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VOL. I.

The Roush.

BALTIMORE, MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1861.

Correspondence of the Louisville Journal. PLANS OF THE SOUTHERN ARMY

CAMPBELL HOUSE,

LEBARON, 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. If was accompanied on his return by two young men from Fayette county, 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 high ly respected citizen of this place conversed with regard the matter as one requiring their very the gentleman from Mercer county, and, having had an acquaintance of many years standing with him, knew what estimate to place upon the 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 agmed and equipped. It is the policy of the Confederates to draw out General Rosseau's forces as far as possible on the line of the Louisville and Nashville road, and then, with their superior force, to flank General Rosseau, cut off his retreat, and then, with the Federal forces completely in their power, to make an easy conquest of Lonisville.

The officers of the Confederate army, he save are regularly informed as to the movements of the Federal forces, familiar with their numbers, and posted as to their leading designs. The Confederate spies are said to be cupning and active, employing means beretofore 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 loval. It is the custom of Confederate horsemen to rip open their saddles, secrete their correspendence 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 thus delude the Federal guard. The old gentleman alluded to says that Roger Hanson is at Woodsonville, which is the nearest point toward Louisville on the Nashville road at which the Confederates have any considerable force. The are making entrenchments and erecting batteries there, and will strongly oppose the Federal advance beyond Woodsonville. He says irregular proceedings, and to say that, in their that on Sunday be saw twelve heavy picces of ar- opinion, the authority of Congress is necessary in tillery there, which were being placed in position. He was fully posted in reference to the skirmish | ment of British subjects. between Colonel Crittenden's pickets and those of the Confederates at Bacon Creek, on Saturday last, mention of which has already been made in want, the Journal. John Morgan, of Lexington, headed the Confederate forces, and it was he who dismounted from his horse and shot the Indiana Captain. Morgan passed through Lebanon about

Union men in our very midst have done more to aid the rebellion than those who have openly arowed their sympathies for the Confederates. The traveller spoke with a display of glee of the condition and numbers of the Confederate army; early victory; and of the complement of their the very serious consideration of their Govern- enlightened opinion of the civilized world. armament and general outfit. He saw a body of ment. over two thousand Indians, who were splendidly equipped, each bearing a bowie knife of almost

fabulous proportions, in addition to the ordinary

six weeks ago, with several wagon loads of linsey

for the Confederate army. He had permits and

passes from the Federal authorities, and letters

from leading Union men. In this way professed

arms word by the infantry. I have just had an interview with a member of an extensive mercantile firm in New York, who of habeus corpus has interests South, and who has traveled exteneively in the South, having left Buckner's head quarters at Bowling Green on Monday. He says that Buckner has 11,000 men at Bowling Green, and Gen. Hardee is in command at Cave City. On Friday last Zollicoffer was in Richmond. He has a force of two thousand at Cumberland Gap, but his main force of eight thousand is at Youngsville, a distance of twenty miles from the railroad ready for transportation to Nashville for service on the Nashville road.

My informant says it is not the policy of the Confederates to oppose Gen. Rousseau'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. Rousseau'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

Executive Department, 1 Park Hut, C. N., Aug. 24, 1861. Mijor Clirk, Acting Quartermarter, C. S. A.: Sin:-1 berewith 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 Tablequa, on the 21st inst., the Cherokees, with marked unanimity, declared their allegiance to the Confederate States, and have given their au- British subjects. thorities power to negotiate an alliance with

In view of this action, a regiment of mounted men will be immediately raised, and placed under the command of Col. John Drew, to meet any emergency that may arise.

States, we hope to render efficient service in the the Confederate States.

I have the horor to be, Sir, very respectfully, Your humble servant,

Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation.

