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#### BALTIMORE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1861.

NO. 54.

#### FANCY GOODS

#### LEONARD PASSANO,

52 Centre Market Space,

RAITIPORE, MARTLAND. In consequence of the great number of unreplenished stocks in the market, many merchants will lar addressed by Lord Lyons to the British Conbe obliged to seek their new sources for their pur- sular Officers at the Ports of the Southern States,

chases the coming season. ple facilities, and having recently availed ourselves announces that the "law of blockade does not

Threads, Brushes, Buttons. Umbrellas, Suspenders, . Portemonaies, Playing Cards, Trimmings. Stationery, Woolen Goods, Perfumery, Percussion Caps, Needles. Musical Warea

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FLAGS.

FOR SALE BY

## SISCO BROTHERS.

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directing attention to a note received from Mr. With an experience of twenty-five years, am | Seward, in which the American Secretary of State of extraordinary bargains for cash, we are enabled permit a vessel in a blockaded port to take a carto offer one of the largest and best selected stocks ade." The date of this announcement is the 16th | which is the more probable. We are confident we can make it the interest of October. The date of Lord Lyons previous corbuyers to deal with us, and invite an examination respondence on the same subject was the 11th of of our goods and prices, which consist in part of May. In the interval, the law of blockade came Horiery & Gloves, to be fully discussed, an a variety of cases, before the American Prize Court, and notably in the care Mr. Seward, guided by the decision of Judge Betts, has arrived at the conclusion which he has now officially notified to our Minister at Washington. Such are the fac's of this case, as given in doc-

[From the London Mercantile Gasette of Nov. 6.]

ERNMENT.

umentary evidence, which it is impossible to ignore or dispute. If Judge Betts in condemning the Hiswatha, relies upon the strict rules of the held. There is no rule of that law better under- army. The quota of New York will be 25,000. stood than this-that to justify condemnation of neutral property as a prize of war, the knowledge of the blockade must be brought home to the party I charged with its violation. Now, it is impossible to bring that knowledge, in this case, home to the master of the Hian atha. He had heard of the proclamation, it is true, but he had also heard of the fifteen days of grace; and the interpretation placed Fine Watches, Rich Sewelry, Silver and upon that extention of time, by those whose suthority he was bound to be guided, amounted, to all intents and purposes, to a suspension of the blockade for the time in question. If he was misled, so was Mr. Consul Moore, and so was Lord Lyons. The owners of the Hiawatha should not be victimized because of the uncertainty of Mr. Seward upon a point of maritime law, and the obscurity of his despatches, or because Lord Lyons, with the unsuspecting candor of an English gentleman, failed to detect in the acts of the Cabinet of Washington a species of sharp practice.

If the judgment condemning the Hiswaths and her cargo rests upon the supposed violation of the law of blockade, it fails, because, to constitute such a violation, a guilty knowledge on the part of the violator is indispensable. If it rests upon eighteen. the fact that cargo was taken in after the proclamation of the blockade, it also fails, because the interpretation put by Lord Lyons upon the concustion of the fifteen days grace to neutrals, and acquiseced in, because uncontradicted by the Federal Covernment, amounted rearely to a virtual asuspension of the blockade. To us it is clear, therefore, that the blockade was not violated the Hiawatha, and that if it was, the offence is not chargeable to the master, who could hardly be expected to be better informed on the law of blockade than was his own Consul, the British | employers, therefore, whose property has been generals as may be deemed necessary. The first "We don't want Dr. Ludwig, with his greasy confiscated, have a tair claim upon the interference of the British Government. We do not attach as much importance as the solicitors to the owners seem to do, to the fact that the Hiawatha die not receive the warning to which she was entitled under the President's proclamation. If the blockade had been broken in the case of the ship, the seizure would have been a good one with or without warning

### OUTRAGE UPON THE BRITISH

FLAG. The arrest of Messrs. Slidell and Mason, under the circumstances recited in the telegraphic dis- sentatives of the United States of America in Con-The Gebhard Fire Insurance Com- patches, is in many respects the most important gress assembled, That the President of the United incident of the war.

