosperity. *That the great danger to our system lies in the tendency, which has been given to it, in its practical operation for some years past, to an excess of power in executive hands, as well by an assumption of authority, as by the abuse of power and patronage;* and that the action of the administrative functions of the government had been so corrupting both to the government and the people, that the virtue which is indispensable to a republican system was fast yielding to dispositions which are favorable to despotism.

That as the President is Commander-in-Chief of all the military forces, *it is highly dangerous and at war with the first principles of constitutional liberty to give him, or allow him to assume the custody and control of the public money*, as has in effect been done during the last two administrations.

This is an evil of great magnitude and danger, if the government fails to provide, by a proper system of revenue, *sufficient means for its current support*, contracting a public debt for its ordinary expenditures in time of peace, and that a public debt having been contracted, *whether in peace or war*, as was the fact under the last administration, if it cannot be shortly and promptly met by incoming revenue, true policy requires that it should be thrown into the form of public stock *redeemed in as short a time as may be, without imposing excessive burthen on the people.*

WHERE THE DANGER LIES.—Ex-Governor Wright, of Indiana, late Minister to Prussia, recently made a speech at Indianapolis, in which he said:

"The is more danger this day from a divided North than from anything else. A firm, decided, united North, will settle the question, and that speedily. But we must not listen to those violent, miserable Abolitionists of the North who are asserting that the object of the war is to interfere with the institutions of the South. This is what the Secessionists of the South wish to bear, because it unites the South just in proportion as it is believed."

And Gov. Wright might truly have added, that we can never have a "united North" until Abolitionism is effectually "crushed out."

And we will add that that will be never.

The "Excelsior Port Tobacco *Times*," published by Federal Soldiers says, "we have met many men who are loud in their profession of devotion to the Union. But it is strange they do not greet us more like Union men usually do. * * * Not a Union flag has been raised to greet us on our oftentimes tiresome march."

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN MARYLAND.

The upper Marlboro *Gazette*, of Wednesday, contains the following concerning the treatment the editor of the Port Tobacco *Times* has received at the hands of Sickle's brigade, and the use to which they put his office. Comment is unnecessary:

The day after our last issue, a request was made of us for the use of our press and type, to issue a paper for the benefit of the soldiers encamped near this place. We urged no special objection, and printers from the regiment at once set to work for the purpose above named. The paper published was for the soldiers and only a few copies were distributed among the citizens. There being however a great demand for the sheet, we this week, as a matter of gratification to our readers, extract largely from it, indeed pretty much all it contained, which is the best we can do for them. The title of the sheet printed was "*The Excelsior Edition of the Port Tobacco Times.*"

The rumors abroad that our office was forcibly taken possession of, and press and type carried off, is incorrect.—*Port Tobacco Times.*

We wish to drop a line of sympathy for our friend Welles in his day of trial, and rejoice with him in the speedy justice meted out. He was no doubt arrested on the *ipse dixit* of some black-hearted neighbor of his—perhaps some delinquent subscriber whose name had been erased from the subscription list of the *Times*, because of his failure for years and years to pay a cent to the support of the paper. We have made enemies in this way, and understand a few such have lately tried to prejudice our paper with the Postmaster General.

The *Excelsior Times* referred to above as having been published by the soldiers, has been sent to us, and we find in it a bitter article against the *Gazette*. We do not propose to answer it. The men who have both pen and sword at their command have the decided advantage of those whose pen must be silent and whose arm is manacled. We give below (as a matter of curiosity,) the article from the *Gazette* and the comments of the soldiers, with the remark that our statements were made upon what we believed at the time to be good authority, *and have since learned to be correct.*

The soldiers who passed through this section, says the Marlboro' *Gazette*, have been greatly annoyed by the multitude of negroes who infested the camps. "Give the darkey an inch and he will take an ell," has been exemplified lately.—We hear that at a camp in this county a negro man who had been several times warned off, was finally shot and mortally wounded. Another in Calvert county was literally cut in half by one of the cavalry, the negro having persisted in following the company. A few more examples of this kind will prove salutary, and we hope the troops will follow it up.