The Case of Colonel Rankin charged with endeavoring to enlist men for the papers were sent from Mobile, addressed through States, especially when the Constitution, thus ex- | Key West has pronounced the seizure illegal, and | what, between Classical States, especially when the Constitution, thus ex- | Key West has pronounced the seizure illegal, and | what, between Classical States, especially when the Constitution is the seizure illegal, and | what, between Classical States, especially when the Constitution is the seizure illegal, and | what, between Classical States, especially when the Constitution is the seizure illegal, and | what, between Classical States, especially when the Constitution is the seizure illegal, and | what, between Classical States, especially when the Constitution is the seizure illegal, and | what, between Classical States, especially when the Constitution is the seizure illegal, and | what, between Classical States, especially when the Constitution is the seizure illegal, and | what, between Classical States, especially when the Constitution is the seizure illegal, and | what, between Classical States, especially when the constitution is the seizure illegal, and | what, between Classical States, especially when the constitution is the seizure illegal, and | what, between Classical States, especially when the constitution is the seizure illegal, and | when the constitution is the seizure illegal, and | when the constitution is the seizure illegal, and | when the constitution is the seizure illegal, and | when the constitution is the seizure illegal, and | when the constitution is the seizure illegal, and | when the constitution is the seizure illegal, when the constitution is the seizure illegal i Union service, has been dismissed by the govern- | the house of Smith & Patrick, in New York. On | pounded, would leave upon him the sole executive | ordered the release of the vessel. This last is not | THURSDAY and SATURDAY | No. NO. ment from the military service. Lieut, Clark has receiving this information, William Patrick was responsibility of suppressing the existing insur- confirmed. It is doubtful, under the circum- inglesses George Service Service Service Service Services and Service Services and Ser

the same charge.

SECRETARY SEWARD.

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

LORD LYONS TO MR. SEWARD.

Washington, October 14, 1861 Sin-Her Makety's government were much concerned to find that two British subjects. Patrick and Mr. Rahming, had been subjected to arisitrary arrest; and although they had learnt of State. The release occurred on the 13th day from a telegraphic despatch from me that Mr. Patrick had been released, they could not but rious consideration.

Her Majesty's government perceive that when British subjects as well as American citizens are arrested they are immediately transferred to a not heritate to place full confidence in the reports military prison, and that the military authorities no of the Confedence and implied what should be desired to place full confidence in the reports military prison, and that the military authorities no of the Confedence and implied what should be determined to the chair. refuse to pay obedience to a writ of habeus cor-

> Her Majesty's government conceive that this practice is directly opposed to the maxim 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 sance tioned 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 ar of the President of the United States. rests 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.

Her Majesty's Government have therefore felt bound to instruct me to remonstrate against such order to justify the arbitrary arrest and imprison-I have the honor to be, sir, with the highest

consideration, your most obedient, humble ser-

MR. SEWARD TO LORD LYUNS.

The Hon. Wm. II. Seward, &c.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, } Washington, Oct. 14, 1861. My Lord: I have the honor to acknowledge your

lordship's note of the present date. In that paper you inform 'me that the British Government is much concerned to find that two British subjects, Mr. Patrick and Mr. Rahming, have been brought under arbitrary arrest, and they cannot but regard the matter as requiring also to the judgment of his countrymen and the until the blockade was removed cotton certainly

ceive that this practice is directly opposed to the or less rigor than American citizens. maxim of the Constitution of the United States.

