THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL I---NO. 9. BALTIMORE, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important from the South Side of the Potomac--Munson's and Mason's Hills Occupied by the Federal Troops---The Stars and Stripes Flying over the Confederate Earth-Works.

Washington, Sept. 29.—During last week, it was so frequently reported, from day to day, that our troops had taken possession of Munson's Hill, that when, last night, this long predicted event actually took place, it found few believers among those least excited by sensation rumors. A personal visit, however, places the fact beyond doubt. The American flag now floats there, in place of that of the Confederates.

Detachments from Generals Richardson's, Keys' and Wadsworth's brigades, and also from General Franklin's division, now occupy Munson's and Mason's Hills, and the vicinity of Munson's Hill, being in command of Col. Perry, of the 5th Michigan regiment.

Retirement of the Confederate Troops from Their Whole Line.

Early this forenoon the pickets from General Smith's division advanced to and now occupy Falls Church; neither this movement nor the occupation of Mason's and Munson's Hills met with any opposition whatever, as the Confederate army had on Friday night retired from the whole line of their positions on the line in front of Washington. Upton's Hill, this side of Falls Church, is necessarily included among the points now held by the Federal forces.

The works of the enemy, at the places they had evacuated, were, in a military point of view, almost worthless, being nothing more than rifle pits of very common construction. The positions at Murray's and Mason's hills afforded the Confederates nearly an unobstructed view of all our fortifications and other defences. The appearance of the ground deserted by them indicated that they were deficient in those arrangements which serve to make a camp life comfortable, having no tents, but merely shelters, rudely constructed. There were, also, no evidences that they had ever mounted any guns. Our troops are now so employed as to indicate that they do not merely intend temporarily to occupy their present position.

A Deplorable Blunder.

The advance of General Smith on Fall's Church, from the Chain Bridge, was accompanied by events of the most deplorable character. Having passed Vanderwerkin's and Vanderberg's houses, on their way to the former place, and when about half a mile from it, by some unaccountable blunder, Col. Owen's Irish regiment, of Philadelphia, in the darkness of the night, mistaking, for Confederates, Capt. Mott's battery, which was in the advance sustained by Col. Baker's California regiment, Baxter's Philadelphia Zouaves, and Col. Freedman's cavalry, fired a full volley into the troops last mentioned, killing and wounding a large number. The California regiment, not knowing from whom the firing came, returned it with marked effect. The horses attached to Mott's battery became unmanageable, and the tongues of caissons were broken, owing to the narrowness of the road.

Lieutenant Bryant having command of the first section, ordered the guns to be loaded with grape and cannister, and soon had them in range to rake the supposed enemy, when word was sent to him that he was in the company of friends.

All was excitement and a long time elapsed before the actual condition of affairs was ascertained and confidence re-established.

Many confused stories prevail as to the parties on whom the blame should rest, but Gen. Smith immediately ordered Col. Owen's regiment back to camp. The killed of Capt. Watt's battery are:—Timothy Ray, the wounded, Corporal Bartlett and private Cilley, both of whom will probably die as they were not only run over by the gun carriages, but trampled upon by the Cavalry horses.

The killed of Col. Baker's California regiment were:—Edwin Morris, Co. L, Joseph Pascall, Co. H, Joseph White, Co. H, and Sergeant Alex. Phillison, of Co. N.

The wounded are: Harry Clinton, Co. S, slightly in the knee; Sergeant Brand, Co. L, wounded in the head; Wm. Ogden, of Co. N, also wounded in the head; Timothy Gregory, of Co. D, shot in the leg; R. S. W. Blaker, of Co. N, shot through the thigh; Wm. Smith, of Co. L; Perry Warren, of Co. F; G. W. Martin, of Co. F; Martin Glenig, of Co. L; Luke Lateby, of Co. L, and Attwood Morris, of Co. L.

In Col. Baxter's Fire Zouaves none were killed but the following named were wounded:—Sergeant Gray, of Company D, shot in the head; Benjamin Flood, of Company D, shot in the head; Lieutenant Shreves, shot in the legs and head; George Hargraves, Company —, shot in the leg. None of these named will probably prove fatal. John Derrab, of Company I, First Pennsylvania Dragoons, is mortally wounded. In Col. Owens' Philadelphia Regiment, Sergeant Dillon, of Company D, was killed, and Sergeant Wm. B. McCann and Charles Shields, of Company E, were wounded.

The killed were all buried to-day near their encampments with military honors. The wounded were removed to the hospitals, where they are receiving the best attention. There are reports of others being killed, but no positive information has so far been obtained concerning them.

Various speculations are rife as to the whereabouts of the Confederate army, as no traces of them can be discerned in large force. Occasionally pickets of infantry and cavalry are to be seen at distant points, hovering around, as if for purposes of observation. The most probable theory is, from what can be gathered, that the Confederates are making feints of retreats, as they did previous to the battle of Bull Run, with a view of drawing our troops into ambuscades.

This opinion is strengthened by the report of a conversation which a farmer, residing in the neighborhood of Falls Church, overheard the day before they evacuated their camp in that vicinity. The encampments of the Confederates show that they had at no time more than ten thousand men in front of Washington at the point which they have just evacuated.

Wanton Destruction of Property.

The conduct of the Federal troops to-day while occupying the grounds recently vacated by the Confederates, resulted in the burning of property to the amount of from thirty to forty thousand dollars, including houses with their contents, but which were unoccupied, no distinction being made as to the political character of their owners.

The wanton acts will doubtless undergo investigation by the military authorities, as they were strongly condemned by Gen. McClellan, who went over to the Virginia side at an early hour to-day, visiting the various localities recently vacated by the Confederates. A private was summarily shot by his superior officer for insubordination in refusing to perform duty.

