Civilian & Telegraph.

CUMBERLAND, MD.

WM. EVANS, Editor and Proprietor.

Thursday Morning, April 11, 1861.

Maryland for the Union.

This good old commonwealth, gallant and brave, has ever been a steadfast and devoted friend of the general government. She has never indulged in impracticable theories, or asserted doctrines detrimental to the power and perpetuity of that Union of States of which she composes an integral part—she has always rendered complete obedience and ready and prompt service to the government, though in many instances, it has been administered by men, the representatives of parties, to whose political faith she stood in strong antagonism, and against whose supremacy she warred with a determined opposition. Having been content to let a policy that she conceived detrimental to her prosperity and welfare obtain in the administration of the Federal Government, she has estimated the blessings secured to her under the broad flag of our nationality, of priceless value, and has therefore performed her duties to the government without murmuring—without complaining. So in the past, and so it will be in the future. Though the affairs of the nation are now to be conducted by men, and a party to which she presented an almost unbroken front of opposition, she is not now, any more than when the democracy ruled, prepared to resist the authority of the government, but as a loyal member of the Confederacy, she will perform her duties under the Constitution and according to the laws, prepared at any moment, when her rights are invaded or her liberties are threatened to send forth her sons to defend the one and protect the other.

Maryland cannot engage in the present crusade against the general government, because she has received naught but good and not evil, from her hands. The happiness of her people, their welfare and prosperity are dependent upon the perpetuity of the Union.

Any man of ordinary comprehension must see, that to become the Border State of a Southern or Northern Confederacy, will be ruinous to Maryland. Baltimore, the large tax paying portion of our State, and the pride of every true hearted Marylander, would dwindle down to a mere fishing village, and bequeathe to the rest of the State a most onerous and ruinous tax, under the oppressive burden of which, she by possibility might be driven to repudiate her debts and entail upon her now unsullied eschutcheon a lasting and inerasseable shame.

We must therefore exhort our friends still to cultivate their attachment to the Union as the Palladium of their rights and as the rich and priceless legacy bequeathed them by their noble ancestry.

The Government and its Policy.

We have observed in many journals a disposition to find fault with the government, because it has not announced the policy it intends to pursue in the present unhappy state of affairs in our country. We are not disposed to join in their denunciations, for we cannot suppose that the gentlemen who have the control of the government, could have devised a policy with the same haste that a trickster would play his pranks, but having been elevated to the important positions they occupy, at a period when the affairs of the nation have assumed a complication entirely unique and of such a character as no foresight could have devined, it would have justly subjected them to the charge of rashness if they had, before they had taken a careful survey of the vast machinery of the nation, determined upon any policy as proper to be pursued in the present exigency—we think they have acted wisely, in making haste slowly. But when the government has adopted its policy, which we suppose will be made to change, as the changing circumstances around it may dictate, it is not likely that that policy will be published to the world thus enabling the enemies of the government a fair opportunity to frustrate it in its designs. We have statesmen at the helm of the nation, as is begining to be seen and felt, who will only make known their *policy* by their *acts*—this is wise and statesmanlike, and we hope it will be pursued to the end despite the clamors of professed friends and denunciations of avowed enemies. One thing however it would gratify us to see done, and that is for the President to issue his proclamation giving a full and explicit statement of the existing state of affairs and calling upon all lovers of a free government and of this glorious confederacy to rally to its support.—We think the time has come when every man should take his position, either for or against the government; matters have arrived at that state, and the exigencies of the day are such that it is no longer just or right or proper that they who are against the government should be concealed by some cobweb covering which renders their position dubious. Let every man show his hand—for or against.

THE Virginia Legislature adjourned on the fourth instant. Many of the Virginia papers denounce its proceedings, as tending to the destruction of liberty and the ruin of the people by excessive and onerous taxation.—The refusal to allow the people to determine for themselves in reference to the call of a convention and the reluctance with which it consented that they should decide whether or not, if an ordinance of secession was passed, it should be submitted to the people for their acceptance or rejection, is striking evidence of their want of confidence in their constituents, and a distrust in the favorite doctrine of Americans, that man is capable of self-government. It is remarkable that the same want of confidence in the people has characterized the movements of the secessionists everywhere,—had the ordinances of secession been submitted to the people of the seceeding States, and had they voted favorably upon them, it would have had a much more favorable influence on the Border States, and, perhaps reconciled many who are now utterly hostile to the whole thing, to the organization of the Southern Confederacy. We append here, the resolutions passed by the Legislature, in reference to the removal of guns upon the part of the general government, in compliance with a contract made three years ago—they show conclusively that the secession Legislature intended to embarrass the government in every possible way and acted upon the hypothesis that the funds of the people were inexhaustible.