ish subjects are illegal. You remark further, that, so far as appears to President. her Majesty's Government, the Secretary of State for the United States examines, upon the report ed, in the remonstrance before me, that even in will certainly not leave the plantations." This is of spies, and assumes the power of depriving this country, so remarkable for so long an enjoy- probably just the truth of the case; and we believe British subjects of their liberty or liberating them meat by its people of the highest immunities of nothing can be more ill-founded than the expectathat her Majesty's Government cannot but regard this despotic and arbitrary power as inconsistent with the dilatory remedies provided by municipal that of Hatteras, "the Southern cotton crop will read for all parameters were as inconsistent with the dilatory remedies provided by municipal that of Hatteras, "the Southern cotton crop will read for all parameters were as a factory remedies provided by municipal that of Hatteras, "the Southern cotton crop will read for all parameters were as a factory remedies provided by municipal that of Hatteras, "the Southern cotton crop will read for all parameters were as a factory remedies provided by municipal that of Hatteras, "the Southern cotton crop will read for all parameters were as a factory remedies provided by municipal that of Hatteras, "the Southern cotton crop will read for all parameters were as a factory remedies provided by municipal that of Hatteras, "the Southern cotton crop will read for all parameters were as a factory remedies provided by municipal that of Hatteras, "the Southern cotton crop will read for all parameters were as a factory remedies provided by municipal that of Hatteras, "the Southern cotton crop will read for all parameters were as a factory remedies provided by municipal that of Hatteras, "the Southern cotton crop will read for all parameters were as a factory remedies provided by municipal that of Hatteras, "the Southern cotton crop will read for all parameters were as a factory remedies provided by municipal that of Hatteras, "the Southern cotton crop will read for all parameters were as a factory remedies provided by municipal that of the same cotton crop will be a factory remedies as a factor of the same cotton crop will be a factor of the same cotton crop will be a factor of the same cotton crop will be a factor of the same cotton crop will be a factor of the same cotton crop will be a factor of the same cotton crop will be a factor of the same cotton crop will be a factor of the same cotton crop will be a factor of the same cotton crop will be a factor of the same cotton crop w with the Constitution of the United States, as at laws which are adequate to the preservation of be seized at the different depots when it is ready to New Year 1681 of the New Y variance with the treaties of amity substitting be public order in time of peace. Treason always for market." It is quite obvious that since the and Philadelian and Fine Edit and Fine tween the two nations, as tending to prevent the operates, if possible, by a surprise, and prudence Southerners are resolved to hold their cotton, they Majesty's Government have felt bound to instruct | am fully aware of the inconveniences which result you to remonstrate against such irregular pro- I from the practice of a ch precaution, embarrasstify the arbitrary arrest and imprisonment of But the American people, after having tried in eve of the gravity of the cotton question, of which we acress, Kalamore

The facts in regard to the two persons named l in your note are as follows: country to the Executive at Washington showed That life seved, all the other blessings which atthat disloyal persons in the State of Alabama tend it will speedily return, with greater assurance quence of the commander of the Mississippi squad- | Ph welf he will leave PRE-SHOENT STATE OF A PRE