The editor of the Marlboro' *Gazette* may be a very fine fellow, but we really hope he doesn't expect his readers to believe any such stuff as that. Our troops preserve a perfect neutrality on the vexed negro question. They are not negro stealers nor negro drivers. They neither steal nor catch negroes, although they are frequently accused of the former and asked to become the latter. The aspersion that any man, fighting under the Stars and Stripes, has the fiendish atrocity to "literally cut in halves" a man even though he be one of the despised and oppressed class is perfectly ridiculous. It might do for the chivalrous knights of the Sunny South, who cut the throats of wounded men, fire on ambulances and take surgeons attending on the wounded as prisoners, but it don't harmonize with cur views.

Yet it appears that the editor of the classical sheet above referred to approves of such deeds, and "hopes the troops will follow it up." He is a humane man, he is, and should at once join Beauregard's forces, where he can indulge his sanguinary propensities. It isn't the style of the Union army.

THE ARREST AND RELEASE OF GEN. TILGHMAN.

The Cambridge *Democrat* has the following concerning the arrest and release of Gen. Tench Tilghman:—

Gen'l Tilghman, was released on Friday last, after signing the following *parole*:—

"Be it known, that on this fourth day of October, A. D. 1861, I, Tench Tilghman, having been arrested by the military forces of the United States, on the charge of being engaged in enterprises hostile thereto; and being required to give my parole of honor as the condition of my release: Now, therefore, I give this my solemn pledge, that during the existence of the present troubles between the Government of the United States and the people of some of the Southern States, I will support the Constitution of the United States, and will make no opposition to the military forces thereof; and that I will not visit Virginia or any of the seceding Sates: that I will not advise against or do anything to oppose the disarming of any volunteer company on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

(Signed) TENCH TILGHMAN.

Attest,

JOHN H. KNIGHT, Ass't Adj't Gen'l.

A true copy of the original,

JOHN H. KNIGHT,
Ass't Adj't Gen'l.

The charges on which he was arrested—being that of having arms concealed on his farm, and of an intention to have them removed to the Eastern Shore counties of Virginia to be used in acts of hostility against the Government—were investigated *ex parte* by the General commanding here, and were proven to be false. Their falsity was distinctly acknowledged to Gen Tilghman.

What human vampires trumped up these charges were not disclosed. They wished their names kept secret, and they were kept so. They are, however, said to be prominent men in the Union shrieking party. We sincerely hope that Gen. T. numbers among his friends, some whose sagacity can penetrate this covering of secresy, behind which such despicable calumniators and falsifiers skulk, that they may be found out and exposed.

A PEACEFUL CITY.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* has the following, which is certainly very flattering to the patriotic volunteers who have left that city for the big wars:

"Everybody has noticed that the large groups of idle men who have hung around the street corners for many years, are seen no longer. The inference is, that a portion of our redundant population has gone to the wars; and owing to the departure of certain regiments, or for some other reason, *burglaries* and *outrages* of all descriptions have become very rare."

A RECEPTION.—A correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing from Jefferson City, under date of October 2d, says:

"The only event of importance, yesterday, was the arrival of Mrs. Fremont. She was received at the depot by Gen. Fremont and his body guard, and a regiment of infantry, placed in the General's four-horse carriage, and thus attended, accompanied by a band of music, was, after going through the main street, taken to the General's head-quarters in camp. This was a very pretty compliment to the fascinating and able lady of our General—one rarely if ever extended in this democratic country to ladies of any degree, and hence so much the more remarkable, and the more highly to be prized. At night there were torchlight evolutions and much melodious jubilation by brass bands in and around the camp—all in honor of the arrival of Mrs. Fremont, testifying at once the supreme respect in which that lady is held, and the high and chivalrous gallantry of the American soldier toward the gentler sex. It will, to the honest and philosophic mind, be a subject of sincere gratulation, that, although in the midst of an enemy's country, with tens of thousands of foes menacing us on every side, and surrounded by all the stern inflexibilities of war, we do not forget the respect due to the sex of which our mothers and aunts were constituents.

The Union county ticket is elected in Wayne county, Pennsylvania, by about twenty majority.

THE CZAR'S LETTER ON THE AMERICAN REBELLION.