The following are the resolutions:

Whereas, it has come to the knowledge of the Legislature that a large number of heavy guns, manufactured at Bellona foundry, near the capitol of Virginia, under an order of the Ordnance Department at Washington, D. C., have been ordered to Fortress Monroe, where they can only be needed for the purpose of intimidation and menace to Virginia at present, and of actual hostilities in a certain contingency that may change her future relations to the federal government and the non slaveholding tyranny it represents—

Be it resolved by the General Assembly, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be authorized, and he is hereby directed, to order out the public guard, and to call out such of the malitia as may be necessary to arrest the contemplated removal of the guns aforesaid, and that he be further instructed to employ all needful force to resist every and any attempt to remove the same beyond the reach and the control of the government of the State.

The Governor was also directed to take possession of the guns, and to pay both the contractor and the general government for the same—the former $7,872, and the latter $13,024.

A Federal Court in Alabama.

Our readers are aware that the President has appointed Judge Lane as United States district Judge for the Northern district of Alabama, and he is about to hold a Court in Athens. The Northern portion of Alabama is strongly union and opposed to the new government and it is very probable he will be sustained by the people. Judge Lane is well known as a firm *Union* man, and in this carries with him the people of the Northern portion of the State. He was an elector on the Bell & Everett ticket at the last election and on the Taylor ticket in 1848. He is a gentleman of the highest respectability—a son-in-law of 'Old Nicholas Davis,' a great man in Northern Alabama—is a man of true pluck, and will exercise the duties of his office unless prevented by superior force.

Honor to whom Honor is Due.

Mr. Lincoln, the President of the United States, on more than one occasion, has declared that the fugitive slave law ought to be enforced—that we of the South, had a right to it, but the imbecile government of the Buchanan Democracy failed or *feared* to enforce it. A different state of things now exists, the United States Marshall at Chicago, recently appointed by the President, a few days ago, arrested five fugitives in Chicago and quietly returned them to their masters in Missouri.

This efficiency in the execution of the law has created quite a sensation among the Blacks in Chicago and through out the State. Over one hundred left Chicago for Canada on Sunday night week. A large number have also left other portions of the State.—At Detroit three hundred passed into Canada a few days ago. *Let* the law be executed, and the people will know how to appreciate the power that does it.

The Squadron for Service in the South.

The following is a list of the vessels of war now ordered to the Gulf of Mexico:

Name.	*Captain.*	*Guns.*
Steam Frigate Roanoake.	——	40
Steam Frigate Minnesota.	J, G. Van Brunt.	40
Steam Frigate Wabash.	——	40
Steam Frigate Merrimac.	——	40
Steam Frigate Colorado.	——	40
Frigate Sabine	H. A. Adams.	50
Sloop-of-war Cumb'd.	John Marston.	24
Sloop-of-war St. Louis	C. H. Poor.	20
Sloop-of-war Jamestown.	——	22
Steam sloop Brooklyn	W. S. Walker.	25
Steam sloop Mississippi.	——	11
Steam sloop Powhatan.	S. Mercer.	11
Steam sloop Pawnee.	S. C. Rowan.	4
Steam sloop Pocahontas.	S. F. Hazard.	5
Steam sloop Wyandotte.	——	5
Steam sloop Mohawk.	Lieut. Strong.	5
Steam sloop Crusader.	Lieut, Craven.	8
Cutter Harriet Lane.	John Faunce.	5
Steamer Water Witch.	——	3
Brig Perry.	——	6
Brig Dolphin.	——	4
Brig Bainbridge.	——	6
Total.		411.

This immense fleet will require a force of four thousand sailors and marines to man it. Many of the vessels have been ordered to take on board an extra supply of boats, Dahlgren boat howitzers and small amunition, which evidently looks as though the fleet were to operate in conjunction with an army force.

Various rumors are current in reference to the designs of the Administration in its recent warlike demonstrations. Some suppose the purpose is to reinforce forts Sumter and Pickens, others that the object is to drive back the Mexicans and Indians that are now invading Texas, and to place such a force at the disposal of Gov. Houston, as will enable him to maintain his position as Governor of the State, from which he had been deposed by the revolutionary convention. If Gov. Houston should be backed by a strong force from the United States, Jeff. Davis may consider it his duty to aid the revolutionists, and thus the civil war will commence in Texas. A few days, it may be but hours, will without doubt reveal important events.

Recent Elections.

The election which took place last Monday week in Connecticut resulted in the election of Republican State ticket and the loss of two members of Congress to the Republicans.

The Rhode Island Election has resulted in the triumph of the opposition to the Republicans they losing both their Congressmen.

The election in Annapolis has resulted in the complete triumph of the union ticket.

In Louisville Ky., Mr. Deph, the working mens and Union candidate has been elected by a majority of 1,200.

The Way they do Things.

When in Baltimore recently, we were shown a letter from South Carolina to a firm in Baltimore, with the Flag of the Southern Confederacy in colors on the sheet, on which the South Carolinian had written.—The said letter informed the Baltimore Merchant that his note would be due in a few days but would not be paid, and advised him not to be uneasy, for that it was possible it would be worth something some years hence. That is what we call cool impudence.