Having espoused the cause of the Confederate Confederates, British subjects and American citi- the whole people has become, in the present emer- have run the Southern blockade, and having re- RVFNING MAIL at to P. M. ON SUNDAYS ALL IS P. M. war which now threatens the country, and to be eral Union by armed forces actually in the field | ger shall exist, all classes of society equally, the | signed by the British Consul, Mr. Muir, Secreta- | A Freight Trans, with Product to the Signed by the British Consul, Mr. Muir, Secreta- | A Freight Trans, with Product to the Signed by the British Consul, Mr. Muir, Secreta- | A Freight Trans, with Product to the Signed by the British Consul, Mr. Muir, Secreta- | A Freight Trans, with Product to the Signed by the British Consul, Mr. Muir, Secreta- | A Freight Trans, with Product to the Signed by the British Consul, Mr. Muir, Secreta- | A Freight Trans, with Product to the Signed by the British Consul, Mr. Muir, Secreta- | A Freight Trans, with Product to the Signed by the British Consul, Mr. Muir, Secreta- | A Freight Trans, with Product to the Signed by the British Consul, Mr. Muir, Secreta- | A Freight Trans, with Product to the Signed by the British Consul, Mr. Muir, Secreta- | A Freight Trans, with Product to the Signed by the British Consul, Mr. Muir, Secreta- | A Freight Trans, with Product to the Signed by the British Consul, Mr. Muir, Secreta- | A Freight Trans, with Product to the Signed by the British Consul, Mr. Muir, Secreta- | A Freight Trans, with Product to the Signed by the British Consul, Mr. Muir, Secreta- | A Freight Trans, with Product to the Signed by the British Consul, Mr. Muir, Secreta- | A Freight Trans, with Product to the Signed by the British Consul, Mr. Muir, Secreta- | A Freight Trans, with Product to the Signed by the British Consul, Mr. Muir, Secreta- | A Freight Trans, with Product to the Signed by the British Consul, Mr. Muir, Secreta- | A Freight Trans, with Product to the Signed by the British Consul, Mr. Muir, Secreta- | A Freight Trans, with Product to the Signed by the British Consul, Mr. Muir, Secreta- | A Freight Trans, with Product to the Signed by the British Consul, Mr. Muir, Secreta- | A Freight Trans, with Product to the Signed by the British Consul, Mr. Muir, Secre treated with a liberality and confidence becoming and besieging the capital of the United States. A denizen and the citizen, cheerfully acquiesce in ry Seward has requested an explanation of the Crace portion of this correspondence which was inter- the measures which that law prescribes. cepted was addressed to the firm of Smith & Pat- | This government does not question the learning | the vessel in question was at the port of Berwick, | required to transfer it is a firm of the port of Berwick, | required to transfer it is a firm of the port of Berwick, | required to transfer it is a firm of the port of Berwick, | required to transfer it is a firm of the port of Berwick, | required to transfer it is a firm of the port of Berwick, | required to transfer it is a firm of the port of Berwick | required to transfer it is a firm of the port of Berwick | required to transfer it is a firm of the port of Berwick | required to transfer it is a firm of the port of Berwick | required to transfer it is a firm of the port of Berwick | required to transfer it is a firm of the port of Berwick | required to transfer it is a firm of the port of Berwick | required to transfer it is a firm of the port of Berwick | required to transfer it is a firm of the port of Berwick | required to transfer it is a firm of the port of Berwick | required to transfer it is a firm of the port of Berwick | required to transfer it is a firm of the port of Berwick | required to transfer it is a firm of the port of Berwick | required to transfer it is a firm of the port of Berwick | required to transfer it is a firm of the port of Berwick | required to transfer it is a firm of the port of Berwick | required to transfer it is a firm of the port of Berwick | required to transfer it is a firm of the port of Berwick | required to transfer it is a firm of the port of Berwick | required to transfer it is a firm of the port of the port of Berwick | required to transfer it is a firm of the port of the tick, brokers, long established and doing business of the legal advisers of the British crown, or the eight miles south of New Orleans, and that the sometiment, between a live two winds and the sometiment, between a live two winds and the sometiment between a live two winds. in the city of New York. It appeared that this justice of the deference which her Majesty pays to master came up to him and asked for a clearance, her made firm had a branch at Mobile, that the partner, them. Nevertheless, the British government will which he refused, giving, however, a certificate as Smith, is a disloyal citizen of the United States, | bardly expect that the President will accept their I to his cargo, on the strength of which he sailed. MONTREAL, Oct. 19.—Col. Rankin, who stands and that he was in Europe when the treasonable explanations of the Constitution of the United It is further reported that the Admiralty Court at

War of the United States, addressed to the police ployed for that purpose. Moreover, these expla-LETTER OF LORD LYONS-REPLY OF of the city of New York. These proceedings took nations find no real support in the letter, much place on the 28th of August last.

Lyons, the British minister at Washington, and Secretary of State by friends of Mr. Patrick to the erned by the view of our organic national law, effect that notwithstanding his associations he was | which, while it will enable him to execute his personally logal to this government, and that he great trust with complete success, receives the was ignorant of the trearonable nature of the cor- sanction of the highest authorities of our own respondence which was being carried on through | country, and is sustained by the general consent the mercantile house of which he was a member. of the people, for whom alone that Constitution Directions were thereupon given by the Secretary | was established. of State to a proper agent to inquire into the correctness of the facts thus represented, and this in- your lordship a renewed assurance of my very quiry resulted in the establishment of their truth. high consideration. Mr. William Patrick was thereupon promptly released from custody by direction of the Secretary