[*From the London Times, Sept. 24.*]

The despatch of Prince Gortchakoff to the Russian Minister at Washington will probably increase the credit of the imperial diplomacy. It is undoubtedly well timed and well expressed; it is dignified; it has an air of sincerity, and it, moreover, causes a pleasurable surprise by exhibiting the greatest autocrat in the world as sympathizing with the troubles and moderating the passions of republicans. The full text of the despatch is now before our readers, and they will perceive that, though it only repeats what clear-sighted Englishmen have said long since, yet the advice is given with an assumption of sincere good will which will possibly have some effect on the policy of the Americans, and even call up a sentiment akin to gratitude. The Emperor takes it for granted that the Americans will not mistake his counsel for officious interference. He speaks as having authority, as being not only clear from any suspicion of rivalry or ill will, but as one in whom every American must recognize a natural and unchangeable friend. Waiting until the first burst of the storm has passed away, he appears with friendly dignity to calm the fury of contending factions.

Listen to me, he says—to the ruler of the empire which under widely different forms is animated by a spirit closely resembling your own; which has destinies as great, an ambition as boundless, a policy as astute as those which belonged to your own Union. You cannot mistrust me; you know me well; there is an identity in our natures which makes us instinctively understand each other; there is a community of interests which is the best guarantee for our mutual friendship. The Russian Court has, no doubt, felt that the sympathy which has so long united it to the republic of the New World allowed, and even required, some public manifestation at this time. It has felt that such a despatch as that of Prince Gortschakoff would be taken in good part. The phrases may not mean much, the cautions may prove to be useless, and the condolences may be mere empty compliments, but the world will be reminded by them that for some forty years there has existed a fellow feeling between the two States which embody the two extremes of political organization, but which have had this in common, that they have claimed to themselves peculiarly to be the nations of the future.

These strange allies have undoubtedly some admiration for each other. How far the good will somewhat ostentatiously professed would stand against the pressure of opposing interests we cannot know, but it so happens that it is almost impossible for the United States and Russia to quarrel. They have neither territorial questions to settle nor any large intercourse which might raise questions causing irritation. Then they have both a common rivalry with the old countries of Wester Europe, which they are now forced to look up to, but have hoped, ere long, to surpass. England, in particular, has ever been present to the minds of these two ambitious peoples. We will not call the feeling animosity, but it was certainly something more than mere emulation The Americans, we fully believe, would not have willingly seen this country ruined or impoverished, or even deprived of its proper place in Europe, nor, perhaps, would Russia be glad that France should be supreme in Western Europe, or that the best customers of the Russian Empire should receive any great injury. But England has been to both the barbarous empire and the enlightened republic a nation overshadowing them by its greatness and restraining them by its moral influence. We have been in the way; we have prevented, or have been thought to prevent, the full development of their respective forms of government, as well as to bar their territorial progress. That constitutional monarchy exists on the Russian frontier and on the frontier of the United States, that there are British colonies on the American continent, and that British diplomacy opposes the extension of Russian dominion in Asia, has naturally brought together the two great States which are thus held in check by the same steady and powerful nationality.

To give the world a proof that the sympathy constantly avowed by the Czar Nicholas still exists at the Russian Court, and to strengthen his influence among a people who must always have a high place among nations, are, no doubt, the motives which have caused the Emperor Alexander to dictate this remarkable despatch The people of the Northern States say very justly—"Come what may, we are twenty millions." These twenty millions are rich, active, and, when peace comes, will be again powerful, even though there be another confederacy with another President on the North American continent. The Russian Emperor does well to hold out to them the hand of friendship, and to speak warmly and cordially. It must be acknowledged that in the most civilized countries of Europe there has been no very strong current of sympathy visible. Not only in England, of whom anything bad might be expected, but even the old ally of Americans, France, and Germany and Ireland, the birthplace of so many millions of citizens, have been somewhat wanting in enthusiasm. Europe has looked upon the struggle with astonishment, and you with calmness. Battles between Federalists and Confederates, rival Presidents and Congresses, denouncing or ignoring each other in the name of popular government, remind us too seriously of certain chronic wars among other republican communities of the same continent. Nor have we been able to shout for the success of those who, while affecting opposition to slavery, are in arms in defence of a Constitution which permits slavery in every portion of the United States territory. The Emperor of Russia has, therefore, the advantage of being almost the first to express benevolent wishes and indicate a rightful cause.