Large Foraging Expedition.

A foraging expedition started yesterday morning from General Franklin's division, consisting of infantry, cavalry and artillery, in strong force. They proceeded to Edsell's hill, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, eight miles from Alexandria. As they advanced beyond our picket lines the Confederates retired to Springfield station, a mile and a half beyond Edsell's hill. From this hill, which our forces temporarily occupied while detachments went in various directions for forage, a fine view of the surrounding country was afforded, but no earthworks or new constructions of the enemy could be seen. The object of the expedition was successful, and large quantities of hay, corn and oats were transported to the camp. Not a gun was fired on either side during these proceedings. The party did not return till late in the afternoon.

A company visited the Mount Vernon estate of the late John A. Washington, recently killed in Western Virginia, and brought away about 800 bushels of wheat, near 500 bushels of oats and seventy five barrels of fish, all of which has been stored in the commissary's depot at Alexandria.

Military Affairs.

Washington, Sept. 28.—The court martial illegally instituted by Colonel McConn, has been dismissed by General McClellan. The officers involved were Lieutenant-Colonel Burke, who is now in command of the 37th New York regiment, Adjutant Murphy, and Captains Kavanagh, Riordan, Doran and McHugh. These gentlemen have accordingly been restored to their commands, much to the gratification of the regiment, which is now in excellent condition.

Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, to day received the order for horses and equipments for the mounted regiment heretofore authorized to be raised in Colorado. An infantry regiment will also be mustered in from that Territory.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

Darnestown, September 27.—Capt. H. B. Stone, Provost Marshal of General Banks' division, with Lieutenants Betts and Daniels, all of Company A, 5th Connecticut, have cleared the camp almost entirely of liquor smugglers and pilferers, and has also made some important arrests of thieves and forgers. The appointment of Captain Stone is another among the many instances of General Banks' sagacity in putting the proper men in proper places on special service.

While never failing to detect and punish those who attempt to evade the rules of the camp, Capt. Stone encourages and protects honest traders and country producers who come hither to supply the wants of the camp. His patrols, while guarding all avenues of approach to our lines, do not fail to visit farm houses for miles around and inform the proprietors that they can find a domestic market for all their produce.

Yesterday Messrs. Brewer and Bremer, of Rockville, and —— Young, of Poolsville, who were arrested as participants in the Rockville Secession meeting three weeks ago, have been released in pursuance of strong recommendations from persons high in authority at Washington. The charges against them were not of such a character as to subject them to a trial for treason.

It is understood that the time for the execution of Lanahan, the murderer of Major Lewis, has not yet been fixed upon by the authorities at Washington. He is daily attended by Father Daugherty, and appears to experience the comforts and the consolations of the church.

Yesterday was observed as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, by General Banks' division. At noon all the brigades assembled in order in a large open field near Darnestown, where a stand had previously been erected. The platform was occupied by the General and his Staff, the Chaplains and the Brigade Commanders.

First was read General Banks' order for the observance of the day; second, the President's Proclamation, by the Rev. Mr. Garford, of the 13th Massachusetts; third, invocation, by Rev. Mr. Reed, of 30th Pennsylvania; fourth, reading of the Scripture and hymn, by Rev. Mr. Sewall, of the 29th Pennsylvania; fifth, prayer by Rev. Mr. Phillips, of the 9th New York; sixth, reading of hymn and address, by Rev. Mr. Quink, of the 2d Massachusetts; seventh, prayer and benediction, by Rev. Mr. Lasher, of the 5th Connecticut.

The proceedings were interspersed with patriotic and sacred airs by the combined regimental bands, producing a thrilling effect. The grand orchestra was led by Thomas Wesley, leader of the band of the Connecticut 5th.

Gen. Banks has entirely recovered from his recent slight indisposition.

LATEST FROM MISSOURI.

Movements of Gen. Fremont.

St. Louis, September 27.—General Fremont and part of his staff left here for Jefferson City this afternoon.

Reports received here to night state that Gen. Price has dismounted all his horsemen, except four regiments, and is organizing his army for a determined stand against Gen. Fremont.

From St. Louis.

St. Louis, Sept. 26.—The following is a portion of a note directed to Col. Blair by the Adjutant General, Captain Chauncey McKeever, here by order of Gen. Fremont:

"In consequence of a telegram from your brother, Postmaster-General Blair, followed by a letter asking your release for public reasons, you are hereby released from arrest and directed to resume your sword and join your regiment, for duty."

Captain J. B Plummer, of the First Infantry Regular service, has been appointed Colonel of the Eleventh regiment Missouri volunteers, and assigned to the command at Cape Girardeau.

Commander Emerson, two gunners and twenty sailors, arrived to-day for service on the Mississippi river.

Mr. Hudgins arrived to-day with a flag of truce from Lexington, with a proposition for the exchange of Colonel Marshall, of the First Illinois Cavalry, captured at Lexington, for Prince L. Hudgins, a member of the State Convention, now confined at the arsenal here. It is understood that the proposition has been accepted and Hudgins set at liberty.

The following is the text of the original telegram of General Fremont to Washington relative to the surrender at Lexington:

"Headquarters Western Department, St. Louis, Sept. 23.

"To Colonel E. B. Townsend, Adjutant General—I have intelligence from Brookfield that Lexington has fallen into Gen. Price's hands, he having cut off Mulligan's supply of water. Reinforcements, four thousand strong, under General Sturgis, by the capture of the ferry boats, had no means of crossing the river in time. General Lane's force from the Southwest, and Colonel Davis' from the Southeast, upwards of eleven thousand in all, could not get there in time. I am taking the field myself, and hope to destroy the enemy either before or after the junction of the force under General McCulloch. Please notify the President immediately.