Accepting the statements which come to us | the services of volunteers, either as cavalry, in- | America.' The Enterprise Insurance Company, from Northern sources, there is not room for any fantry or artillery, in such numbers as the exigensuspicion of collusion between Southern ministers, | cies of the public service may, in his opinion, de- | counts.' as passengers, and the officers of the British mand, to be organized as authorized by the act of steamer. They were secure under the protection | the twenty-second of July, eighteen hundred and |

> selves to a British deck. ty have been seized during their stay at Bermuda | contingencies In regard to the British flag, the Yankee Commodore has no right at sea which he does not possess on land; and the fact that he did not make any attempt to effect an arrest in Bermuda is equitalent to a confession that he had no lawful authorlity in the premises. Avowedly, he waited until Messrs. Mason and Slidell had sailed, and then, sustained by an overpowering naval force, he exacted their surrender under protest. As the case stands. there is not a feature to modify its offen- date 16th of August last, has just come to hand, their services, if it is sent them, but if it is not a siveness. It is a wanton, unprovoked, and utter- and the delay seems to have been on your side of sent, they say nothing ' ly indefensible insult to the British flag.

which the Americans have uniformly insintained afforded me the most infinite pleasure. I have young German gentleman who calls. CITOURS AND SECURITIES of this and other in relation to the right of search. They have written you a letter, dated on the 14th inst., and i beld that the flag of a country is an invio-Prices and Sales of New York. Stocks, is ceived [lable shelter to the persons who sail beneath it; [in charge here has been kind enough, to give me.] and they went to war with Britain rather than hope that my answers to yours will be forwarded. 36-COMMERCIAL PAPER AND LOANS ne- submit to the right which our government claimed of taking British sailors from American ships. Charleston had treated us with considerable cour- is too much and what too little." He heard no more.

It an American man-of-war may coerce a Brit- bedding of any kind. EASTERN and WESTERN BANK NOTES. 13h vessel in the channel of the Bahamas, Amerithe Canndian steemers, or any other British for winth all our clergy everywhere and under months of the time, and my physician has shown son of the distinguished Professor in Columbia steamer, when and where they please. If they all circumstances have been so truly characters every possible kindness and attention. I certain'y College, N. Y. it on land, and they may drag from Canada the sion, and of which I stood in the greatest need, what to pay him." erners have made since the commencement of the expect him at his exclient convenience. This is disagreeable things. - Congregationalist. war to do as they will toward British authority. | the first time that any apparent interest has been | The incursion of armed ruffians into Essex, to taken in our spiritual welfare. capture British subjects who had left the Federal | The good sisters of our faith residing in Rich- Fast Day (the 5th, appointed by Jeff. Davis.)

A CLAIM TO THE INTERFER-ENCE OF THE BRITISH GOV-Christendom could not honorably submit. Our impression of yesterday contained a circu-

> mand from the Washington government a ery to their untiring exertions. disavowal of the act of their commodors, and the release of Messrs. Mason and Slidell. Not to assume this, would be to suppose that

From the Montreal Gasette. This act may lead to serious complications. It | precise particulars.

From the Rochester Union and Adv. of Monday. THE PRESIDENT TO CALL FOR 125,000 MORE MEN.

We learn from a source worthy of credence that the President will this week issue a requisition a physician; and particularly in a foreign counlaw of blockade, his decision can hardly be up for 125,000 more men to be added to the Federal try, it seems only wise to have the best, even viously called for exhausted the President's power

> is empowered to call out one million! An "act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting e may deem necessary for the purpose of repelling | thing of the kind." invasion, suppressing insurrection, enforcing the laws, and protecting the public property."

proved July 22d. Among the details it is provi- ed her mouth. 'Now, shut your eyes!'

and approved July 25, three days afterwards.

power to appoint as many major and brigadier | physician departed. er for calling out 500,000 men "in addition," al- there?" | though nothing of the kind was spoken of while | was simply enacting what it provided for in the Dr. Reis forthwith makes his appearance.

the laws and protecting public property," ap- | our closing conversation : proved July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-States be, and he is hereby authorized to accept

constitutes the most offensive outrage which broth- 2d, Congress convenes. The Government proba- allusion to Von Graefe. We simply ask: er Jonathan has dared to perpetrate upon the bly anticipates that an effort may be made to re-British flag. If Messrs, Mason and Slidell may beal the 1st section of the act "in addition," and cians?" be seized on board of a British steamer, and car- | hence the proposed calling out of 125,000 men | . samus | ried off prisoners, they might with equal proprie- | now, in order to secure them and provide against |