So completely, however, do the counsels of the Emperor agree with those which have been given from this country, that one might at first sight believe that some "transaction" was intended, and that Prince Gortchakoff's depatch, like a pamphlet by Laguerronniers, was meant to smooth the way to a settlement. But such a supposition would, we doubt not, be wholly incorrect The answer of Mr. Seward, though courteous and testifying to the pleasure which the Americans feel at the advance of the Czar, gives no hope that any notion of peace is entertained. It will be observed, also, that Prince Gortchakoff does not even venture to hope that the Union can be immediately reconstructed, or that negotiations can have any other end than the recognition of the Confederates, in the hope that after a time the two sections of the Republic may find it to their interest to come together again. The Russian Government does, indeed, strongly urge the two parties to compose their difference.

The language of Prince Gortchakoff is precisely that of the democratic politicians. In spite of the diversity of their constitutions and their interests, and even in consequence of that diversity, the States are bound together. "In any event the sacrifices they might impose on themselves to maintain the Union are not to be compared with those which dissolution would bring with it." But in the next paragraph we have the real thought of the writer:—"Sooner or later it will be necessary to come to some settlement, whatever it may be, which may cause the divergent interests now actually in conflict to coexist." Reunite if you can; separate peacrably if you cannot, is all that the Czar can say. Good advice, indeed, but obviously not to be taken by a proud and obstinate people. More blood must be shed and more treasure squandered before the counsels of St. Petersburg will be listened to in the Northern States.

The Peace and Anti-Administration party of Worcester county have nominated the following ticket: For the House of Delegates—Messrs. Irving Spence, J. B. Dirickson and Jas. T. Dickinson. For Sheriff—T. D. Purnell. For County Commissioners—Messrs. Robert Nairne, Wm. G. Gordy, William W. Gordy, Josiah T. Selby and Henry Onley. For Surveyor—James Disharoon. For Wreck Master—James Scott.

TOWN ELECTIONS IN CONNECTICUT.—The New Haven *Courier* says:—

"In few or no towns was there a Republican ticket."

The result given is 32 towns "Union," 13 Democratic, 1 doubtful.

ARRIVAL OF TWO MORE PRIZES.—The prize schooners Ocean Wave, Captain Pierson, prize master, and Harriet Ryan, Captain Wicks, prize master, after having been seized by the Government authorities at Hatteras Inlet, left there, in the charge of their prize masters, on the 5th inst. When about ten miles north of Hatteras Lighthouse they passed the Monticello, which lay firing, all the afternoon of the 6th inst., bombs into the enemy's quarters. Here they noticed six steamers and several sailing vessels, the captured Fanny, which has been of so much service in taking Confederate prizes, being among the number. The schooners arrived off the Navy-Yard on 9th inst., and were towed into the dock, foot of Mead alley, yesterday afternoon.

The schooners are valued at $3,000 each. The *Harriet Ryan's* cargo consists of a considerable quantity of salt, molasses, sugar and coffee, together with a large lot of medicines, including $5,000 worth of quinine. The cargo of the *Ocean Wave* only consists of thirteen hogsheads of molasses. It is supposed that these vessels received their cargoes at some of the West India Islands. They are both well-built vessels, and in good condition at the present time, the *Harriet Ryan* being one hundred and fifty-one, and the *Ocean Wave* ninety-one tons burden. Both of them were handed over into the United States Marshal Millward's custody upon their arrival.—*Phil. Inq.*

HAVING ONE'S OWN WAY.—As we came on a Brooklyn ferry-boat, the other day, says an exchange, a gentleman, one of the fast men, evidently, drove on board at a rapid rate, and nearly ran over a man, who seized the horse by the bridle, and brought him to a stand-still.

"What do you mean," said the individual driving, "by catching hold of my horse?"

"What dou you mean by driving over people in this kind of way?" was replied.

"Let go my horse I tell you!"

"I say I won't till I get ready."

"Well, then," said the driver, throwing his whip in the wagon, "just hold him, will you?" and he walked into the cabin.

That was a quiet and quite as cute a way to settle a dispute, as that adopted by Nooks when he met Stooks in a tight place, and neither could turn out without some danger of overturning their respective carts.

"If you don't turn out," said Nooks, "I'll serve you just like a man I met half a mile back here, in just such a place as this."

Stooks was impressed by the decision Nooks displayed, and promptly replied with the request; but just as he was getting by, inquired—

"How about that man you met—how did you serve him?"

"Well, you see," said Nooks, "when I found he wouldn't turn out for me, why I just turned out for him."

