The South:

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TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 19.

THE CAUSES OF THE WAR. The dearth of exciting news and the quetude now prevailing, doubtless soon to be broken in upon by the din of war and the clash of arms, has given us, however, a moment for reflection fanatical warfare waged by a portion of the people or from the expedition to the Eastern Shore of of the North upon the institutions of the South, Virginia. and others to a desire of the part of the larger section of the late Confederacy to control the al, as it has now been a week since any direct inother and restrict its expansion, to the end that | telligence has reached us from that quarter. the North might have virtual possession of the As we stated yesterday, General Wool has been their share in bringing about the present unhappy condition of the country, but they have been rather adjuncts as distinguished from the primary cause of the strife, which lies much deeper, and is

as old a the Government itself.

The question which has now been referred to the arbitrament of arms, is the very same one which agitated the Convention which framed the Constitution, viz: Whether this is a league of separate and independent States or a great national consolidated Government. In the Convention the States Rights men had the best of it, and it gible positions can yet be obtained by application led to suspend judgment upon the relative trustwas stipulated that "the powers not delegated" were "reserved to the States respectively." But with a view to reconcile conflicting views, there was a sufficient compromise made by the use of language lacking precision and not wanting in ambiguity, to satisfy the Federalists, and to give them an opportunity, as soon as the administra- | tion of Washington had terminated, of building | a party upon their peculiar dogma. A fierce po- other general news of interest. litical contest succeeded, the Democrats contending for the doctrine of the Rights of the States Key West on the 9th for Havanna. Just as the for the purpose of inquiring into the condition of and the Federalists pushing their centralizing and Fort Pickens with the news of the action on the The report of the Adjutant General, prepared officonsolidating views to the furthest point deemed Island. The patrol, on going their rounds, discinly for the information of the Washington gov-

tion, by virtue of which the Union and the Federal Government existed. They claimed that was equally sovereign to destroy. All these ting within range, open fire. The order was exe-views were carefully and learnedly set forth in the cuted with complete success. The ships, at night, Fremont's opperations are all conducted under

The Federalists, on the other hand, contended morning before opening the entertainment. that under such a theory the Union would be hatteries opened a sudden and murderous fire, overwhelming majority of the native Missourians a mere rope of sand, and they advocated the idea striking, it seemed, the very heart of the Confed- are against him. Hence the necessity he encounof a strong Government, as one justified by crate camp, and scattering confusion and death ters of conducting everything as though in the the Constitution. The issue thus made up went among its occupants. A precipitate rush was midst of a hostile country. He finds that he has to the people for judgment, and it is history that made by the surprised troops for their boats. ever, in the intermediate period, Federalism has landed their remainin, passengers on the territory highly respectable source. A Montreal merchant sitions during these struggles, but the result has

The merest accident discovered the secret and any change which local feeling is undergoing is always been the same. We simply record this many believe that its discovered colonel. n fact.

difficulty. The Southern States adhering to their see of another attack. former States Rights views have decided to resume their sovereignty for reasons which to them are satisfactory. The Federal Government resists the hallot box, will decide the issue—the result lies with the great God of battles.

MARYLAND INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF DE-

commence its regular sessions for gentlemen on the hands of prominent citizens. to-morrow night, and we earnestly invoke the attention of the young mechanics to the importance of this branch of education.

are presented in the school of the Maryland Institute. The classes embrace the elementary, geothe large number of public amusements presented to our retizens last night, the Old Drury received out against her, and it is deemed unfortunate that most conclusive demonstration, and we should life. take pleasure in presenting the matter in that shape if the limits of our editorial department would admit of the treatise. It is sufficient in the allies. general proof of the practical benefits of this feature of the Maryland Institute to say, from a personal knowledge of its operations, and in which we are sustained by the record, that the learning there acquired has placed many young men in the most honorable and lucrative positions, and has land ere long, by which Dan Sickles and his felalready enabled them to make marks of distinc- low profigates will be made to suffer."

tion in their respective branches of industry. There is a greater number of mechanical engineers in the Navy of the United States from Baltimore city than there is from any other city in duct of a single year. the United States, and nearly all who have received fact, so manifest have the advantages of this in- and now there are 15. attitution been to the young practical Machinists, the United States naval commission who has not also commissioning instructors in the art of must land Ford and Gap should be seized, and the East passed an honorable examination before that body. ketry, &c.