The May Convention.

Events are rapidly tending to draw the line between the real and the pretended friends of the Union. Those who are anxiously solicitous for the preservation of the government as our fathers made it, must make choice between an unconditional union party and a qualified or straightout secession party. From every view we can take of the subject at this time we are not slow to say when this issue is presented we are for the Union party without an if.

It would perhaps be as well for our readers to bear in mind the fact that an unconditional Union Convention has already been called to meet in Balt., on the 2nd of May next, and unless the Union men of Allegany should think the time too limited, it would be well for them to take steps in their respective districts for a suitable response from this the strongest union county in the State.

We are however strongly inclined to think the time for holding the proposed convention should be deferred to a more distant period. Indeed we believe it will be found necessary to do so.

In our next issue we may be prepared to speak more definitely upon the matter.

The Virginia Convention.

This convention is still in session; at one of its recent meetings, it voted down a secession resolution by a vote of 45 for and eighty-nine against, and at a subsequent meeting a resolution declaring that the independence of the Confederate States ought to be recognized, was lost by a vote of 68 for to 71 against.

Adoption of Mr. Preston's Resolutions—Committee Appointed to Wait on President Lincoln.

RICHMOND, April 8.—Immediately on the assembling of the Convention this morning, a resolution was offered to suspend the execution of the order to go into Committee of the whole; for the purpose of taking up the unfinished business of Saturday.

Mr. Jackson moved that the resolution be tabled.

Lost.

The resolution to suspend the order was adopted by a tie vote.

Mr. Preston's resolution was then taken up, as follows:

Whereas, in the opinion of this Convention, the uncertainty which prevails in the public mind as to the policy of the Government intends to pursue towards the seceded States is extremely injurious to the commercial and industrial interests of the country, tends to keep up an excitement which is unfavorable to an adjustment of the pending difficulties, and threatens a disturbance of the public peace: Therefore.

Be it resolved, That a committee of three delegates be appointed to wait on the President of the United States, and respectfully ask him to communicate to this Convention what course he intends to pursue.

A long debate ensued, during which Messrs. Scott of Fauquier, and Treadway, Conservatives, declared that if the President's response was unfavorable they would go for immediate secession. They hoped, however, that the answer of the President would be favorable to peace.

Other members addressed the Convention in opposition, and declared that the object of the resolution was immediate secession.

The movements of the fleets were frequently alluded to in the progress of the debate, and the ground assumed was that Virginia having by the vote of Thursday indicated her policy against secession, she had the right to know what these movements ment.

Mr. Carlisle and all the straight-out Unionists opposed the resolution, as did some of the Conservatives.

The preamble and resolution were then adopted—yeas 75, nays 63.

Much to the surprise of every one Gov. Wise voted in the negative.

The Convention then appointed Messrs. Wm. Ballard Preston, Conservative; Alexander H. H. Stuart, Unionist, and George W. Randolph, Secessionist, as Commissioners to wait on the President. They will leave tomorrow morning.

The Convention then adjourned, and it is presumed will transact but litt le business until the Commissioners return.

Are the members of the Convention so simple, as to suppose for one moment, that the President of the United States, will reveal to them the course he intends to persue towards the seceding States, that they who seem to be the special conservers of the interest of those states, may make known his policy to the seceders? Why has not the Convention appointed a committee to wait upon Jeff. Davis, to know what he intends by sending troops by the thousand to Pensacola?—If those wise men of Virginia are so greatly alarmed at the steps taken by the government, lest they should precipitate war, why do they not manifest the same solicitude at the activity employed by the so called Southern Confederacy? If you wish to be respected and to have some influence, gentlemen, give a little more evidence of impartiality. Let not all your concern be on one side.

Notices.

RURAL REGISTER.—The number of the Rural for April 1st is before us. To every farmer this is a work of great importance, imparting information that cannot fail to be of advantage in the cultivation of the soil. Published by Sands & Mills, Balt. Price 1.00 per annum.

THE attention of Druggists, Physicians and Merchants is directed to the advertisement of Clotworthy & Flint, wholesale druggists, Baltimore. We can recommend this firm with the utmost confidence, having known the gentlemen who compose it for years, and are satisfied that all who may deal with them, will find that their transaction will be on the strictest principles of honor, and with proper regard to the interests of their customers.—Give them a call and test the accuracy of our statement.

FORM A LINE.—Dr. Bellingham's 'Stimulating Onguent,' so famous in London, Paris and other European cities, seems to be gaining similar reputition in this country.—We find that it has become an indispensable article for the toilet in all our large cities.—Messrs. Horace L. Hegeman & Co., of New York, now have the entire American market confided to them, and we have their advertisement in a place in another column. As a sure and safe promoter of the growth of beard or whiskers, this article seems to stand about A 1. All our young men will be glad to learn that this celebrated preparation is now placed within their reach at a wonderfully low price.