POTHOOKS AND HANGERS.—The literary world all over Europe is now chuckling over a ridiculous hoax practiced upon the French Government.—About two years ago a certain Abbe Domenech waited upon M. Fould, then Minister of State, with a large bundle of soiled manuscripts which he had brought from America, and which he described as a collection of Aztec (*i. e.* Mexican) hieroglyphics M. Fould was delighted with the discovery, and ordered the abbe's manuscripts to be printed in *fac simile*, at vast expense, by the Imperial Printing Office. Types had to be cast on purpose, and a gorgeous volume was produced, a copy of which was sent to every library in Europe. A few months ago, however, a copy of the work fell into the hands of a German *savant*, who immediately found out that the so-called hieroglyphics were nothing more than the pothooks and hangers of some German urchins learning to write. M. Walewski, the new Minister of State, has ordered the work to be bought up at any cost, and every copy to be destroyed; and the French papers have been ordered not to allude to this laughable affair, which involves an outlay of several thousand pounds.

"JESSIE" AND THE ELDER BLAIR.—A gentleman from Washington reports a good thing as having been said by Jessie Benton Fremont, while on her recent visit to the Capital to ferret out the origin of the hostility which had manifested itself toward her husband. At one of her interviews with the President, Mr. Blair, Sr., father to the Postmaster General and Frank P. Blair, was present. After some preliminary conversation, Mr. Blair turned to Mrs. Fremont and commenced the dialogue which follows:

Blair—"Mrs Fremont, allow me to say to you that in my judgment, Madam, your proper place is at the head of your husband's household at St. Louis, and this intermeddling with affairs of State is, to say the least of it, in very bad taste on your part. And in conclusion, I wish you to understand that here is where we make men and unmake them."

Jessie—"Mr. Blair, permit me to say to you that I have seen *some* men of your making, and if they are the best you can do I advise you to quit the business."

GERMANS IN THE ARMY.—The following is given as a very nearly correct statement of the number of Germans in the United States army from the different sections of the country: New England, 200; New York, 12,000; New Jersey, 2,000; Pennsylvania, 10,000; Ohio, 5,000; Indiana, 4,000; Illinois, 6,000; Missouri, 13,000; Minnesota, 500; Wisconsin, 2,600; Michigan, 1,000; Iowa, 100; Kansas, 500; California and Oregon, 2,000; Western Virginia, 1,000; Maryland and District of Columbia, 500 Kentucky, 500; Delaware, 100—total, 59,400.

A CAUTIOUS JUDGE.—An Irish Judge tried two most notorious fellows for highway robbery. To the astonishment of the court, as well as the prisoners themselves, they were found not guilty. As they were being removed from the bar, the Judge, addressing the goaler, said: "Mr. Murphy, you would greatly ease my mind if you would keep these two respectable gentlemen until seven, or half-past seven o'clock, for I mean to set out for Dublin at five, and I should like to have at least two hours start of them."

The Municipal Election in Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, resulted in the choice of Mr. Bigelow Dunn for Mayor. The whole Democratic ticket was elected by a majority of 1,617.

OHIO ELECTION.—The returns are very backward in being received. Twenty counties in different parts of the State give Tod, the Union candidate for Governor, 11,000.

MARRIED.

On the 10th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Swartz, CHARLES T. BOEHM and Miss KATE S. SAUERWEIN

On the 10th instant, by Rev. Mr Showalter, DAVID ABER CROMBIE to Miss ADDIE H. JENNESS, all of this city.

On the 9th instant by Rev. Mr Elbert, ISAIAH A. JONES, of Chestertown, to Miss REBECCA HOOPER of this city.

DIED.

On the 10th instant, ISAIAH TERRY, in the 56th year of his age.

On the 10th instant, MARGARET OWENS, in the 69th year of her age.

CITY COMMISSIONERS OFFICE,

BALTIMORE, October 10th, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office for the REPAIRING OF THE BREACH on Harford Tunnel, on South Canal street.

Specifications of the manner of doing the work can be seen at this office.

The work will be awarded to the LOWEST responsible bidder. The proposals will be opened on THURSDAY, 17th inst., at 12 M., in the presence of the Mayor, Register, Comptroller, and any others that may desire to attend. By order.

D. C. SMITH, Clerk

oc 11 7t

FOR BREMEN—The fine fast sailing A 1 Bremen ship HERMANN, Captain F. Kuhlmann, will have quick despatch for the above port. For freight of small stowage, and passage, having superior accommodations, apply to the Captain on board, Corner's wharf, F. P., or to

BROTHERS BONINGER,
No. 20 South Charles St., up stairs.

oc 11

TO THE LADIES OF BALTIMORE.