It is a matter of congratulation that, amid the vicissitudes of the times, the excellent managers of the Maryland Institute have, by their energy,) been enabled to continue this school in operation, and we trust the young Mechanics of our city will not permit the opportunity to pass by without availing themselves of the benefits which are sure in which Federal arms may succeed in gaining a to accrue the refrom. We refer to the advertise- footing. The idea of literal subjugation, and the ment in this day's issue of the efficient and long subsequent retention of the South as a conquered tried chairman of the Schools of Design, Charles 1 W. Bentley, Esq.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE. The steamer Louisiana, Capt. Porter, arrived this morning at an early hour, and leaves us enand some little time for philosophical considers- | tirely in the dark as regards events now transpirtion. The causes of the present war have been | ing south of the James River. There was no variously stated. Some have attributed its out- communication yesterday with Norfolk, by flag of difficulties with which Federalism has to contend break to the reckless ambition of the Southern | truce or otherwise, nor any information in refer- in the localities most favorable to its interests. leaders; some to the slavery question and the ence to movements in the vicinity of the Fortress,

We may soon expect an arrival from Port Roy-

Government, and so wield its power as to ag- busy for a day or two past in making preparagrandize the one section at the expense of the tions to receive an anticipated attack from the material interests and political importance of the Confederate forces, and it was thought a fight persistent efforts secession was enabled to gain other. Three motives have, doubtless, contributed | would soon take place in the vicinity of Newport | ground, relied for their justification and ultimat News or Great Bethel.

> MISS CARLOTTA PATTI'S CONCERT. We are informed that Miss Patti's Concert in Philadelphia last night was a complete success, and gave great satisfaction to the very large au- destruction. They calculated upon sectional and Union men of the State, will join the hot "rebel" dience assembled. It is hardly necessary again State pride to rouse those for whom secession, of to remind our renders that she will appear in litself, was destitute of attraction, and upon their Baltimore to-morrow night, and to urge upon our musical friends the propriety of according her a generous support. Although the majority of the lying telegraphic messages, and the vain boastchoice seats have already been secured, some eli- ings of the Northern press, we should be compelat Mc Caffery's music store.

ADDITIONAL BY THE COSMOPOLITAN FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT AT SANTA ROSA ISLAND.

Mr. John Pettitt, purser of the steamer Cosmopolitan, has furnished the N. Y. Express with some additional particulars of the last reported engagement on Santa Rosa Island, together with

Mr. Savage, U. S. Vice Consul at Havana, left etly proceed to the designated place, and after get- spirit with which the Americans in Missouri re-Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions of 1798 and anchored off the island, and within easy shooting difficulties originating in this spirit. He receives distance of the Confederate camp, waiting until no bearty belp from the people amongst whom

after repeated encounters the Federal party was the while shot and shell being poured among to him in his plans, which are thus exposed to annihilated. We will not drag our readers them, inflicting, it is believed, terrible loss. The dangers against whith only absolute mi itary rule through a detail of the contests which have oc- fierce fire from our fleet continued for quite a can successfully contend. Of the accuracy of this curred since, for it will suffice to say, that when- length of time, and until the boats had safely estimate we have testimony from a private and of rebeldom. It is thought that there were some who went to Missouri, decidedly predisposed in presented its head in any form, however disguis- hitteen hundred in the encampment, which was favor of Northern success, and whose business ened, it has been speedily crushed by the power of to favorably located that it was almost a trup for gagements took him over a large part of the inte-

always been the same. We simply record this as Wilson's camp from an intended surprise, alists anticipated; not from 'rebellion' to 'loyal- tious actresses. though the Zouaves are kept on the alert, and ty." as the Federalists require us to believe before The present war is merely a renewal of the old their Colonel seems determined to be prepared in speculating upon the issues of the war.