[Signed,] John C. Fremont,
"Major General Commanding."

The War in Missouri—Movement of General Lane—Capture of a Confederate Supply Train, with $100,000 in Gold.

Leavenworth, September 28.—We have intelligence from reliable sources as to the movements of General Lane, to the fact that after his successful engagement with the Confederates at Papinville, he made a forced march on Osceola, and succeeded in surprising and capturing a large supply train left by Rains and Price, together with $100,000 in gold.

General Lane is now supposed to be on the march to join General Sturgis at Kansas City.

Reports of Ben. McCulloch being in the vicinity of Fort Scott with a large force are still adhered to. Nothing definite is known in regard to his future movements.

Affairs at Jefferson City--Arrival of the Officers Captured at Lexington.

Jefferson City, Sept. 28.—Passengers report everything quiet at Georgetown. Generals Siegel and Davis are there, directing operations.

All the Federal officers captured at Lexington have been released on their parole of honor not to take up arms unless exchanged. Some of the officers have arrived here, and all have left Lexington except Colonel Mulligan, who remains to settle up some business. He is not wounded, as reported.

Among the officers who have arrived here are the following of Col. Marshall's Cavalry Regiment from Lexington:—Major Jenkins, Captains Foster, Waters, Burnoss, Lieutenants Proctor, Yost, Knight, and Blair. They left Lexington on the morning of Thursday, and to their knowledge, up to that time, General Price had not started any portion of his forces in this direction, though it could have been done.

Captain Foster thinks that the Confederate force has been increased, by accessions from the country, to at least forty-two thousand. He represents that they were flocking in from all quarters.

We have heard nothing definite in regard to Ben McCulloch's whereabouts. The Confederates told Captain Foster that his force was ten to fifteen thousand. The officers think that McCulloch is moving towards Jefferson City.

The Confederate troops, under Price, have devastated the country for a circuit over twenty miles around Lexington. Every barn, field and mill has been cleared of its contents, and the fields are made as bare as a desert. Dwellings have been stripped of money, silver-ware, clothing, and bedding. Everything was seized, and the owners maltreated and insulted, and threats made against the lives of all Union men, as well as those who remonstrated against their lawless proceedings.

A few members of ex-Governor Jackson's old Legislature had assembled at Lexington and passed an ordinance of secession. They were discussing an act for the confiscation of the property of all citizens opposed to the Southern Confederacy. Other acts of a very severe character were also under consideration.

General Fremont is at Jefferson City, and General Hunter and his staff called upon him to-day to pay their respects.

General S. L. Price had been ordered to take the field, but his brigade not being in readiness, he will probably remain in command here.

Col. White, supposed to be mortally wounded at Lexington, is recovering.

The Latest from Missouri.

Jefferson City, Mo., Sept. 26.—General Pope and his Staff are here, and Col. Mulligan and his officers, it is rumored, will arrive to-morrow.

All intelligence is kept very close since the arrival of General Fremont, who goes to camp to-morrow. He will leave probably on Tuesday or Wednesday next. The opinion seems to be gaining ground that the Confederates intend to remain at Lexington to prepare for a general engagement. Many persons say that if General Fremont is energetic and rapid in his movements, that he can cut off General Price's chances of escape, and obtain a brilliant victory.

Capture of Mississippi City by the Blockading Squadron--Communication with Mobile and New Orleans Cut Off.

Cincinnati, September 27.—A physician of this city, just arrived from the South, reports that the United States blockading squadron have taken Mississippi City, on the Gulf Coast, thus cutting off communication by land and water between Mobile and New Orleans, which, from this point, is only seventy miles distant.

The Gulf squadron have also taken all the important points on the Coast of Texas.

[Note—It will be remembered that we published a despatch from New Orleans, dated September 20, a few days since, as follows:

"The Federals have nine batteries on Chandler Island, and are expecting lumber to build houses and hospitals. Twelve thousand men are to be placed on that island and in the neighborhood.—They also intend to fortify Ship Island, and prevent all communication between Mobile and New Orleans."

Chandler Island and Ship Island lie on the coast of Mississippi, the first about twenty miles from Mississippi City, and the latter about ten miles from the same point. We also published on the same day the following despatch:

"Communication Cut Off.

"Augusta, September 20.—A despatch to the Montgomery *Mail* says water communication between Mobile and New Orleans has been cut off again by Lincoln's blockade, in consequence of the removal of troops from Ship Island.

"We add that the Hessians destroyed a portion of the telegraph line about midway between New Orleans and Mobile; but the line was repaired on to-day (Friday), and was in working order last evening."—*Charleston Courier.*]

War Movements in Kentucky.

Louisville, Sept. 29.—Five hundred troops from Terre Haute, Indiana, have gone up Green River, Kentucky, and taken possession of locks Nos. 1 and 3 on the canal. A regiment of cavalry from Ohio has gone into camp near Covington, and Cynthia, Ky., is occupied by Federal troops.

National flags are displayed at the Louisville Hotel and at the Galt House.

Seven secessionists, among them Jas. B. Clay and Col. H. B. Harris, of Madison, Ky., were brought here to-day under arrest as State prisoners. A writ of *habeas corpus*, issued in Clay's case, is made returnable before Judge Catron on Monday.

It is reported that some of Buckner's men attacked the Union camp on Mud River, forty miles from Bowling Green, under Col. Hawkins. The Confederates were badly whipped, and the Union men were coming to Col. Hawkins' aid from all directions.