Mrs. M. A. HAMILTON,

WILL OPEN AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

FRENCH MILLINERY, at her residence,
No. 61 N. CHARLES STREET,

On SATURDAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.,

To which she calls the attention of those desirous of purchasing a *Handsome* HAT.

THE VERY LATEST.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

The Darnestown correspondent of the Associated Press, who from his circumlocutory style, should undoubtedly be attached to the circumlocution office, occupies a quarter of a column of this afternoon's *American* in informing the public that he has no news, as General Banks has not taken him into confidence. He next gives us to understand, in equally diffuse terms, that a lot of drunken soldiers who obtained liquor during "a terrific storm," kicked up a "terrific" row, in which one citizen was killed, several wounded, and a number of horses and cattle shot. This, reduced to plain English, means that the soldiers, getting drunk, assailed unoffending citizens and inflicted all kinds of outrage upon them and their property, even to the taking of life and the maiming of animals. Montgomery being a very "loyal" county, is thus rewarded.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 10.—Commodore Goldsborough arrived here from Washington this morning.

There was an alarm in Hampton Roads last night, which, by the way, was the darkest and stormiest of the season. Two Confederate steamers came down the James river, doubtless with the intention and hope of running the blockade under cover of the darkness, but finding their movements observed they withdrew.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The latest advices from Richmond and Manassas represent that the feeling of the people was still strong in the early occupation of Baltimore by the Confederate troops, and this important position gained, the capture of Washington would soon follow. Other excellent authority, however, is to the effect that the Confederates will remain strictly on the defensive, so far as the contest in Virginia is concerned, but that in Missouri and Kentucky the war will be carried on vigorously.

In consequence of the managers of the Bank of Washington refusing to receive the Treasury notes of the United States, it is deemed quite probable that the institution will be closed up by an act of Congress at its next session.

Remark is made that during the grand review of Tuesday, the usual salutes were not fired in honor of the President and his Cabinet. The honor was awarded entirely to General McClellan, but this, of course, arose simply from accident or a want of forethought.

The Unionists have started a daily journal in Alexandria, but its prospects of success are extremely doubtful.

To give you an idea of the enormous expenses of the Government, I will state that the payments of the past month, not including the navy and civil list, amounted to over $25,000,000. From this fact it is evident there must be solitary days, now and then, when the total expenses are not much short of two millions of dollars.

The movements of troops proceed vigorously, but nothing whatever concerning them is publicly known: the movements are mostly at night, and take place in as quiet a manner as possible.

Blankets are much wanted by our troops, and this want, it is feared, will be greatly increased from the fact that a number of those to whom contracts were recently awarded, have failed to comply with the same. The Government is thus compelled to waste valuable time in looking elsewhere for a supply.

Missouri matters still attract much attention here, and the object of the visit of the Secretary of War to St. Louis is to bring about a better understanding all round.

The Pensacola will proceed to Alexandria today; it will be several weeks, however, before she is fully equipped for sea

FROM NEW YORK.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

European emigration, compared with last season, continues to show a steady decline. The arrivals for the week ending to-day, were but 373, making a total of 58,571 from 1st of January to date, against 63,198 corresponding season last year. Decrease, 24,637.

The whole number of vagrants, paupers, and lunatics, in the various prisons, infirmaries and hospitals belonging to this city, just now is nearly 8,000, of whom the Almshouse alone has 1,480.

The Confederate prisoners captured at Hatteras and now confined on Governor's and Bedloe's Islands, are said to be suffering severely from measles and other diseases—a fact which has moved some philanthrophic persons to publicly solicit medicine, clothing and other necessaries on their behalf, but thus far their efforts would appear to meet with but little encouragement.

The "Fusion" (alias Union-of-all-parties) movement is all aback, and the chances are instead of having but one ticket or two tickets in the field on election day, we shall have a dozen. There are too many office-seekers in the boat, as everybody saw there would be from the start, and hence the whole concern is likely to "go down with all on board."

The Engineers and Artisans' Guard, a regiment composed in the main of mechanics and scientific men, under command of Col. Serrell, take their departure for the seat of war to-morrow. They have been encamped on Staten Island for some weeks past.