of Dixie. The secessionists there are represented a very small proportion of the people of Kentucky thermometer went down to 34 degrees. as laughing at the blockade. They are only put are prepared to take up arms for the Union; the attempt, and proclaims the act unconstitutional compelled to be more cautious—that is all. Fresh all secessionists, and those who are not, refuse to Price, for an exchange of prisoners of war, has and illegal. The sword this time, and not the pupers from Charleston and New Orleans were fight; and the whole chance of Union successes released a large number of officers and privates in the State is dependent upon the pouring in of on both sides. of Confederate triumphs highly elate our Spanish not less than 200,000 Northern and Western

troops. The confession is so astonishing, that we When Mason and Slidell arrived at Havana, there were general manifestations of joy, and the two ministers met with not only a considerate, Ky, where we arrived at 124 o'clock, P. M., and This department of the Maryland Institute will but even an unusually enthusiastic reception at had an interview with Gen. Sherman, command-

despatches from Mr. Corwin, our Minister to Mez- men, the aged and conservatives, would not enroll was excellent, and his Cousin Joe, one would ima-There is no school in the United States which ico, arrived in Havana, and handed his package themselves to engage in conflict with their relations they saw the veritable verdant rather than his offers such facilities for acquiring a knowledde of to Mr. Shufeldt, the Consul The purper of the tions on the other side. But few regiments could proxy, but as Horatio Spuggins, in the farce of the tions on the other side. But few regiments could proxy, but as Horatio Spuggins, in the farce of designing and drawing in all their departments as Cosmopolitan offered to bring the bearer to New be raised. He said that Buckner was in advance Forty Winks, Mr. Owens excelled himself, and the York, as his vessel was to sail three days sooner of Green river with a heavy force, on the road to bouse was kept in a continual roar of laughter. than the mail steamer. Columbia. Singular to Louisville, and an attack might be daily expected, relate, the Consul refused to allow the despatches which, with the force he had, he would not be performed. Mr. Owens susmetrical, mechanical architectural and artistic, to come by the early conveyance, saying he would able to resist; but nevertheless he would fight and there is scarcely a branch of industry com- send them by the Columbia, which was to leave them. He, as well as citizens of the State, said

> ed to be in almost complete readiness for service, thousand; and two regiments at Henderson, on and is only waiting for the vessels of the Spanish]

AFTER SICKLES .-- A Richmond letter in the Charleston Courier of the 9th, says:

"From what has been told here in the most confidential way, there is reason to believe that a very pretty little foray will be made into Mary-

FOR G. Pardee is reported as having stated

THE BORDER STATES.

The state of affairs in the horder slave States is directly at variance with the hypothesis upon which the Federalists rely for the conquest of the South. Confessedly, the whole probability of reestablishing the Union depends upon the develorment of a Union sentiment in the Bouthern States. country, is not entertained by same Northern men. They rely upon the strength of the as yet undereloped feeling in their favor throughout the South, and their policy is predicated upon an ability to evoke this feeling, and to use it in their military operations. The reports furnished by high Federal authority from Missouri and Kentucky, and the less formal but not less trustworthy intelligence received from Maryland, show the worthlessness of these expectations, and the almost insuperable In measuring the chances of secession, it has l | always been necessary to draw a distinction between the cotton States, the original members a the Southern Confederacy, and the other slave States. In the cotton States, the people created and controlled the movement; in the burder States, the politicians were its originators, and the passage of ordinances of secession, as in North | Carolina and Virginia, was the product of intrigue rather than popular feeling. In the latter class of States, however, the politicians through whose ion Mr. Crittenden, who is a private in the success upon the effects which war waged by the North would produce upon border feeling and opinion. Their expectation was the exact opposite of the Northern view. They relied upon the tendency of a Northern war to stimulate the South as a unit to a resistance which shall end only

sionists in the struggle forced upon them. Were our sources of information limited to the worthiness of these conflicting views. Fortunately, other channels of information have been opened. and whilst the fact that they are Federal in their character affords an assurance that their statements are not needlessly unfriendly to the North, their uniform tenor shows that the secessionist l politicians of the horder states were more correct in their anticipations than they who have thus far been alone heard on the part of the North.