Arrival of the Steamer Brooklyn--Capture of a Prize.

New York, September 28.—The United States steamer Brooklyn, of the Gulf Squadron, has arrived from the mouth of the Mississippi for repairs. She reports the capture of the bark Mesco, from Rio, with a cargo of coffee for New Orleans. A prize-crew had been put aboard of her for Philadelphia.

Naval Intelligence.

Boston, Sept. 27.—The gunboat Mohican, which arrived at this port to-day, reports the Constellation sailed from Loando on August 11th for home; the steamers San Jacinto and Mystic also sailed on the 10th for home, and the storeship Relief was to sail in a few days.

Movement of Ohio Troops into Kentucky.

Cincinnati, Sept. 27.—The Thirty-fifth Ohio regiment took possession of Cynthiana, Kentucky, last night, and this morning the Fourteenth Ohio regiment crossed the river, and embarked on the Kentucky Central Railroad for the interior of the State.

Steamer Ashore.

Albany, Sept. 28.—The steamer Francis Skiddy is reported ashore two miles above in a critical state.

Military Movements in Kansas.

Wyandotte, Sept. 21.—Acting Governor Root has issued an order that every man between eighteen and forty-five shall enroll himself on the Militia, and each company be ready for immediate marching orders.

Destructive Break in the Erie Canal.

Rochester, New York, Sept. 27.—A destructive break occurred this forenoon in the high embankment of the old portion of the Erie Canal at Holley, Orleans county.

The whole embankment was swept away. The bottom of the canal is also gone out to the depth of eighty feet.

Dams will be constructed at the junction of the old canal, which will probably take two or three days. Navigation can then be resumed.

It is feared that the track of the Niagara Falls Railroad is damaged, and a grist mill destroyed.

Nomination for the State Senate.

Frederick, Sept. 28.—The Union Convention of Frederick county met here this morning. The meeting is very large, and the best feeling prevailed. Grayson Eichelberger has been nominated for State Senator.

Effects of the Gale.

Mauch Chunk, September 28.—The trestle work on the top of Mount Pisga on the Grantly road has been blown entirely away by the gale.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Arrests for Passing Counterfeit Money.—On Saturday last Capt. James, of the Eastern district police, received information that strangers were in the city, who were plentifully supplied with counterfeit money, and had succeeded in passing some. The bank bills were on the "Citizens Bank of Delaware," and the counterfeit coin were half and quarter dollars. Lieut. Nicolai and Sergeant Smith were charged with the detection of the scoundrels, and after a four hours' labor succeeded in arresting some of the parties. A few days since, two women named Julia Geeon and Mary Olde, arrived in this city from Philadelphia, and stopped at a boarding house kept by a man named Smith, on Eastern avenue, near Broadway. They did not appear to have any particular business to attend to, and were occasionally visited by a strange man. The women were traced from Smith's to the house of a man named William Moran, on Little Monument street, near Moore alley. An investigation brought to light the fact that Moran had used some of the counterfeit bank bills to pay his rent. He was accordingly arrested, and also the women, and taken to the Eastern District police station. The officers then proceeded to Smith's boarding house, and on searching the baggage of the women about fifteen dollars in counterfeit coin was discovered and taken possession of. The pieces are badly executed, are very light, have a yellowish appearance, are badly milled, but have a clear ring, well calculated to deceive. These women, no doubt, are not the principals in the scheme to flood the city with base coin. It is supposed that the strange man who visited the women at Smith's is the principal in the matter, and he is still at large. Justice Griffin committed Moran and the women to jail. The police are still busy in ferreting out the accomplices, and will no doubt succeed in arresting others.

Highway Robbery.—About 10 o'clock on Friday night last an attempt at highway robbery was made upon Mr. W. G. S. Kirk, of which the following are the particulars: Mr. Kirk lives near Govanstown, and was driving out North street, near the Belvidere bridge, *en route* for home, when the bridle of his horse was seized and his money demanded by one of two men who jumped out from the side of the road. Mr. Kirk dealt his horse a violent blow with his whip, which caused the animal to make a plunge so suddenly as to throw the highwayman to the ground, and Mr. K. made his escape, not however until a revolver had been twice fired at him.

Threatening to Shoot.—At an early hour on Saturday morning, a man named Michael Clarke entered the drinking saloon, No. 38 Centre Market Space, and demanded liquor. After drinking he refused to pay for it, when the bar-keeper, John W. Thompson, insisted on payment. Clarke drew a revolver, drove Thompson out of the house, and pursued him in the street. Fortunately a policeman came up and arrested Clarke and took him to the Central police station, when Justice Hiss committed him to jail for Court.

Further Examination.—A further examination of the case of Charles Smith, one of the sailors charged with being concerned in the revolt on board the brig Monticello, in which Captain Burnham was seriously injured, was held on Saturday afternoon. The evidence elicited was of a character sufficient to justify his being held for trial, and United States Commissioner Hanan accordingly committed him to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Gave Bail.—Mr. William H. Hiss, who was arrested and committed to jail a few days since to answer a charge of treason, upon which he had been presented by the Grand Jury of the United States [illegible] Saturday morning, who released him upon producing bail in the sum of $40,000 to answer. He was taken in his own recognizance for $20,000, and Messrs. Jacob Hiss, Jr., and James Hiss entered for the remainder.

Taken Out on Stipulation.—Messrs. Pendergast Brothers on Saturday made application to the United States District Court to take out on stipulation the schooner Seeing and cargo, which had been seized on last Thursday night, by U. S. Marshal Bonifant. The District Attorney consenting, the owners gave security in the sum of $7,000 to await the issue of the trial of the case before the Court.