Democracy Dying out.

The old democratic organ, the Pennsylvanian, has suspended, having lost both the State and general government patronage, it has bowed to the storm—given up the ghost and died. Requiescat in pace.

The Contemplated raid upon Washington.

Ben McCulloh's Scheme—Further particulars. What is proposed to do.

We have stated that Major Ben. McCulloh had organized a military force for the purpose of making a descent on Washington.

Further particulars of this movement have come to our knowledge. A Virginia gentleman, now in this city, informs us that he had a long conversation with McCulloh a few days since, and that the design of attacking the Federal Capital was freely avowed by that reckless fillibuster. McCullogh, who is well known as a Texan ranger of unusual bravery and skill, declared to our informant that his sole object in visiting Maryland and Virginia was the organization of a military force to be prepared for instant service as soon as war had actually commenced.

McCullough stated to our informant, in the course of a frank conversation, that his object in coming from Texas was to cement and consolidate the secessionist sentiment. He saw an opportunity for exciting the passions of the discontented, and proceeded without delay to put his scheme in practice. He now declares, in the most positive manner, that, with the assistance of Governor Wise and other rank secessionists of the ultra Virginia school, he has succeeded in effecting a complete millitary organization. The number of men already enrolled is five thousand. The order is that they shall be ready for active service at a moment's notice, and that the first step will be a march upon Washington and the seizure of the Federal Capitol and the archives of the government at the moment when civil war shall commence. The active military preparations of the government have inspired McCulloh and his fellow-rebels with the belief that a decisive blow is to be struck, and the opportunity that will then be offered for a display of his force will be eagerly seized.—*N. Y. Post.*

Whether there is truth or not in the foregoing, we are not prepared to say, but from the well known character of McCullogh, and the utter disregard of morality and conscientiousness upon the part of the Secessionists, we think the fellow should be arrested, as it is well known that he is prowling about Washington, and can be after no good, but doubtless mischief. We think also that the government should stop the recruiting of Soldiers in Balt. and elsewhere and the sending of munitions of war to the seceded states. If the government does not purpose to make war on the Confederates, they have no need of more men or a larger share of the implements of war than they can manufacture themselves, and if the government apprehends in the least, that war between it and the traitors is possible, then it is more imperative upon it to prevent these enlistments and this supply of warlike munitions.

What Arkansas Has Done.

The State Convention of Arkansas, on the 20th, ult., as our readers have already been apprised, adopted an ordinance to be submitted to the people at an election to be held on the third day of August, providing that the people may then determine for themselves whether the State shall secede separately and without delay, or shall abide by and cooperate in the action of the Border slave States! and at the same time the Convention appointed Commissioners to the Border slave States Convention, proposed to be held at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 27th of May.—This action on the part of the Convention was a compromise between the Union and Secession men in that body. The following sections of the ordinance adopted by them give the gist of their action:

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained by the people of the State of Arkansas in Convention assembled*, That an election shall be held in all the counties of this State on Monday, the third day of August, 1861, at which the question of "Co-operation or Secession shall be submitted to the people of this State; which election shall be held and conducted in all respects in accordance with the laws of the State, now in force prescribing the manner of holding elections; provided that the sheriffs of the several counties shall be required to give at least thirty days' notice of the time and places of holding said elections by advertisement thereof, as required by law for ordinary elections.

SEC. 2. *Be it further ordained*, That, if it shall appear when the result of said election shall be made known to this Convention, that a majority of the legal votes cast in the State have been cast for Secession, then, in that event, such vote shall be taken to be instructions to this Convention to pass an act of immediate Secession, and the Convention shall at once pass an ordinance dissolving the connection existing between the State of Arkansas and the Federal Government, known as the United States of America; but, if a majority of all the legal votes have been cast for Co-operation, then this Convention shall immediately take such steps as may be deemed proper for further co-operation with the Border or unseceded Slave States in efforts to secure a permanent and satisfactory adjustment of the sectional controversies disturbing the country.

Suffering in Mississippi.

The Board of Police met in Rankin county on Saturday last to adopt some measures to relieve the wants of the poor and destitute. Something must be done, and that speedily, or hundreds of our citizens will perish with hunger. We want to see those who have been denouncing that good and pure-hearted old gentleman, Benj. Hawkins, and boasting that they were willing to give half they had to the poor, come forward and subscribe liberally. Will they do it? We will venture the prediction that one hundred dollars will not be subscribed by all that class of men in the county. We have heard of a large number of men who have given up their crops and gone off to hunt work and get food for their families. If they had corn to feed their families and stock they could make a crop and pay for it in the fall.—These men do not want it given to them.—They only want it on a credit until next fall. Our old friend, Hiram Jones, informs us that there is a great deal of destitution in his neigaborhood, and that unless relief is afforded in the next ten days armed bodies of men will take corn by force from those who have it.