\_\_\_\_\_ LETTERS FROM COL. CORCORAN. 69th regiment, have been received in New York, I

from which we make the following extracts: CABILE PINCESEY, S. C., Oct. 21, 1861. CAPT, JAMES B. KIRKER:

which I intended as my last letter; but the officer I In my last. I mentioned that the people of l

army, was a sample of what we might expect if | mond, who, thank God, can rise above all na-Mr. Seward's agents were permitted to tamper | tional and sectional strife and contention of this with the lovalty of our people; but that occur- world, with their usual self-escrificing and Chris- success of the fleet at Beaufort we have been lisrence, though gross, was trivial compared to the | tian disposition to render aid and comfort to the | tening to our newspaper governors and military proteedings of Commodore Wilkes. The arrest afflicted, attended to such of our wounded as are men, who have planned the opening of a port at of Mason and Slidell strikes at the root of British | at the general hospital, and our officers and men | the point of occupation, and the regular resumpauthority, and affirms a right on the part of the | who were there, and who represent all classes of | tion of business with South Carolina. Not con-Northern States to which the meanest nation in religion, are unanimous in their praise of the tent with decreeing the policy of opening lieaufort care and attention bestowed in dressing and clean- to commerce and commercial relations, they seem

needs no description. The casements are occupied wise legislators (on paper) proceed to the organias quarters. As no visitors are allowed here, we zation of the custom house arrangements, appoint Britain is indifferent to the rights and honor of are not so subjected to the idle and offensive a collector, some of them even naming him, lay in the market, at prices corresponding with the go on board after the commencement of the blockin front of our prison, to stare at us all day when- kee notions, under the auspices of a Senator whose ever we went to catch a breath of air at the win- | principal celebrity has been in connection with is clear that if they have been forcibly taken from | dow, while the more favored individuals obtained | the Morrill Tariff. British steamer, Britain must demand redress, passes to enter, and in many cases took occasion Now all this excitement is pure fiction from the and demand that they be again immediately to ask all kinds of questions. Indeed, the people | foundation. of the Hiawatha. Thus enlightened, it would placed under the protection of her flag. We ab- of Charleston presented a striking contrast of gen- In order to open a port for commercial purseem, upon what was admittedly a doubtful point, stain from further comments until we have more tlemanly behavior toward us, on our arrival and poses, it seems, under the ordinary view of things. departure; although large numbers were present | that something more than a port is necessary. If on both occasions, not a single offensive word | that is all that we want, the fort at liatteras Inwas spoken or act committed.

PAYING A PHYSICIAN IN GERMANT.

It is a reasonable thing when one is ill to have where all are men of learning as they undoubted-The popular belief is that the half million pre- ly are here. The most famous physician of Stuttgart is, of course, the Court physician, and we to increase the volunteer force; but the Govern- asked our first German visitor for information in ment contends that by acts of the extra session he | regard to him. "The Court Doctor, Dr. Von Ludwig, why, he is very rich!"

"Is that all?" "Oh no, very skilful and scientific. He dines public property," provides that "the President be at the Marquerdt, the first hotel in the place; be and he is hereby authorized to accept the services | has a table to himself, of course, and when he is of volunteers, either as cavalry, infantry or artil- | done eating, he puts in his pocket whatever he has lery, in such numbers, not exceeding 500,000, as left, that his dog would like, beef, real, or any

"The dirty man."

"Yes, he is very dirty. He looks quite greasy It is provided "that the services of the volun- and sometimes even ragged. He is entirely withterrs shall be for such time as the President may out ceremony. One day, not long ago, he met direct, not exceeding three years nor less than six one of his patients, a lady, in the street, and she months, and they shall be disbanded at the end of stopped him to tell him about an annoying tooththe war." The act contains twelve sections, and | ache, which she thought pro ceded from the genegues on to provide for all the details, &c. It is | rally disordered state of her stomach. "Let me known as "the volunteer act," and was ap- | see your tooth," said the Doctor. The lady opended that the number of Major-Generals be limited | lady shut her eyes, and the doctor decamped. It to six, and the number of Brigadier-Generals to | is not to be presumed that a court lady, or any lady, would stand long in the street with her After the passage and approved of the act, it | mouth open and her eyes shut, and the lady soot occurred to the minds of some of the members of | discovered her ridiculous position, but she is said Congress that the war might possibly last longer | to have been considerably discomposed. Another | than the three years to which the term of enlist- | lady, having sent for him to her room, put her ment was iffilied, and also that a few more Major | hand on her side and mid, Ducur, I have such | and Brigadier Generals might be wanted. Ac- a pain whenever I put my hand here.' 'Then,' cordingly a supplemental act, or, as it reads, said the Doctor, shortly, 'don't put your hand "an act in addition," of three sections, was passed | there any more. Adieu! And shile the surprized lady sat with her hand on her side, pro-The 2d section musters the volunteers in for | bably unconscious of whatever pain there might "during the war," and the 3d gives the President | be at the moment under her fingers, the laconic

At last we fix upon a Dr. Reis, for two reathe bill was pending, and Congress supposed it sons: he is quick and he gives but little medicine. 2d and 3d sections, and that the first was mere re- | has flazen hair and black eyes, a heavy form and capitulation! The said first section reads as fol- a lively countenance, a mixture, he seemed to be, of the slow Swabian and the sprightly Frank.-Ax Act in addition to the "Act to authorize the He is a good natured, talkative man, and we are employment of volunteers to sid in enforcing sorry when his visits are at an end. Now, hear

"Doctor, will you please tell me what I owe

"Owe me! you don't owe me anything." "For your visits, I mean, and prescriptions?" "Oh, let that alone until next year."