The Fremont squabbles led to a recent visit to was accompanied by Adjutant General Thomas steamer was about leaving, a vessel came in from the Western department of the Federal army. covered what seemed to them Confederate uniforms ernment, supplies a startling commentary upon To sustain their theory of the Government, the in the chapparel, some distance off. They waited the difficulties which beset the Federal cause in Democracy pointed to the fact that the Colonies and watched for some time, when it became apparate two border States, whose position and interests feeling, that the Federal government has resorted Democracy pointed to the fact that the Colonies rent that there was a large force of Confederates in their separate capacity and not as a mass, secreted in the bushes. This was at a long disacomparatively easy task. We will not follow electoral opinion. Thus, Major-General Dix, though mutually assisting each other, achieved tance from Fort Pickens, but convenient to the the Adjutant General in his damaging exposure of their independence, and that the Colonies as inde- water, the Confederates having evidently been Fremont's incompetency and extravaguace, and pendent and equal States, and not as one con- using the darkness of the night to transport their the demoralized and weak condition to which he proclamation declaring his intention to arrest the demoralized and weak condition to which he glomerate body of people, created the Constitu- troops to the rendezvous. Information was destined the reduced a large and costly army; for though patched to Fort Pickens without delay, and the these are points to be considered in determining commander resolved to send the fleet down to the the probable result of the wretched generalship secret camp, and give the unsuspecting soldiers of which Federalism has displayed in the West, Sovereignty resided in the people of the several Secessia a good drubbing while in a positions here they are beside the question upon which for pres-States and not in the people of the United States, they could do no harm to the national forces.— ent purposes we desire to dwell. Inferentially and that the power which was sovereign to create | Accordingly, several vessels were ordered to qui- at least, the report demonstrates the unfriendly

> the army moves. The Germans are with him, At the first approach of morning the various indeed, and zealously labor in his service; but the more to conquer than the armed Confederates in They were crowded, and several capsized, all the State; that the popular feeling runs counter

Of Kentucky the Adjutant-General speaks posi- becoming more sensonable. A heavy frost fell in Havana has a full representation from the land tively. According to this Federal functionary, a the vicinity of Boston on Monday night, and the to a little additional trouble by it, and are only young men, of whom soldiers are made, are nearly Fremont and the Confederate General Sterling These Coals I can recommend.

quote it in form from the report: ling the Department of Cumberland. He gave a that the young men were generally secretionists, ent as well as their pleasure at once more seeing Just before the Cosmopolitan lest a bearer of and had joined the Contederates, while the Union the old savourite upon the boards. His Toodles

paper No. 14). On being asked the question what force he deemed necessary, he prohiptly replied two hundred thousand men. This conversation occurred in the presence of Ex-Secretary Guthrie and General is a good bill. Woods. The Secretary of War replied that be supposed that the Keniuckians would not in any number take up arms to operate against the Con-! federates. But he thought General Sherman over- | VELVET BRUSSELS, lestimated the number and power of the Confederate forces; that the government would furnish : that he had visited vineyards of the Catawha for troops to Kentucky to accomplish the work; but which \$800 per acre had been offered for the pro- that he (the Secretary) was tired of defensive war and that the troops must assume the offensive and Journalism has made rapid strides within | carry the war to the firesides of the enemy; that appointments from this city were graduates of the last few months in Naples. The Gazetts di | the season for operations in Western Virginia was the School of Design of the Maryland Institute. In Napole was the only daily paper 15 months ago, about over, and that he would take the troops from there and send them to Kentucks; but he! The Canadians are energetically organizing begged of Gen. Sherman to assume the offensive i their local active and medentary militia, commis- and to keep the Confederates hereafter on the de- ALL that not one of its graduates has appeared before sioning new officers and forming new companies; fensive. The Secretary desired that the Cumber-Tennessee and Virginia Railroad taken possession

of, and the artery that supplied the rebellion cut T MARYLAND INSTITUTE

atraight off "Complaint was made of the want of arms, and on the question being asked. What became of the arms we sent to Kentucky? we were informed by General Sherman that they had passed into the bands of the Home Guards and could not be recovered; that many were already in the hands of the Confederates; and others refused to surrender those in their possession, alleging the desire to use them in defence of their individual homes if invaded. In the hands of individuals, and scattered over the State, these arms are lost to the army in

This is Northern testimony, be it remembered. General Sherman is a Northern man, intimately associated with the Republican party, and enabled by his military position to survey the Kentucky ground carefully. If he says that the young men | of the State are "rebels," and that its "loyal" Inhabitants will not take an active part in the conflict, what becomes of the theory upon which