Major Hawkins has returned from Illinois with 18,000 bushels of corn and 1,000 bushels of potatoes, which will be a great relief for the present; but it will last but a few days. One hundred thousand bushels more is needed, and there is no money here to buy it with. Let those who are able give liberally of their means to purchase corn for the destitute, and let an agent be appointed to go and purchase it, and then let those who are able to make good notes give their notes to said agent, and let the agent proceed to Illinois, or some other favored land and buy corn on credit.—*Brandon (Miss.) Republican.*

A German just from Texas, now in Washington, reports that the inhabitants of the western part of that State of the German nationality, numbering some forty thousand are preparing to leave, and principally for Mexico and Central America.

A GREAT WESTERN PROJECT.

Steam Canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River.

The present attitude of Louisiana towards the states lying northward upon the Mississippi river has attracted attention to a project considerably discussed a few years since. She now claims to belong to a foreign sovereignty. Within her territory lie the mouths of the Mississippi, and she now holds with her troops the forts which command them.—It is true her legislature has declared that she intends its commerce shall be free, but such an assurance from a government which deems it honest to lay hands upon the money, mints, vessels and fortresses of the United States, with no excuse except that a President it does not like has been constitutionally elected, and recreant to honor a traitor deeply dyed in perjury, cannot be relied upon to keep its faith a moment longer than its passion or self-interest may dictate. Its honor is a poor reliance to men educated to regard oaths and obligations as of some force, and the West will be reluctant to hazard its produce and merchandise, which have hitherto passed to and from the ocean by the way of New Orleans, to the risk of seizure by the same officials who deem it honorable to rob, steal and patronize treason generally.

The project referred to is the connecting Lake Michigan with the Illinois river by a steamboat navigation. It was seriously considered at the West several years since, but the want of means to carry it into effect has for some time prevented any active efforts in its behalf. Capitalists prefer making investment in enterprises which promise a return in the shape of semi-annual dividends. They are slow in expending money upon works which, though certain to enrich large districts of country, may not return to them an interest on the outlay. A steamboat navigation between the Mississippi and the great lakes might not at once produce sufficient to afford the capitalist his interest, while it would add untold millions to the value of the West, and multiply the commerce of her cities and the city of New York. If possible, it should be as lightly encumbered with charges as possible The value of such a navigation can hardly be overestimated.

For about twelve years there has been a canal connecting Chicago, with the Illinois river. Its capacity is only sufficient for the canal boats which were originally used upon the Erie. Its summit level is supplied with water by pumps. Such a canal, with the canal, with the necessity of having the property carried upon it transhipped at each terminus, and connecting with the Illinois river, which, during portions of the summer season is too low for steamboat navigation, can never command a very extensive traffic. The proposed connection would be quite another affair. It contemplates a navigable channel for the steamboats which are used on the Mississippi and the propellers which navigate the lakes, and a supply of water to the Illinois river at all times. A thorough cut of one hundred feet wide and eight feet deep from the river, three miles from its mouth, in the city of Chicago, through the dividing ridge to the Illinois river, would draw from the lake a stream sufficient for these purposes at the dryest season, It is estimated that such a canal can be constructed for four million dollars. All the steamers navigating the waters of the great western valley could then freely pass into Lake Michigan at Chicago, and proceed without breaking bulk or other interruption directly to the New York canals, Buffalo and Oswego.

The effect of the connection upon the great cities of the West would be striking. By means of railroads, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis and Chicago, are within a few hours from each other. Each is the centre of a large district as fertile and prolific as any in the world, brought, as it were, to its own suburbs. But, notwithstanding the facilities of transportation which railroads have conferred upon each, there are many of the agricultural products of the western valley which require a cheaper method of transit than railroads furnish. Hitherto these have followed the natural channels of the western rivers; and found their market at New Orleans. With the proposed channel opened they would find the rout cheaper and more secure by Chicago, the Lakes, the Erie canal, and the Hudson river, to New York—a market always more desirable than New Orleans. The result would be substantially to make New York the outlet of the Mississippi valley, with its thirty thousand miles of steamboat navigation coursing through the most inviting agricultural country in the world, producing every variety of vegetable growth found in temperate regions, with many productions peculiar to the tropics, and teeming with almost every metal and mineral useful in the arts.

New York will derive an advantage from everything which promotes the prosperity of the West. Every dollar added to the wealth of the latter adds to its wealth and growth. The railroads stretching from the western valleys have done much, very much, to increase the business of the Atlantic cities, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, as well as New York, exemplify this truth. But, as has been suggested, much of the produce of the West requires a cheaper method of transportation, Navigation alone furnishes this. Let the proposed communication be opened, and a large part of the whole annual burden of her soil and the products of her mines would find their market here. Certainly when the action of Louisiana indicates that the commerce of the valley must all pay tribute to the new government, the importance of opening a channel by which it may avoid the imposition is most manifest. Already, as appears by the report of Secretary Dix to Congress, the foreign importations of the merchants of St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and other inland cities have been detained at New Orleans until they should pay duties to Louisiana How soon she may lay export duties upon the produce coming there from the northern and western states, or may seize the whole as she has the mint and national vessels, no prophet can foretell. A recent telegraphic despatch informs us that the Governor of Georgia had ordered the seizure of the interests of northern stockholders who contributed their money to build railroads in his state, and although this report is contradicted, it will be just as honest and as honorable for Louisiana to seize the good of northern men as the money deposited in the mint for coinage, and probably no consideration other than her own inclinations will prevent her doing it.