Much of the corn shipping from this port, at present, is on Irish account to make up the anticipated deficiency in food there, resulting from the potato rot. The sales to-day, foot up 220,000 bushels, which gives a total value of $118,800. Of wheat, 306,000 bushels sold, which gives a value of $364,080.

FROM MISSOURI.

LEXINGTON, Oct 10—[Correspondence of the St. Louis *Republican*.]—The plan of Gen. Price, after he captured Lexington, was to remain for a time and operate on the north side of the river, and for this purpose, on Saturday, the 26th September, he crossed the river at Lexington with 4,000 mounted men, and this force took up their line of march for the railroad, with a view to its total destruction, and then sad havoc was to be made among all the Government forces in Northwest Missouri.

But late in the evening a Confederate named Alf Jones, who had been released as prisoner at the Arsenal, where he had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, returned from St. Louis to Lexington, and reported that the whole country below was alive with troops; that Fremont was after Price, and that Price might prepare for a big fight in a few day. This seemed to raise the courage of Price men, and they said, let Fremont come; they were ready for him.

When Jones announced that Gen. Fremont had 30,000 men, and his only fear was that Price would not make a stand, the latter countermanded his order for sending troops to the railroad, and a messenger was immediately despatched after those who had already started across the river. On that night Price made his preparations for a movement southward, and Gen. Rains, it is said, went twenty miles that night on his southern route. It is also believed that Governor Jackson availed himself of this command as an escort to get himself out of danger.

Price and all his forces left on Monday, the 30th ultimo, but his train of baggage wagons, about twelve hundred in number, did not all get off before Wednesday.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 10.—The State Convention met at the Mercantile Library Hall this morning, and adjourned for want of a quorum. They met again at three o'clock this afternoon, and still being without a quorum, adjourned until to-morrow.

John A. Brownlee, a prominent merchant, and recently President of the Board of Police Commissioners, died to-day

FROM KENTUCKY.

CAIRO, Oct. 10.—The pickets, six in number, of the Fourth Cavalry regiment, stationed four or five miles from Paducah, were attacked by a large body of Confederates this morning. Two of them were mortally wounded, and two taken prisoners with all their horses and equipage.

The enemy had divided their forces, and in the excitement fired on each other and then fled, each party taking the other for our cavalry.

A deserter from the Confederate camp at Columbus, Ky., who arrived here to-day, reports that their force at that point numbers thirty thousand.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Asia.

NEW YORK, October 11.—The steamer Asia has arrived with Liverpool advices to the 28th ult.

The American squadron had left China for home, except one small vessel, which remained at the earnest request of American merchants, and it has gone suddenly to Shanghai, where a schooner was reported to be fitting out for a privateer.

It is again asserted that the Pope is ill, more seriously so than ever before, and the danger to his life is imminent.

It is reported that an attempt was recently made to assassinate the Archduke Albert near Vienna, by means of a bomb, which, however, exploded too late.

There are rumors of an approaching conference between Kossuth and other Hungarian notables relative to the affairs of Hungary.

Spain has refused to acknowledge any sovereign of Naples but Francis II, and it was expected that the Italian Minister would soon leave Madrid.

The latest intelligence from Paris, of the 28th, says that the frigate Attrive goes to reinforce the French fleet off the Antilles and Mexico.

The preliminaries of the treaty between England and Spain for intervention in Mexico have not yet been signed.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28.—Flour is quiet and prices tending downward. Wheat has declined 1s. 2d. since the 24th. Corn closed steady.

Provisions were steady. Pork inactive.

Consols closed at 93⅛@93¼.

The Latest.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 29.—Cotton closed yesterday firm with an upward tendency. Sales of 15,000 bales.

Breadstuffs closed quiet but steady. No sales reported.

Consols closed at 93¼.

FROM KEY WEST.

KEY WEST, October 4, 1861.—H. B. M. steam frigate Mersey, 50 (1,000 horse power) commanded by Captain Caldwell, C. B., arrived at this station on the 24th, from a cruise in the Gulf of Mexico. She touched at Havana and visited Vera Cruz. The Mersey was to have remained here until the 6th instant, but some cases of fever appearing among the crew, Commodore Dunlop ordered the vessel to Halifax, for which port she sailed on the morning of the 3d.