> of September last. On the second day of September, the Superintendent of Police in the city of New York in- Exclusi formed the Secretary of State, by telegraph, that he had under arrest J. C. Rahming, who had just arrived from Nausau, where he had attempted to tom, addressed the electors of Sunderland, hi induce the owner sof the schooner "Arctic" to take he do with the prisoner. J. C. Rahming was with loud applause. He felt, he began by saying, anthere will be but a reasonable reduction made of thereupon committed into military custody at Fort very much obliged to the chairman for the com-Lafayette, under a mandate from the Secretary of pliment he had been pleased to pay him, and to State. This commitment was made on the around | the audience for the kind reception they had givday of September. On the 17th day of that month | en him that evening. It was not for him to speak this prisoner, after due inquiry, was released from about himself. He had done his best to represent

intercourse between the governments of the Uni- spent; and when we, perhaps, had got one hun- Hay Present. ted States and Great Britain, it should be necessar dred warriors France might have got seventy-five. ry now to inform her Majesty's Ministers that all and the relative position of the country would be executive proceedings, whether of the Secretary of exactly the same then as it is now. What was desired times As War or of the Secretary of State, are, unless dis- the value of our Foreign office or our ambassa-

attended by civil and even social war, was exist- such rates? Why it was an idle dream. It was ing in the United States when the proceedings a cry got up to tax them for the benefit of others. at the Eastern corner or intersection of Rose and responsibility whatever, and, on the contrary, not exceed £5,600,000. How, then, he asked, use and privilege of the same in common with oth the President of the United States is, by the con- could France be marching ahead of us in mari- ers, thence Northwesterly along the centre of said land and naval forces of the Union, and that, nothing had been done on that question. duty of suppressing insurrection as well as o preventing and repelling invasion; and that for these purposes he constitutionally exercises the bility of shipowners' question, light dues, comright of suspending the writ of habeas corpus, pulsory pilotage, &c., which, in justice to the

invasion in arms, in his judgment requires. ment complain were taken upon information con- | The terrible civil war in America had delayed the | veyed to the President by legal police authorities settlement of maritime affairs between our counof the country, and they were not instituted until | try and the States, but he had no doubt that after he had suspended the great writ of freedom | when order was restored the matters discussed in just the extent that in view of the perils of the during his visit to America would be satisfactor-State he deemed necessary. For the exercise of lilv dealt with. The honorable member then rethat discretion he, as well as his advisers, among ferred to the cotton difficulty, and said that if whom are the Secretary of War and Secretary of cotton could not be got down from the plantations than although Her Majesty's Ministers have been State, is responsible by law before the highest to the depots before the rainy season came on. advised by you of the release of Mr. Patrick, yet judicial tribunal of the republic, and amenable they could not get it in England next season, and

extent the public safety, endangered by treason or

A candid admission contained in your letter re-You further inform me that her Majesty's Gov. lieves me of any necessity for showing that the mas received from India, Jamaica and elsewhere, ernment perceive that when British subjects, as two persons therein were neither known nor sup- he considered it the duty of our government to well as American citizens, are arrested, they are posed to be British subjects when the proceedings endeavor to induce the Federal Government, in at 6 o'clock for Baltimore. transferred to a military prison, and that the mil- occurred, and that in every case subjects of Her cause of humanity, to remove the blockade. tary authorities refuse to pay obedience to a writ | Majesty residing in the United States, and under (Cheers.) Considering the hold stand made by their protection, are treated during the present | the Confederates, and the strength of the South, | Baltimore every WEDNESDAY MORNING at 61. You add that her Majesty's Government con- troubles in the same manner and with no greater he thought it almost time that the governments o'clock for the l'atuxent River. Returning will