"Then you will be obliged to send your bill

"I make no bills. Physicians never keep ac-We remember now that the distinguished occulist in Berlin. Von Graefet never makes any

Somewhat abashed, we lay down our purse, Letters from Colonel Cocoran, of the New York | but unwilling to give up the matter, we remark : "We pay doctors in our country. We don't ask | them as soon as we recover, for their bills, it is true; but when they want money, or at regular periods, they send their bills to us."

"I assure you, German physicians, keep no ac-My Very Dear Friend-Your letter, bearing counts. They receive an acknowledgement of the line, as it bears the post-mark, "Norfolk, Oct. | The doctor departs, and we ponder on the ques-

The proceeding is rendered worse by the tone [14." However, its receipt, even at this time, has I tion, How much do we owe him? We ask a "Oh, give him just what you choose!"

We ask our landlady. "Act exactly according to your own pleasure, rather too much, however, than to little."

"Don't we feel informed? Pray, tell us what ] They perilled everything rather than acknowledge tesy on the occasion of our arrival in and depar- The law requires that for every visit of a phy- number of troops in Canada; and there'v hangs a toreign authority in American ve-sels; and tacit- ture from that city, but neglected to state and sician he shall receive no less than seventeen cents. tale." ly, their position has been acquiesced in. Now, other tavorable change in our treatment here. This is the lowest amount that is ever paid, and however, they venture to do what they treated as The officers have the liberty of the island on which this is very seldom enforced. I know families in to Virginians. One, Engine E. Mel em is now a cause of war when done by another power - the Castle is situated, from reveille to retreat and comfortable circumstances who never pay anything an invalid in Richmond. He was a Q artern is-They have asserted their right to search British are allowed on the ramparts until tatoo. The formedical services, which they frequently receive. vessels, and to take from them parties whose of- rank and file are allowed the libert of the in- The physician prefers being defrauded of his dues fence is political in its character. Clearly, if terior yard during the aforesaid hours. This is to the obloquy a law process brings upon him. It such an act be tolerated in this instance, it may quite a change from Virginia hospitality, where is an inconvenient custom both for patient and te multiplied indeficitely, and the proud-boast of we had not been permitted one moment for air or doctor. The patient, no matter how ill, must England that her flag guards all be neach it, will exercise during the fifty days of our detention in keep an account of the number of visits, yet with the ever memorable Tobacco factory, and without the utmost desire to be just, feels embarrassed The Bishop of this place visited me, and spoke | tiqued our landlady, "I have been ill, as you | can officers may stop and search the Cunarders, in that mild, gentlemanly, and Christian spirit, know, eight months, confined to my bed six now a private in Hampton's Legion. Lieber is a may outrage the British flag at sea, they may defy | ized. He handed me all the funds in his posses- am greatly indebted to him, but I do not know

refugees who are here weeking shelter from Fed- and appointed to come here on last Thursday to | We made no remark, but we could not avoid eral desponsin. The pretension cannot, will not, celebrate mass and attend to the religious necessi- thinling: If you German people could just get the be tolerated. And this arrest of Mesers. Mason | ties of the prisoners, but the day proved so wet | word comfort into your language, and the idea into and Slidell will probably bring the question to an | and stermy that it was impossible, without immi- your heads, you would know what to pay your issue. It is not the first attempt which the North- nent danger, to cross over from the city, but we doctors, and would rid yourselves of a thousand

The Secessionists in Alexandria, kept the

OPENING A PORT. From the day that we beard of the arrival and We assume that Lord Lyons will at once de- | ing the wounded, and many attribute their recov- | to take it for granted that having been decreed by This place is already well known, therefore ernment, and that it is disposed of. Then our

let would make a satisfactory location for a custom house, and berths might be provided, somewhat exposed to storms, for a dozen sinecure office holders. Not that the fort would be apt to receive a very large amount of fees on goods imported, for unfortunately there is a broad bay between the beach and the mainland, and the mainland is held by an enemy. But Beaufort, or Port Royal, seems to be very much in the same condition; only instead of the bay, which might becrossed by small boats, Port Royal is unquestionably long before this time surrounded by military

lines and posts, which are more impassable to

commerce than any bay or ocean. The immediate effect of the landing thus far has been to place us in possession of a splendid harbor, and a position in the enemy's country. It will be a stronghold of Union power, and its influences of various sorts will be chiefly offensive, and will be impelled by gunpowder instead of steam-engines, or wagons. The immediate district, in possesion of our forces, is already deserted by all white inhabitants, and by the principal portion of the negro population. A few slaves who have been allowed to remain, or who have escaped removal, have come into the lines of the Union army, but these few are a very small proportion of the thirty thousand and more in Beau-The fort district .- N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