Commodore Dunlop did not transfer his pennant to the Mersey as reported in our last. He still remains on the Challenger. The latter ship leaves to-day for Havana, and takes our mails to meet the Columbia to-morrow. Both the Mersey and Challenger received supplies of coal, water, provisions &c. from the town.

It is said that the Key West will hereafter, or as long as the war lasts, be made a depot for the British fleet. One of their storeships—Bull Dog—is daily expected. A new 50 gun frigate is also expected from Halifax.

The U. S. frigate Potomac, Capt. Powell, sailed on a cruise the 28th inst.

FROM CUBA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The steamship Columbia, Adams, from Havana, Oct. 5th, arrived last night. The health of Havana was much improved. The crops look well, except in parts of the country where there has been a severe tempest.

HAVANA, Oct. 5.—The French war steamer Lovoisier, entered port last night, from New Orleans. Her news, if any she has, is not yet made public.

The feast of San Francisco was celebrated with magnificent displays yesterday, being the Saint's day of our Husband King, and of the Captain General Francisco Scovano, whom we are soon to lose.

Our health is still better. Reports of San Juan de Dios—morning of the 3d, on hand, 285; received same day, 16; total 301. Discharged cured, 20; died 2. Leaving morning 4th, 279: of which surgery cases, 115, and medical treatment and convalescent, 164.

The Havana *Gaceta* gives the following version of the late action of the Captain General with regard to a vessel of the Confederate States:

On the 22d of August the Governor of Matanzas wrote to the Captain-General, submitting a communication from the Consul of the United States asking the latter that he would either compel the sloop Noank, coming from Charleston under the Confederate flag, to recognize his authority, or clear from the port of Matanzas forthwith. * * * * *

The Captain-General replied in a long explanatory letter, that the sloop having sailed from Charleston, a port in one of the Seceded States, it was clear that it could not come under the flag of the Tnion, or cleared by the Federal authorities, since at that port they have no existence; that the flag of the Southern Confederacy, though not recognizad, has still been tolerated by the Spanish Government, a tolerance based upon the belligerent conditions of the North and South, which is a vital consequence of the neutral position of Spain, which, in fine, conciliates our political relations with the Washington Government, as well as those commercial ones which we have not renounced and ought not to renounce.

To grant the request of the Consul would be equivalent to the exclusion from our ports of Southern ships which did not sail under their enemy's flag. The Federal Government can prevent the exist of Southern ships by means of a blockade, but that fact does not give it a right to shut our (the Cuban) ports. It is very natural that the Noank should not recognize the authority of a Federal Consul, since it is not cleared by officials drawing authority from Washington, and does not sail under the Federal flag. In such a case the Noank could not be expected to submit to consular authority.

"Wherefore," decided the Governor-General, "the sloop Noank must be cleared with the same flag under which she entered, as would be the case if she came from a nation having no consular relations with us, and the request of the Consul, in the form forwarded to us, cannot be granted."

This the Captain-General incorporated in a circular, and forwarded it to the officers in charge of the various Cuban ports.

Secretary Cameron at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 10th.—Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, and Adjutant General Thomas, arrived here last night, and took rooms at the Burnet House.

MARYLAND INSTITUTE EXHIBITION.—The FOURTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the MARYLAND INSTITUTE will be opened to the public on MONDAY EVENING, 7th instant, at 7 o'clock.

The brilliancy of this Exhibition will commend itself to the patronage of the citizens of Baltimore and of the State of Maryland, and upon their liberality the managers of the Institute rely for such encouragement as will enable the latter to continue in operation the several very useful departments of the Institution. To these ends they also respectfully invoke the annual subscribers to renew their membership, and solicit the citizens of Baltimore of both sexes to add their names to the catalogue of members.

A membership entitles the party to a free use of the Library and free admittance to the Exhibition and Lectures, and the advantage of the Schools of Design.

The price of single Admission Tickets will be, as usual, Twenty Five Cents. Six Tickets may be purchased for One Dollar, and a greater number at the same proportionate rate.

SEASON TICKETS WILL NOT BE ISSUED.

The Band of the INDEPENDENT BLUES has been engaged for the occasion, and the most effective measures have been adopted by the Managers with a view to the gratification and protection of the patrons of the Exhibition

EZRA WHITMAN,
Chairman Committee on Exhibition

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THE UNDERSIGNED has a desirable assortment of COGNAC and BORDEAUX BRANDIES in Public Store Brands:—W. Morton and F. Mestreau & Co.

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