Northerners pretend to conduct this war? Perhaps of all the border States, Kentucky is that in which Unionism is strongest. Before the war, devotion to the Union in that State amount. ed to more than a passion—it was almost a reli-| cion. Accepting General Sherman and Adjutant . General Thomas as witnesses, it is clear that no such devotion exists now. The war has paralysed i the Union element, instead of invigorating it. Nor may we overlook the animating idea of those COAL OIL, who remain firm in their attachment to the Un-Hone Guard, has uniformly arowed that his fondness for the Union and his faith in its power, h I rest upon a belief that the North may be induced to concede all the guarantees the South requires for the protection of slavery and the extension of its boundaries. Take away that belief-let it be | Cash. understood that the Federalists favor emancipation-and the Crittendens of Kentucky, the old blood of the routh without more ado. A Mr. Wolf, a Union member of the Kentucky Legislawillingness to make common cause with the secesture, who was one of the speakers at a popular meeting in New York the other night, is another \ witness on the same point. He is for the North, but he is also for "a compromise with the slave power," which means a surrender to the South of all for which its leaders have contended. And his argument is equivalent to a confession that teren in Kentucky the Union party are powerless. except on a pro-slavery platform. In Maryland, things are still worse. Every

move made by Federal power is a confession that Unionism is losing, not gaining ground. mitting that to the Washington government the military occupation of Baltimore was a necessity, all other of its acts have been defensive, and, as such, expressions of distrust, not to say fear. St. Louis of the Federal Secretary of War, who The arrest of the officers and principal members of the state legislature, to prevent the enactment of a secession ordinance, was in reality an acknowledgement that the legislature is anti-Union; and from the legislators may be inferred the bias of the constituencies. And now what have we? On the sixth instant the local election will take place, and so strong is the anti-Union to despotic steps to prevent an expression of BLACK BAREGE, Two YARDS WIDE. '| commanding at Baltimore, has issued purpose of voting for secession candidates; a proceeding which renders the electoral franchise in Maryland a burlesque, and at the same time rereals the consciousness of the fact that the Maryanders, left to themselves, would pronounce against the Union. We know that this was not GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES! the case six months ago. Then, the secession i the Potomac. Now, we learn from trustworthy ITET fürst quality sources that nearly the whole State is a secession | sion. The concentration of Northern power at] Washington, so far from strengthening Unionism in Maryland, has well nigh extinguished it; proving that there, as in other Border Slave States, a the hypothesis upon which the prosecution of the war is founded is a delusion and a snare.

A new mode of lighting the stage of a theatre has been introduced into the Imperial Opera House at Paris. The burners of the footlights are placed below the floor, the products of) combustion are carried off by tubes, and the light is thrown upon the scene by a double reflector, and is at the same time so screened by a plate of unpolished glass as to save the actor's eyes. The A plan also avoids the danger of fire from the footllights coming in contact with the dresses of incau-

The weather in New England, which has I been unusually mild for the time of the year, is

The recent agreement made between Gen.

AMUSEMENTS.

FROMT STREET THEATRE. - As we predicted, this We left Indianapolis October 16 for Louisville, | commodious place of amusement was crammed last night with one of the most brilliant audiences lit has ever been our lot to witness, and the enthul siasm was in keeping with the immensity of the This evening the popular sterling comedy of the DINNER, TEA AND DESSERT SERVICES, clude with the merry farce of The Yankee Teamster. HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE. - Notwithstanding

out against her, and it is deemed unfortunate that State. His force then consisted of ten thousand its full share of patronage, showing that Miss Lucilcessary to a successful prosecution of business in the Government should be kept so long in the troops in advance of Louisville, in camp at Nolin 10, still lives in the affection of the people, and they that connection. This theory is susceptible of the dark as to our position in the unfortunate repub- river, and on the Louisville and Nashville Rail- will no doubt be pained to learn that the accident road at various points: at Camp Dick Robinson, she met with a few evenings since was more seri-The Spanish fleet off the Cuban coast is report- or acting in conjunction with Gen. Thomas, nine ous than at first supposed, and will compel her to withdraw for the present, but the management the Obio, at the mouth of the Green river (see | have determined to make up for her loss by premes. This evening will be presented the popular comedy of Paul Pry, the burletts of The Lady and Devil, and the farce entitled Highway Robbery, together with a popular Hance by Miss Olivia. This

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