

The Sun

VOL. I.

BALTIMORE, MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1861.

NO. 27.

WAR MOVEMENTS.

Correspondence of the Louisville Journal. PLANS OF THE SOUTHERN ARMY.

LEBANON, Ky., Oct. 16, 1861.

As I informed you by telegraph last evening, three men passed through Lebanon yesterday afternoon on their way to their homes from the Southern Confederacy. One of the party was an old gentleman who resides in Mercer county. He has two sons in the Confederate army, and had visited Buckner's headquarters to see them. He was accompanied on his return by two young men from Fayetteville, who say that they had gone South to join the army, but, as they would not receive recruits for a shorter period than three years, they determined to return home. A highly respected citizen of this place covered with the gentlemen from Mercer county, and having had an acquaintance of many years standing with him, knew what estimate to place upon the statements which he made. My informant does not hesitate to place full confidence in the reports which the traveler brings relative to the situation and motions of the Confederate army.

He says that the divisions under Buckner, Polk and Zollicoffer, are combining, and that when the commands are finally joined, the grand army under Polk will embrace from thirty to forty thousand men, who are well armed and equipped. It is the policy of the Confederates to draw out General Rosecrans's forces as far as possible on the line of the Louisville and Nashville road, and then, with their superior force, to flank General Rosecrans, cut off his retreat, and then, with the Federal forces completely in their power, to make an easy conquest of Louisville.

The officers of the Confederate army, he says, are regularly informed of the movements of the Federal forces, familiar with their numbers, and posted as to their leading designs. The Confederate spies are said to be cunning and active, employing means heretofore unheard of to acquaint themselves with the movements of the Federals. They pass our lines upon forged passes, and even obtain passes through the connivance and interference of persons of influence who are thought to be loyal. It is the custom of Confederate horsemen to rip up their saddles, secrete their correspondence in them, and thus avert detection, even after submitting to a rigid search. In some cases they secrete letters in the lining of their horses' bridles, and the driver, the Federal guard, and the old gentleman alluded to says that Roger Hanson is at Woodsville, which is the nearest point toward Louisville on the Nashville road at which the Confederates have any considerable force. He is making entrenchments and erecting batteries there, and will strongly oppose the Federal advance beyond Woodsville. He says that on Sunday he saw twelve heavy pieces of artillery there, which were lying in position.

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My informant says it is not the policy of the Confederates to oppose Gen. Rosecrans's progress down the Nashville road until his forces shall have crossed Green River.

For obvious reasons the Confederate pickets and scouts have all been withdrawn from the region of country between Bowling Green, Glasgow and Greensburg, and my informant is clearly of opinion that it would be fatal to Gen. Rosecrans's command to cross the Green river with anything like the present force under his command.

The Cherokee Indians joining the Confederates.

The following letter is taken from the Ft. Smith Times:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Park Hill, U. S., Aug. 21, 1861.

SIR:—I herewith forward to your care for General McCulloch, C. S. A., which I have the honor to request that you will cause to be forwarded to him by the earliest express.

At a mass meeting of about 4,000 Cherokees at Tahlequah, on the 21st inst., the Cherokees, with marked unanimity, declared their allegiance to the Confederate States, and have given their authorities power to negotiate an alliance with them.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTERS OF LORD LYONS TO MR. SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14, 1861.

The subjoined correspondence between Lord Lyons, the British minister at Washington, and Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, touching the military arrest of two British subjects on the ground of their alleged complicity in the existing war, is published in the Washington papers of Saturday:

LORD LYONS TO MR. SEWARD.
Washington, October 14, 1861.

Sir—Her Majesty's government were much concerned to find that two British subjects, Mr. Patrick and Mr. Rahming, had been subjected to arbitrary arrest; and although they had learnt from a telegraphic despatch from me that Mr. Patrick had been released, they could not but regard the matter as one requiring their very serious consideration.

Her Majesty's government perceive that when British subjects as well as American citizens are arrested they are immediately transferred to military jurisdiction, and that the military authorities refuse to pay obedience to a writ of habeas corpus.

Her Majesty's government conceive that the practice is directly opposed to the main of the Constitution of the United States, that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

Her Majesty's government are willing, however, to make every allowance for the hard necessities of a time of internal trouble, and they would not have been surprised if the ordinary securities of personal liberty had been temporarily suspended, nor would they have complained if British subjects falling under suspicion had suffered from the consequences of that suspension.

But it does not appear that Congress has sanctioned in this respect any departure from the due course of law; and it is in these circumstances that the law officers of the crown have advised Her Majesty's government that the arbitrary arrests of British subjects are illegal.

So far as appears to Her Majesty's government, the Secretary of State of the United States exercises, upon the reports of spies and informers, the power of depriving British subjects of their liberty, of retaining them in prison, or liberating them, by his own will and pleasure.

Her Majesty's government cannot but regard this despotic and arbitrary power as inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, as at variance with the treaties of amity subsisting between the two nations, and as tending to prevent the resort of British subjects to the United States for purposes of trade and industry.

You further inform me that Her Majesty's Government perceive that when British subjects, as well as American citizens, are arrested, they are transferred to a military prison, and that the military authorities refuse to pay obedience to a writ of habeas corpus.

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Communications from the regular police of the country to the Executive at Washington showed that disloyal persons in the State of Alabama were conducting treasonable correspondence with Confederates, British subjects and American citizens in Europe, aimed at the overthrow of the Federal Union by armed forces actually in the field and besieging the capital of the United States.

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