Water for Camden Station.—For some days past workmen have been engaged in the introduction of pipes into the Camden station of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with a view of facilitating the delivery of water to the troops which pass through on their way to Washington, and for other purposes. Heretofore the water used has been obtained by considerable labor, which will now be dispensed with.

Gambling on Sunday.—Charles Saunders, Solomon Birkhead and Charles Deacons, were yesterday morning taken into custody upon the charge of gambling on Sunday in a house on Elbow lane. They were arraigned before Justice Showacre, who committed them to jail in default of payment of the fine which he imposed.

Arrest.—On Saturday Hiram Ekel, Fountain Morgan and John Rosiskell, were arrested, on no particular charge, and committed to jail. It is supposed that they were arrested for political offences, and will be held to answer before the U. S. Grand Jury.

For Court.—Edward Burns and George Sunderland were on Saturday arrested upon the charge of assaulting S. S. Linch with a knife. They had an examination before Justice Logan which resulted in their being fully committed for court.

Runaways.—Two negroes, named Henry and George Bond, were on Saturday taken into custody upon the charge of being runaways from citizens of Harford county. Justice Logan sent them to jail to await further orders.

Secretary to the Mayoralty.—Robert M. Brown, Esq., brother of Mayor Brown, has been appointed Secretary to the acting Mayor, John C. Blackburn, Esq., vice D. Harris Blanchard.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CRIMINAL COURT—Judge Bond.

Archibald Stirling, Jr., State's Attorney, prosecuting. The following business occupied Saturday:

Matthew Dolan, charged with throwing stones at the camp of the Seventeenth Massachusetts regiment, was adjudged not guilty.

James Gilroy, charged with fighting dogs on the street, was adjudged not guilty.

Charles Mulligan, charged with an assault, compromised his case on payment of costs.

Alexander Berghold, charged with assaulting James Callender. Case compromised.

Catharine Bockelman, charged with assaulting James Connor with a flat-iron, was adjudged not guilty.

John King, charged with assaulting and beating Andrew Bettenbecker, was sent to jail for one week.

Conrad Schener, charged with assaulting his wife, Barbara Schener. Adjudged not guilty; witness (not answering) to pay the costs.

George Thompson, charged with assaulting Elizabeth Metz; and also for shooting at William Metz with intent to kill. Both cases sent to the Grand Jury.

Mary J. Brown, colored, charged with an assault. Case *stetted*—prosecutrix to pay the costs.

Theodore Robey, charged with disorderly conduct in the street. Sent to the Almshouse, being *non compos mentis.*

Nicholas Carter and John Martin, charged with assaulting John Kelly. Cases compromised.

James E Mitchell, colored, charged with assaulting and beating Jeremiah Boston and cutting him with a knife. Jury trial prayed.

William Ruck, charged with threatening to stab John Jacob with a knife. Sent to jail till Monday.

Elizabeth Thomas, charged with assaulting and striking Catharine Helm. Case dismissed.

Adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

U S. DISTRICT COURT—Judge Giles.

United States *vs.* schooner Arcola. Before reported. Argument concluded.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Marshall.

Christopher Blum *vs.* John Kingsley. Appeal from McAllister. Dismissed.

SUPERIOR COURT—Judge Martin.

Butterfield, &c., *vs.* Malcolm, garnishee of Cole. Attachment on judgment. Motion to quash. Under *curia.*

Assignment for to-day from 772 to 814 inclusive.

The Yelverton Marriage Case.—The commission for taking proof in this case has terminated in Newry in rather a queer fashion. The counsel for Mrs. Yelverton required that the Major should be produced in order to be identified, as several of the witnesses had made mistakes in reference both to the lady and gentleman. The Major's advisers did not produce him for that purpose, and moved the commissioner to adjourn the examination to a future day. This motion of the Major's counsel was granted by the commissioner against the remonstrance of the lady's advisers, who stated that the protracted proceedings in the suit were impairing her health, and overwhelming her with costs which she could not bear, and that unless she were protected by the Court she must, in despair, abandon her suit. Apparently the proceedings in this cause will never terminate.—*Freeman's Journal.*

WAR ITEMS.

From the Washington Sunday Morning Chronicle.

Munson's Hill Taken.

In the afternoon yesterday our reporter made a run through the lines of the army of the Potomac from Chain Bridge to Alexandria. The commander of the army went over at 4 o'clock, accompanied by his staff. Immediately on arriving at Fort Corcoran, the centre and right wing of the army was put in motion, and marched forward to Munson's Hill, with batteries, cavalry, &c. Brigadier General Wadsworth's division was in advance, supported by General Keys' command. The main body of the army advanced on the road to Ball's Cross Roads. All the avenues were filled with solid columns of cavalry and infantry, moving forward with a steady tread to lively music.

The men were in a joyful mood, and those who had been left as invalids in camp were up and with their rifles following the army. Upton's Hill, where fortifications had been commenced by the Confederates, have been evacuated. The army passed on and took possession of Munson's Hill, the enemy having beat a retreat. Our men took possession of the hill and will hold it, together with all the advanced positions of the Confederates.

A detachment of the New York 14th regiment, Colonel McQuade, by a flank movement in the rear of Munson's Hill, cut off and captured a wounded officer, a lieutenant and six privates. The officers and men were brought into Fort Corcoran, and one of them being wounded, was brought over to the Georgetown Hospital.

Special Despatch to the New York Evening Post.

Navigation of the Potomac Closed.

Washington, Sept. 28.—The Confederates have fulfilled one of their threats at last. They have declared their intention to obstruct the passage of the Potomac river, and have diligently erected batteries and cleared the woods from the Virginia shore, so as to command a full sweep of that stream.