that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or | temporary detention of the suspected parties, is a | (Cheers and some hisses.) It was evident that property, without due process of law. You then fort constructed and garrisoned for the public de the North was not sincerely anxious to abolish observe that her Majesty's Government are nev- fense. The military officer charged with their slavery, which would never be removed by a serertheless willing to make every allowance for the custody has declined to pay obedience to the writ vile war. The separation of North and South ings on the river; also, at Fair Haven and Plum hard necessities of a time of internal trouble, and of habers corpus, but the refusal was made in obe was much more likely to accomplish the object. Point going and returning. they would not have been surprised if the ordina- dience to an express direction of the President, in (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, the honorable genry securities of personal liberty had been tempo- the exercise of his functions as Commander-in- tleman said he would endeavor to do his duty, rarily suspended, nor would they have complain. Chief of all the land and naval forces of the Uni- and carry out the principles upon which he was ed if British subjects, falling under suspicion, had ted States. Although it is not very important, it elected two years ago. (Loud cheers.) suffered from the consequences of that suspension. | certainly is not entirely irrelevant to add that, so But that it does not appear that Congress has far as I am informed, no writ of hohear corpus was in Mr. Lindsay in a humbrous speech. sanctioned, in this respect, any departure from the attempted to be served, or was even sucd out or due course of law, and it is in these circumstances applied for in behalf of either of the persons named: that the law officers of the crown have advised although in a case not dissimilar the writ of habeus ber's observations upon the cotton question. "If her Majesty's Government that the arrests of Brit- corpus was issued out in favor of another British subject, and was disobeyed by direction of the plantations to the depots before the rainy season

ery way to avert civil war, have accepted it at | last as a stern necessity. The chief interest, while | where, shall supply us with the staple for which | it lasts, is not the enjoyment of society, or the our cotton mills are crying aloud. Communications from the regular police of the profits of trade, but the saving of the national life. were conducting tressonable correspondence with of continuance than ever before. The salety of ron having seized the George Knapp, supposed to Expussed RAIN as & many zens in Europe, aimed at the overthow of the Fed- gency, the supreme law, and so long as the dan- ported that she had a clearance from New Orleans New York Trains eror; (451) Million Contraction of the Fed- gency, the supreme law, and so long as the dan-

also been dismissed from the cavalry service on arrested fund committed into military custody at rection, while it would transfer to Congress the stances, whether Mr. Muir's exequatur will be FRIDAY MORNING act Solica, for both the | Fort Lafayette by an order of the Secretary of most material and indispensable power to be em- | withdrawn.

less in the spirit of the Constitution itself. He Representations were thereupon made to the must be allowed, therefore, to prefer and be gov-

I avail myself of this opportunity to offer to

WM. H. SEWARD. The Right Hon. Lord Lyons, &c.

MR. LINDSAY'S SPEECH ON THE WAR IN AMERICA. DIPLOMACY AND THE SHIPPIEG INTEREST From the London Times, Oct. 4.

Mr. W. S. Lindsav, according to annual cusconstituents, this (3d,) evening, in the Athenseum. like to get a well furnished and convendent house, can do . . .

Mr. Lindsay, on coming forward, was received custody, on his executing a bond in the penalty of them faithfully in accordance with those princitwo thousand five hundred dollars, with a condi | plea which he ventured to lay down before they | tion that he should thereafter hear true allegiance returned him as their member. After alluding to to the United States, and do no act hostile or in- some matters connected with the home shipping jurious to them, while remaining under their pro- | interest employed in peaceful pursuits, Mr Lindsay said:—But it was a most lamentable fact that | Thranbert. I have to regret that, after so long an official as we spent France spent; as France spent we | Wheat Fame arowed or revoked by the President, proceedings | dors abroad if they did not endeavor to come to some understanding, and put a stop to that tom-Certainly it is not necessary to announce to the [foolery? ("Hear, heard," and cheers.) But was British government now, that an insurrection, it the case that France was marching onwards at

which I have thus related took place. But it From an analysis the honorable gentleman does seem necessary to state, for the information showed that while we were spending £13,000,000 | the Northeast side of Ross street 20 feet, thence of that government, that Congress is by the con- on our army and navy, the expenditure of France | Northeasterly, parallel to Lanvale street, 107 feet stitution invested with no executive power or upon her army and navy, in all its branches, did 6 inches to the centre of a 15 foot ailey, with the stitution and laws, invested with the whole time superiority, if we were spending more than alley 20 feet to Lanvale street, and thence Souther executive power of the government, and charged double what she was doing? Mr. Lindsay went with the supreme direction of all municipal or on to refer to the navigation laws, remarking ministerial civil agents, as well as of the whole that, beyond the repeal of the differential dues, invested with those ample powers, he is charged | complained of a similarly unsatisfactory result | by the constitution and laws with the absolute with respect to the reciprocity duties and bellige-