Indeed the safety of the whole valley of the Mississippi and of its confluents northerly of the line of Louisiana demands the construction of this channel. The whole cost is trifling in comparison to its importance. It would be less than one-half the sum annually raised in the city of New York for ordinary taxes: less by one-fifth than the cost of the land taken for the Central Park; less than one-third of what was paid for the Croton water; about one-third of the expenditure for the Hudson River railroad, and about one-eight of the cost of the Erie. Could four million dollars be otherwise expended with so great an advantage to our city. It would at once add untold millions to our commerce, and continue to multiply its benefits until the last acre of uncultivated land in the whole western valley should be subdued, and the last manufacturing establishment within it should be completed. The original construction of the Erie canal cost about eight millions. Within the first ten years alter its completion it enhanced the value of real estate in the city over one hundred millions.—Yet this result was caused mainly by its influence upon the commerce of Western New York alone. The four millions required for this work would secure to us the best part of the commerce of the whole country, lying between the Alleghanies and the Rocky Mountains. Even the cotton of Northern Alabama and Northern Mississippi, with that of Tennessee, would find its way to the markets of Europe, by the new channel, as a cheaper, safer and more expeditious rout than by the mouths of the Mississippi. New Orleans in a foreign state would soon find itself the port of shipment for only its own neighborhood—now the great mart for the valley of the West. And if, what is far from improbable, a communication between the waters of the Mississippi and Red river should be formed with the Atchafalays, and the main channel of the Mississippi seek that route to the Guif of Mexico, leaving New Orleans with a secondary channel, she may find it somewhat difficult to carry on foreign commerce at all, and the whole commerce with the Gulf may seek another port.

State of Affairs in Texas.

A correspondent, who writes to the St Louis Republican from Austin, on the 25th ult, pictures a melancholy state of affairs in Texas. We quote an extract from his letter.

A despotism is upon the people. The usual consequences have followed. Trade paralysed; money out of the question: many people feeling insecure in liberty and estate, and seeking new homes; the United States army driven off, our frontier exposed; our internal improvements and the cause of education arrested. No man can see the end.

You may ask me if the people cannot be aroused. Look at the state of things in all these 'Confederate States.' Few presses have the boldness or independence to speak out the facts as they are. The mails are under the control of the Disunionists, and nearly all prominent politicians are in the movement, finding their reward as members of Conventions, military officers, or in the promise of giving, to everybody, everything, and making everybody independent of everybody else. Large standing armies are being raised; life tenure in office is proposed; a heavy tariff is grinding us; a government at Montgomery is grinding away without any responsibility to the people. If liberty survives all this we shall owe it to good fortune rather than to the disposition of the leaders or the vigilance of the oppressed masses.

California for the Union.

The California Legislature by a nearly two thirds vote have passed a series of resolutions of which the following is a synopsis:

Resolved by the assembly, the Senate concurring, First, The withdrawal of the State from its membership and obligations in the Federal Union, in defiance of the General Government, can only be accomplished by a successful resistance to the whole power of the United States. Second, Decent respect to the opinions of the people of the civilized world, and the instinct of self-preservation, demands that the United States Government should use all the power necessary to enforce obedience to its laws and to protect its property. Third, The people of the State of California will sustain and uphold the constitutionally elected officers of the United States Government in all constitutional efforts to preserve the integrity of the Union, and to enforce obedience to the acts of Congress and the decisions of the Courts. After the laws have been enforced and the power and authority of the Constitution and Government of the United States recognized and acknowledged, every feeling of nationality and brotherhood demands that such compromises as are consistent with justice shall be made for the purpose of restoring that harmony which should characterise the people of the common country.

French Detectives.

Nothing exceeds the ingenuity of the French police detective when in pursuit of a criminal. Science as well as cunning is brought to bear in his investigation, as a proof of which the following may be adduced: The footprint left on the soil by the fugitive from justice is worthy of preservation, and great care is necessary in the process for obtaining an accurate cast of it.—The detective goes to work in the following wise: A gridiron of several inches elevation is placed over the foot print, and covered with a sheet of copper. Ignited coals are then added, which heats the copper by conduction and the soil by radiation. Spermaceti reduced into an impalpable powder by means of a solution in hot alcohol, being thrown into a large quantity of cold water, is sprinkled over the heated footprint. It melts on contact, and the sprinkling is continued until a necessary thickness for a complete cast is reached. After cooling, the cast is carefully dug out. The size of the shoe, its peculiarities and imperfections, are thus accurately obtained for comparison, when opportunity shall offer.