> GENERAL SHERMAN'S DIFFICULTY .- We once heard a drunken shoemaker, with reference to the unsuccessful attempt of Lot to find five righteous men in Sodom, remark that he did not believe the patriarch looked through the shoemaker's shops. General Sherman seems to have been | guilty of a kindred oversight in his efforts to circulate his Proclamation in South Carolina. It is an appeal to the latent loyalty and Unionism of that unique State; but he can find no one to receive or listen to it. All the whites with whom his officers can manage to come in contact are double-dyed Secessionists, and he might as well be whistling jigs to a milestone as exhorting them to forsake their evil ways. Ther fly with wonderful celerity and unanimity on the approach of his flag of truce; if brought to a parlay they know no Unionists-nobody who wants to hear or read his proclamation; and it is probable that, up to this hour, not fifty South Carolinians even know that he has issued one.

And yet there is a clear majority of the people of South Carolina who are to-day Unionists by instinct, and ready to welcome and respond to the General's lightest word of counsel or exhortation to fidelity and activity in the Union cause. We allude, of course, to the "mud-sills" of Pal-{ mettodom—the men and women whose labor loss grown all the produce whereon the few rulers riot in luxury while the many workers are restricted. to the barest necessaries of life. Let the General address a cheering, friendly Proclamation to this [industrious majority of the South Corolinians, and we will warrant him to receive eager and loyal attention .- N. Y. Terbune.

Another Disgraceful Retreat -The news that the Cumberland. Gap expedition has made an abof the Union Jack on land; they remained under sixty-one: Provided, That the number of troops | charge, his services to the poor being gratis, and | surd and rainous retreat, is enough to sicken the the same protection when they transferred them- Aereby authorized shall not exceed five hundred compensated by the free gifts of the rich. We re- whole country. There has been an alarm both member, too, that Von Graefe is said to complain | false and foolish, and a most abominable stampede. The action of the American Commodore, then, | Two weeks from this day, Monday, December | of the stinginess of Ameircans. But we make no | While the East Tennessreans were harning to advance, and East Tennessee was converted into a "Is it not the custom in Germany to pay physi- | trap for Zollicoffer's army, our army, as if it were commanded by idiots, runs rway. We have no "It is not the custom to ask them for their bill, | heart to comment on such imbecility. If it conas if they were shoemakers. The physician's tinues, of course the Tennesse regiments in our services are those of a friend, and he is treated ac- army will make their peace with President Davis. 1 - Cincinnati Commercial, Nov. 18.

> The situation in Southeastern Kentucky is involved in mystery. Our correspondence from the Cumberland division reports that Zollicoffer has abandoned the Gap and retreated toward Knoxville, while the Union forces are also falling back. The Tennessee troops, in the Cumberland. column, grumbled so loudly at the order to retreat that they were permitted to remain at London. These soldiers are anxious to march into Tennessee, and it is to be hoped they will soon be gratified. Marching and countermarching over the mountain roads at this season is neither profitable nor agreeable, -- Cincinnati Gizzette 1-th. The Montreal Albertiser publishes the fel-

lowing significant statement: "The Nova Scotian" brought out a quantity of military stores for the garr sons, among which were 400 labs of great coats, a pretty liberal allowance for the small

20 General Summer's daughters are married ter in the regular service at Baltimete, when he tresigned at the beginning of the present difficultties. The other, Armistead Long, was a Licuteur-I ant in the regular service, and was an aid to Gen. Sumner when he resigned and went South.

Among the letters captured at Be infort was when the acknowledgment is made. Now," con- one from Langdon Cheeves to Col. Lee asking for a commission in his regiment for Oscar Lieber,

CANDID ON BOTH SIDES. -- "I suppose," said a quack while feeling the pulse of his patient. "that you think me a humbug " "Sir," replied the sick man, "I parceive you can discover a man's thought.

i by his pulse." Francis Jackson, one of the earliest and most prominent Abolitionists of the country, died. t in Boston on Thursday.

Mrs. Lincoln, escorted by Brig.-General Sickles, yesterday visited the Arsenal.