So effectively have their measures been taken, that vessels can no longer pass up or down without undergoing a destructive fire, and the navigation of the Potomac is now actually closed. The stoppage, however, will probably be but a temporary inconvenience, for the Government will doubtless take immediate measures for re-opening navigation.

Information has been received here to the effect that the enemy declare their intention to destroy the large war steamer Pensacola, now at the Washington Navy Yard, when she attempts to go to sea.

Large numbers of suspected persons in this city have been confined, by order of the government, in private houses on Pennsylvania avenue.

There are four thousand horses yet remaining in the Government stock yard in this city.

A Catholic journal in Baltimore, now known as the *Express*, is out to-day with strong articles for the Union. Its editor is a relative of Archbishop Hughes.

Thirty-six Confederate prisoners from Western Virginia are in custody at Cincinnati. Twelve of them are anxious to have it understood that they never took up arms against the Government. The prospect of a long imprisonment does not please them.

From the Wash. Cor. of the N. Y. Times.

The Cow-Bell Dodge.

The Confederates have resorted to an ingenious way of luring our men into their snares. It is known as the "cow-bell dodge," and it was very successful for a time, especially with newly arrived regiments, companies of which were placed on picket for the first time, approaching within thirty or forty rods of our outposts and concealing themselves in the woods they commence the irregular tinkle of a cow-bell. The uninitiated picket, not suspecting the *ruse*, and not yet reconciled to drinking his coffee without milk, goes out to obtain a supply from the supposed cow of some Virginia Confederate, flattering himself that he has got a "big thing on Secesh." Not until he finds himself surrounded by a half-dozen or so armed Confederates does he learn his mistake. In Richmond are nearly a dozen of our soldiers who are probably now regretting their ready credulity and appetite for milk.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

MOVEMENTS IN MISSOURI.

Reports from Jefferson City.

Jefferson City, Sept. 24.—It is thought by many persons here that Jackson went through the miserable farce of calling the Legislature together at Lexington yesterday, for the purpose of passing the ordinance of secession. There are one hundred and eighty-two members of the Legislature, and probably not more than forty or fifty could have been present.

It is believed by some parties here that McCulloch, Rains and Harris will march on this point, and Price on Booneville, simultaneously.

The bridge over the Lamine was completed this morning, and trains will hereafter run through to Sedalia.

Col Ellis' regiment of 1st Missouri Cavalry arrived this afternoon. They have encamped here. The Henry D. Bacon and Daniel G. Taylor arrived [illegible] this afternoon, loaded with troops.

A gentleman who arrived here [illegible] from Sedalia, has many particulars of Price's army, and the surrender of Lexington.

Price says he had nearly thirty thousand men at Lexington when the engagement began, and that they were all well armed, having received weapons from McCulloch, who was rumored to have been in Barton county, on the 15th, with twenty-five thousand men, hastening forward to join Price's forces.

Another report was, that McCulloch had 11,000 men, with twelve pieces of artillery. He further states that he learned Harris, with 8,000 men, was, last evening, eight miles west of Georgetown, and encamped there, and that Colonel Eads left Sedalia this morning with forty or fifty cavalry at double quick.

It was reported that 3,000 of Major Sturgis' command, while going to reinforce Mulligan, were surrounded by 5,000 of Rains' men, attacked near Springfield, and 500 of Sturgis' troops killed.

The locality of Major Sturgis' force was made known by the interruption of a messenger from him.

A rumor is current that Sam Houston had entered Arkansas with twenty-one thousand Confederates—doubtless a canard.

Price, it is rumored, declared that he wanted no more men from the Southern Confederacy.

Great activity has continued in Jefferson all day, and it is supposed that a general battle—the severest yet fought in Missouri—will occur in a few days in Pettis county.

Gen. Price is reported to have fifteen hundred baggage wagons.

Some 700 Unionists at Tuscambia and Gen. Hunter and his command at Rolla have been ordered to Jefferson, and will arrive to-night.

It is believed in military circles here that McCulloch and his men have made a junction with Price's army.

Correspondence of St. Louis Democrat, Sept. 24th.

Jefferson City, Sept. 24.—McCulloch is making forced marches to form a junction with Price. His course is very erratic and meandering, as it is his policy to keep out of the reach of the Federal troops, and to make a sudden swoop with Price.

He may go a hundred or two hundred miles out of his direct path in order to do so. If strong enough, he will make an attack on the capital.—His force is reported at 23,000 men, well armed, drilled, and with fine artillery. His troops are Texans, Louisianians, Mississippians, Tennesseeans, and Arkansas men. They must not be underrated, as they are all said to be well-disciplined and desperate men who know that if defeated all chances for retreat are cut off.

Jackson's men are mostly mounted. Their arms are double-barrelled shot-guns, mingled with the old-fashioned rifle. The steamers Graham and Northener will, I am informed, proceed on up to Lexington. Some eight or twelve steamers are said to be behind them with troops.

Major General Fremont is expected here to-day. General J. C. Davis is to go forward to-day to take command of our troops above here.

The steamer Iatan has just arrived from Booneville. She reports that the troops sent up on the Desmoines and White Cloud are encamped there, and that there are no Confederates or Confederate batteries this side of Cambridge or Brunswick, above Booneville. However, a severe fight is expected at either Cambridge or Brunswick, before our troops and steamers can pass. The steamers are well supplied with artillery, and our troops are of sufficient force, if necessary, to disembark and wipe out the Confederates in the rear.

The troops sent up by railroad from here for the last few days, are encamped at Sedalia and Syracuse, when Gen. Davis will take command and move rapidly on Lexington via Boonville.