The Rev. J. C. Fletcher gave us last evening, a brilliant lecture on the religion, customs and people of Brazil. Seldom have we relished anything more than a picture he laid before his audience of that exuberant garden of the tropics ladened with its strange variety of fruits and flowers, teeming in the perpetual harvest for the hand of man. Surely that country must be the garden of the world, and if its people had the enterprise which moves this Yankee nation, imagination could not set a bound to the results they would produce there. As relevant to this comparison the Reverend gentleman stated that the best Remedies employed there for the diseases to which they are subject, are invented and supplied to them by our own well known countrymen, Jr. J. C. Ayer of Lowell, Mass., and that not the people only, but the priesthood and the court of the Emperor down, have constant recourse in sickness to the Remedies of this widely celebrated American Chemist. *Ledger Boston.*

Road Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the undersigned will make application to the county Commissioners of Allegany county at their next session for the appointment of Commissioners to locate a country road to commence at the Pennsylvania line on the land of Benjamin Wigfield and to intersect the road now leading by Lenox Perrins to Elisha Willisons Dwelling house.

J. PIPER Jr.,
DR. S. S. DEWEY,
GEO. ROBINETT.
DAVID McELFISH,
JESSE WILSON,

April 11, 1861—1m.*

EXECUTORS' SALE
OF
VALUABLE
PROPERTY.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegany county, the undersigned Executors of John Beall, deceased, will offer at public sale, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the city of Cumberland on

Tuesday, the 30th day of April,

1861, at 11 o'clock, a. m., of said day, all that valuable property, known as

"Beall's Foundry,"

n the city of Cumberland, consisting of the brick FOUNDRY MACHINE SHOPS, and Lot situated on the corner of Centre and Harrison streets, with all the MACHINERY, STOCK and manufactured articles, now in the same,

ALSO the brick MACHINE SHOP AND LOT situated on Harrison Street and the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, with all the MACHINERY, TOOLS &c., used for making and repairing Rail Road cars, and other machinery. Both "Foundry" and "Machine Shops" Lots of ground are lease hold property, and are large and well located for business.

"Bealls Foundry" has had a large and profitable custom and business for years past, and is a desirable property to machinests or others for continuing the business.

TERMS OF SALE,—One fourth of the purchase money to be paid in cash, and the balance in three equal annual payments, in one, two and three years, the deferred payments to be secured by mortgage or notes of the purchaser with approved security, and to bear interest from the day of sale—interest to be paid semi-annually.

ALPHEUS BEALL,
W. V. McKAIG,
Cumb'd. April 4, 1861. Executors.

☞ The business of the Foundry will be continued, and all orders of customers and others for work will be attended to as heretofore.

AMERICAN WATCHES for sale at Factory Prices at [Nov. 8.] S. T. LITTLE'S

Order in Chancery.

George Percy, James K. Percy, Douglas J. Percy and Alexander McDonald, trading as partners under the name and firm of Percy and Brothers; Thomas H. Frost and Henry B. Shaffer, partners, trading under the name and firm of Frost and Shaffer; George A. Thruston and Charles B. Thruston, partners, practicing law under the name and firm of G. A. & C. B. Thruston; Alexander Sloan, William Staup, Jacob Staup, Douglas Percy, Augustus T. Pindle, William Ross, John M. Standish, Alexander Davis, David Robinson, Philip Popp, Frederick Miller, Thomas Philips, Conrad Robb, Ronald Macdonald, John Peebles, Terrence McGee, John Askins, Michael Broderick, George Staup and John Staup,

Against } In the Circuit Court for Allegany county as a Court of Equity, No. 1373 Chy.

John McCulloh, Nelson Beall, John J. Keller, Thomas H. Paul and Robert Paul, trading under the firm and style of T. H. Paul & Brother; The Frostburg Bank, The Mount Savage Iron Company, The Miller Coal Company, Amos K. Hadley, H. G. Smith, and Lewis Audenried, William G. Audenried, John Kimmel, George H. Potts, Addison Childs, trading under the name, firm and style of Lewis Audenried and Company.

THE object of this suit is to obtain a decree for the sale of all the real estate of the Miller Coal Company which is located in Allegany county, Maryland, and the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the same among the creditors of said Company, according to their several priorities and liens.

The bill states incorporation of said Miller Coal Company and the several and respective judgments and claims of the above named Complainants against it, that H. G. Smith (whose full christian name is unknown to Complainants) has paid to the firm of Percy & Brothers, and to the firm of G. A. & C. B. Thruston, and to Alexander Sloan, and Douglas Percy, various sums, amounting in each case to about two-thirds of the judgment claims in their respective favor against said Company, but that the claims of all other the Complainants remain wholly due and and unpaid.