rent rights. Nothing, continued the honorable gentleman, had been done in reference to the liawhenever and wheresoever and in whatsoever shipping interest, ought to have been dealt with by the present government. (Hear.) As to international questions, no government had given The proceedings of which the British govern- the required amount of attention. (Hear, hear.)

could not leave the plantations. Now, as it would be some time before cotton The military prison, which was used for the the independence of so numerous a body of people. Mr. E. C. Robson moved a vote of confidence

From the London Post, Oct. 5. We turn with interest to the honorable memcotton." he says, "cannot be got down from the comes on, we shall not get it in England next The British Government have candidly conced- season; and until the blockade is removed cotton by his own will and pleasure; and you inform me personal freedom, war, and especially civil war, tion of the New York Herald that, with the large resort of British subjects to the United States for | and humanity therefore equally require that vio- would have no inducement to incur the expense of purposes of trade and industry. You conclude lence concocted in secret shall be prevented if practicage in bringing it from the plantations to the Valley Radional The SIST Movement of the Conclude lence concocted in secret shall be prevented if practical in the sist of the valley Radional The Sist Movement of the Sist of the lence concocted in secret shall be prevented if practical in the sist of the lence concocted in secret shall be prevented if practical in the sist of the lence concocted in secret shall be prevented if practical trade and industry. You conclude lence concocted in secret shall be prevented if practical in the sist of the lence concocted in secret shall be prevented if practical trade and industry. with informing me that upon these grounds her ticable by unusual and vigorous precaution. I scaports, and that they would have every induce connections with New York ment to keep it inland, in order to be safe from the maritime expeditions contemplated by the North. ceedings, and to say that, in their opinion, the ing communities in social life, and affecting, per- If we do not agree with Mr. Lindsay in his views authority of Congress is necessary in order to just haps, trade and intercourse with foreign nations. on other questions, we at least concur in his view Figh Calvert Stories, N. F. ort. of the first Stories, N. F. ort. or her first stories and intercourse with foreign nations. see no solution until peace, or plantations else-

THE SEIZURE OF THE GEORGE KNAPP. -- In consecircumstances from Lord Lyons. Mr. Muir says Norice - Altesteed restrict as whether the tors of the

TALECTION NOTICE. STREETS OFFICE BALTIMORE, OPT 12, 1-61 Notice to bereby giren to the Judges of Election, and be Toters of the fity of Balamere, that an election will be be said city on the FIRST WEDNESDAY OF NOVEMBER NE the sixth day of the mounts, for Governor of the State.

Comparation of the Treamer Ten Delegares to the Legislature. Judge of Court of Appenda.

Judge of Superior Court of Baltimore City. Judge of Court Common Pleas of Baltimore Cry. Judge of Criminal Court of Baltimore City Clerk of Court of Common Pleas of Baltimore City Clerk of City Circuit Court. Surveyor for Bulthmore City.

Commissioner of Public Works. Two Shortfa Two Justices of the Peace, for the First, Second and Tenti

Wards, and one Justice for each of the remaining perenteen Wards of the ens. Four Constables for the First and Teach Wards, and two Conmaking for each of the remaining eighteen. Wards of the city, The election to be held at such places as testimated by the Judges of Election, in and for Baltimore Circ. appropried for each Precinct in companies with the laws regularing exceptions to Baltimore City. The Polita will be kept over on the above. parned day, from 8 o'clock A. M. until 5 o clock P. M. to pre-Grorge II DUTION

RENT. - Any one contemplating bronekeering, and we are addressing J. A. Thomas, "Non-h Other ". The intriture is

mearly new and will not be sucrificed . And one within a tomark of it, meet not apply, expecting to him. The house region for \$12, and is in good condition—grant activity -about in minutes walk from Centre roacks HE UNDERSIGNED has a desirable assortment

Sture Brands - W. Morton and P. Mesters & Co. ALSO, 20 Backeta CHAMPAGNE 30 do Prime OLIVE Off For sale by C. MORTON STEWART.