From the Philadelphia Press, Sept. 26th.

Mount Vernon to be Confiscated.

An effort is being made by parties in this and other cities, to induce the Government to confiscate the Mount Vernon estate, with the hope of realizing moneys of which they were defrauded by the bad management of the Association. The business matters of the fund were very loosely conducted. A man named G. T. Devereux swindled the fund to a considerable extent—afterwards absconding.—Devereux was employed by Miss Pamela Cunningham, the Regent, to engrave the "Record," and certain other publications auxiliary to the uses of the Society. Being an accomplished penman, he forged Miss Cunningham's signature so skilfully, that G. B. Riggs, the Washington banker and treasurer of the Society, was repeatedly imposed upon. The Society is thought to have lost about $12,000 in this way. A number of brokers on Third street, likewise deceived, honored the forged checks, and one was swindled to the amount of $4,000. These latter parties, with a view of securing indemnity, propose that the Government shall confiscate Mount Vernon, inasmuch as the titles to the same are held by Secessionists, and Miss Cunningham, also a Secessionist, adheres to the fortunes of South Carolina. To the latter lady's carelessness the losses are due. Devereux understood her habits of business, and made them subservient to his schemes. He was, however, even when detected, suffered to go unpunished, whereas prompt appeal to the authorities would have secured him, and saved the money.

Mount Vernon is now virtually the property of the Confederates. If confiscated and sold, it could not fall to worse hands than at present, and it is improbable that Miss Cunningham, with her treasonable proclivities, will relinquish any part of the funds voluntarily contributed by the women of the North.

Devereux is said to have gone to Europe, but many believe that he is hidden away in Philadelphia. His swindling operations netted him more than $100,000, and his known parsimony will probably direct him in investing it.

He forged to the extent of $30,000 upon the late Mrs. Gaunter, whose losses are supposed to have induced her death.

Letter from Gen. Fremont.

St. Louis, Sept. 27.—The following will appear in the *Democrat* to-morrow:

Just before leaving the city, General Fremont wrote a letter to a friend in New York. We have succeeded in obtaining a copy, which, as it relates to public affairs, and possesses at this time great interest, we commit no impropriety in laying it before our readers:

St. Louis, Sept. 26.

My Dear Sir: I leave at 8 o'clock in the morning, and send you this hurried note in the midst of the last arrangements before starting.

We have to contend with an enemy having no posts to garrison, and no lines of transportation to defend or guard, whose whole force can be turned at will to any one point, while we have from Leavenworth and from Fort Scott to Paducah to keep protected.

I wish to say to you that though the position is difficult, I am competent to it, and also the enemy in the field; I am not able at the same time to attend to the enemy at home. It is a shame to the country, that an officer, going to the field, his life in his hands, solely actuated by the desire to serve his country and win for himself its good opinions, with no other object, should be destroyed by a system of concentrated attacks utterly without foundation. Charges are spoken of when there are none to be made.

What is the object of the repetition of these falsehoods except to familiarize the public mind to the idea that something is wrong? Already our credit, which was good, is shaken, in consequence of the newspaper intimations of my being removed. Money is demanded by those furnishing supplies.—To defend myself would require the time that is necessary to, and belongs to, my duty against the enemy.

If permitted by the country, this state of things will not fail to bring on disorder. I am an exponent of a part of the force of the nation directed against the enemy of the country. Everything that is directed against me is directed against it, and gives its enemy aid and comfort. My private character comes in only incidentally. I defend it because naturally his reputation is dear to any man, but only incidentally. This is the foundation of many of my acts, and will be if I stay here. Everything that hurts, impedes, or embarasses the work intrusted to me, I strike at without hesitation. I take the consequences. The worst that can happen to me is relief from great labor.

Yours truly, John C. Fremont.

The President and Gen. Fremont.

The Springfield (Ilinois) *Journal*, the home organ of President Lincoln, edited by his nephew, administers a strong rebuke to those Republican journals who oppose the President and sustain Gen. Fremont. In alluding to the Chicago *Tribune*, a type of this class of journals, it says:

"The *Tribune* seems to be bent on mischief. Its abuse of President Lincoln for his order, modifying Fremont's proclamation so that it shall conform to the law, is sweeping and without qualification. It takes emphatic issue with the Government, and is doing all it can to weaken and destroy public confidence in its war policy. It may not be aware of the fact, but it is dividing instead of uniting the people. It is giving aid and comfort, not to the Government, but to those who would be glad to see treason triumph. The dictatorial spirit with which it tells Mr. Lincoln on what principles and with what policy this war shall be conducted, and its intolerence of any other than its own views, are decidedly refreshing."

The Military at Cambridge.

Up to Thursday last, the full Delaware regiment of volunteers, Col. Wharton, was encamped near Cambridge. The regiment numbers nearly 800 men. On Thursday last two companies of this regiment were transferred to Easton, Talbot county. The Wallace regiment, now in process of formation, is also encamped on a lot near Cambridge. There are at present encamped there, fragments of several companies, numbering in the aggregate about 350 men. Recruits are not coming in as fast as could be desired. The staff officers have not all been appointed yet. Mr. Rastall, late clerk to the commissary department at Fort McHenry, has been appointed Adjutant.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

Delaware Defences.