The bill then states that sundry judgment claims against said Miller Coal Company appear to exist in favor of John McCulloh, The Frostburg Bank and Nelson Beall, amounting to various large sums of money, of which it is believed said H. G. Smith has also paid about two-thirds of the amounts due on all of the same.

The bill then states the judgments against said Company belonging to John J. Keller; the firm of T. H. Paul and Brother, and The Mount Savage Iron Company. The Complainants also file with the bill certified copies of all judgments referred to, showing amount of each and costs.

The bill then states what the real estate of the said Miller Coal Company in said Allegany county consists of and the connection between it and the Mount Savage Rail Road, its coveyance previously by George A. Pearre, Trustee, to Jerry Cowles; and by Cowles and wife to the Hampshire Coal and Iron Company; a mortgage of the same by said last Company, to said firm of Lewis Audenried and Company, to secure certain monies due by said Hampshire Coal Company to said Lewis Audenried and Company; and charges that the mortgage debt had been long since paid and the mortgage itself become null and void.

The bill then states that a deed of trust appears on the records of Allegany county, a copy of which is filed with the bill purporting to be made by said Miller Coal Company to one Amos K. Hadley to secure payment of certain bonds, amounting to $40,000 described in this said last deed; it reciting that proceeds of same, are to be devoted to carrying on Company's business, and discharging its debts—that Complainants believe that said Jerry Cowles got possession of said bonds and illegally disposed of the same: for merely nominal rates, and that neither said Miller Coal Company, nor its bona fide creditors received any benefit therefrom: that said bonds are void, and said trust null or that the same will be so decreed by this Court. That this last deed of trust was recorded after nearly the whole indebtedness in this bill of complaint had been incurred and became payable by said Miller Coal Company, and that the Complainants never heard of same until its record date, and received no payment or benefit from it, nor any other creditors names in this bill, as Complainants believe.

The bill further states that the Miller Coal Company is undoubtedly insolvent, that its personal property is of little value, and that its Creditors must look to its real estate; that executions have been issued against it, and that Henry R. Atkinson as Sheriff, will proceed to sell the same for cash, as in duty bound; that said property cannot be sold advantageously for the Creditors at such Sheriff's sale and will sell for a far better price if sold on credit payments; that many of the parties to this proceeding can only hope for payment in case said property is sold in the most judicious manner and on reasonable terms of payment; that some creditors are urging a sale by the Sheriff, and that the same will be made unless enjoined by this Court, that no injury but delay will occur to those Creditors who are so urging sale of property by the Sheriff, that this property is so much embarrassed by real and pretended liens of various kinds that no fair price can be obtained for the property unless sold under the authority of this Court clear of all of them, and the owners of the same brought in here to assert their rights and priorities and the validity of such claims.

Complainants also state that they do not know who hold any of the said bonds, so issued by said Miller Coal Company and pretended to be secured by said A. K. Hadley's deed of trust, or whether the same really exist further than they have heard that the said H. G. Smith claims to own some of them; and charge if such be the case, that he became owner of same, knowing their invalidity &c; as Complainants believes was the case with the original purchasers of all of the same.

The bill then prays that defendants may answer it, that the bonds so issued under Hadley deed of trust may be declared void; that an account may be taken by the auditor of all claims against said Miller Coal Company on such notice as this Court may direct, and that a sale may be made of all the property of said Company, and proceeds brought in and distributed, that a receiver may be appointed to take possession of the personal property; and that John W. McCulloh, Nelson Beall, the Frostburg Bank, John J. Keller, T. H. Paul and Brother, the Mount Savage Iron Company their agents and attorney's, and Henry R. Atkinson, Sheriff of Allegany County may be restrained by injunction from selling or disposing of the property of said Miller Coal Company; that said company may be declared insolvent, and its effects and real estate applied to payments of its just debts and for general relief. The bill prays for writ of injunction against said last named parties, prohibiting them as aforesaid, and a writ of subpoena against said last parties, commanding them to appear in this court on some certain day &c. And also for an order of publication giving notice to Amos K. Hadley H. G. Smith, Lewis Audenried William G. Audenried, John Kimmel, George M. Potts and Addison Child, merchants trading as partners under name, firm and style of Lewis Audenried and Company all of whom are non-residents of the state of Maryland, and the Miller Coal Company of the object and substance of this bill &c.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the Complainants by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Cumberland, once in each of four successive weeks before the 22nd day of April 1861, give notice to the said absent defendants of the object and subsistence of this bill; and warn them to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor, on or before the 25th day of July next, to answer the premises, and show cause, if any they have why a decree ought not to pass as prayed.

True Copy,
Test—H. RESLEY, Cl'k.

March 21, 1861—4ts.

Order of Ratification.

Daniel Duncan, } In the Circuit Court for Allegany county,
vs.
William Oss. } No. 107 Trust Docket.

ORDERED, This 15th day of March, 1861, that the report