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No 62 KACHANGE PLACE, BALTIYORE, NO. Alter Cattern . | Wheat Drille, Toward Minister Contract | 1, the ingressions of Wheel Barrows, | Corm No. Here Pand Brenes.

I Chicken Planters. Porks, Horticultural Tools of every description. Field and tiss.

TAY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE CIR-D cuit Court for Baltimore City, the undersigned, as Trustees, will sell by public auction, on I the eighth day of November, 1861, at four o'clock. on the premises, the following described Leavehold Property-that is to say: Beginning for the same Lanvale streets, and running thence bounding on westerly binding on Lanvale street 107 fort 6 inches to the place of beginning. The above described Property is subject to 80

annual ground rent of \$72,50, and will be sold sublieet to a mortgage of \$1.489, due let January, 1-12. The improvements consist of a newly built THREE STORY HOUSE, with a large back building, Ac. Ground rent and Taxes paid up to day of sale Terms of sale as prescribed by the decree at one half Cash, and the balance in six months, with interest, secured to the satisfaction of the Trustees.

R. C. HARDESTY, ) Trustices. S. J. SOPER. Auctioneer. - o16 2au**3n A**de

I) MALCOM & CO.,

GRAIN, FLOUR AND CORRISSION MAKERAST. THEORYGRA OF AND DEALERS IN GUANO.

WARRIOTSES, WOOD STREET, BOWLES WHARE.

Capperinary Course & Barback Co. S. P. (Contractor) NOTICE.—CHANGE OF DAYS TO THE PATCKENT RIVER On and after Saturday, September 28th, 1861, the steamer GEORGE WEEMS will leave Bultin one every SATURDAY MORNING, at 61% of clock, for

the Patuzent River. Returning will leave Hill's Landing every TUESDAY MORNING for Notting ham, leaving Nottingham at 12 o'clock for Benedict. Leaving Benedict every WEDNESDAY MORNING THEO, WEEMS, Master. The steamer MARY WASHINGTON will be tre-

of England and France thought of recognizing leave Hill's landing every FRIDAY MORNING for Nottingham, leaving Nottingham at 12 o'clock for Benedict, leaving Benedict every SATURDAY MORNING at 6 o'clock for Baltimore. M. L. WEEMS, Master. The above steamers will call at all the usual land.

> Passage to Pattiagent River ....... .. \$1.50 Menteratra. Freight received every TUESDAY and FRIDAY

> up to 2 o'clock. NORTHERN CLNTEAL

SUPERIORIENDENT'S OFFICE - (Tall tigger Stratton) - 西国Strateger - Miles (14) (14) (14) (1) The iminam the

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY arrive and depart, until further notice, trong-CALVERY STATION AS FOLLOWS: TRAINS NORTH. Mail at 3.35 A M.

Express at 4 % F. W. Harrisburg Accommodation at # 15 P. W. The # 15 A M. training tental and the Point House in the Cities. on the Western Maryland Radrond or House the Pennsylvatia and New York The 4 to P. M. troop, makes, all the Covered trections, were Hamover Railroad Wrightesi's De real of the Lee the Pennsylvania Ruther of the state of the West Acade in

TRAINS ARRIVE Mail at 5 DP W Expressant 7 G A M Harrisburg Accoming shall not 2.17 P. M. For TICKETS and information apply a the Total Section

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WILKINGTON ON A CHAIRMAN RATIOND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT On and after MONDAY A TEXPRESS TRAIN RUB WAS MI, WAY MAIL ROLL 1935 A. "

ON SUNDAYS ALLES P. Modelly of Allette Control of the Science

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