We have heard, with a great deal of satisfaction, that the energetic representations of the public press and the personal influence of a deputation of citizens, have aroused the Government to the necessity of looking to the Delaware defences. But even what is now proposed is far from being enough. Fort Mifflin is to be put in defensible order, and when our readers hear that upon examination every gun in the fort was condemned, they may form some conception in what condition our defences were. But, so far as we hear, little or nothing is intended to be done to Fort Delaware, which has always been considered our chief defence, and which is now in very bad condition. It never was very strong; the walls have been built far thinner than usual with such fortifications.—The weakness of our Delaware defences is probably far better known to the enemy than to our citizens, inasmuch as an excursion boat proceeds to Fort Delaware every week from Wilmington. For the go and return, may roam all over the fort, inspect its defences and its strong and weak points. We may, therefore, speak without hesitation of what is needed, as it is probably only those who are most concerned that are ignorant of it.

1st. The chief defence of the river, Fort Delaware, is built on a defective plan, and did not meet the necessities of defence even before the late improvements in artillery. Like Fort Sumter, it has a weak side, from which it is peculiarly exposed to attack.

2d. Were Fort Delaware even as strong as it ought to be, it is not a sufficient defence for the channel. A distinguished military officer who was at one time stationed there, was in favor of erecting one or more Martello towers at a point on the Delaware side. [A Martello tower is a small but very strong circular tower, mounting one large gun only. Its door is raised some distance above the ground, and is entered by means of a ladder, which can be drawn in in case of an attack. On the English coast there is in one place a series of twenty-six such towers at short distances.] It is needless to say that this recommendation to the Government has been so far disregarded. As a Martello tower mounts but a single gun, it is probable that a series of such towers at short distances would be advisable.

3d. A farm was bought on the Jersey side, with the intention of erecting fortifications upon it, to co-operate with those on the Pea-Patch; but, so far, no stone has been laid upon them.

4th. The breakwater should also be fortified. In threatening weather vessels take positions to be protected by it, and it should be placed in a condition to drive off privateers.

Few of our citizens, we think, but will be surprised at this brief exposition of the neglected state of our river defences. For many years past all appropriations in Congress for the protection of eastern cities have been resisted by all parts of the country not immediately interested, while, at the same time, money has been squandered upon custom-houses hundreds of miles from the sea, and in the erection of extravagant piles of buildings at Washington. The Southern States have been treated very differently. With half the white population, they have had twice as much expended in this way, or just four times their share.

Not one day should now be lost in the erection of such fortifications as may make our river secure against any armament that France or England may fit out. These nations have between them five-and-twenty steel-plated war vessels, and our relations with those nations are far from re-assuring. When an open rupture comes, if it should come, it will be too late to commence fortifying. It is late now, but not too late, if activity and energy be employed. Our citizens may compel attention to this need, if they are really in earnest about it. It is true that this is a matter which should require no urging; but it has been overlooked, and will continue to be unless Philadelphia takes up the matter in earnest. Although New York is far better provided than we are, nevertheless new works are in progress there, and everything is being done to make the harbor impregnable. Will not our citizens look to this?

Alarm in Cincinnati.

Citizens of Cincinnati are growing apprehensive in regard to the safety of that city. The *Gazette* says the possibility of an attack, felt there for some time past, is now "a very imminent probability," and calls on all capable of bearing arms to prepare themselves. It says:—

Louisville is now in danger. Who, a fortnight ago, would have said that Louisville was any more exposed than Cincinnati? It is not so much exposed to an enemy, because it is not commanded from any of its surroundings. But a few miles from us, on the other side of the river, is one of the most rabid Secession towns, whose people have torn up the rails of the road between Lexington and Covington, and stopped the rolling stock at the Southern end of the road. They are doing everything in their power to invite and aid a Confederate raid upon this city. A town on the Ohio river below Louisville is already in possession of the Confederates, and throughout Kentucky the Union forces are held on the defensive.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Sept. 27.

The heavy barbette guns now in the city were being placed in position on the hills across the river yesterday, for the protection of our city, Covington and Newport.

At Ashcraft's foundry, where a lot of shot and shell has been manufactured for the Government, these shells are now being filled for immediate use.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Times.

From Cairo.

Cairo, Sept. 26.—Captain Stewart's cavalry, seventy-five strong, to day encountered forty of the Confederate cavalry at Lucas Bend, and pursued them into Jeff. Thompson's camp at Belmont. Four of the Confederates were killed, five captured, and many wounded; the remainder escaped to the woods. Our troops captured all the guns and pistols they could bring away. None of our men were injured.

A report that the Confederates were crossing below last night originated from the landing of the gunboat Jeff. Davis below Norfolk, to wood and reconnoitre.

Jeff. Thompson's force is 2,500 strong. Scouts report that Gen. Pillow is still at Columbus.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The Expedition to Charleston.

General Sherman's expedition to the Southern Coast will sail, a Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* says, within three weeks at the farthest. Fifteen or twenty regiments will have the privilege of going to Charleston, as the principal officers in command believe, or to Mobile, or New Orleans, as others conjecture. Gen. Viele's brigade—five regiments now in camp in Washington—will form a part of the force, and will go to Fortress Monroe, to sail thence, within a few days. Gen. Sherman will not strike the only blow on the seaboard.

From the Wash. Corres. N. Y. Times.

Strength of the Confederate Army.

The Government have to-day what seems reliable intelligence, that the Confederate army before Washington is two hundred thousand strong, and that it wants for nothing in the way of the necessities of war. The gentleman who gives this information expresses a confident belief in his ability to prove the facts, and doubtless does believe himself to be well informed.

From the New York World.

Worthless Wagons.

The government agents have condemned over five hundred wagons, now at Perryville, which, having been constructed of unseasoned timber, after standing in the sun a few days have so dwindled and cracked as to be worthless. They were to have cost the government over two hundred dollars each, and the contractor who had them made so carelessly will discover that he has considerably missed the mark this time in trying to cheat the government.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

Bad Horses for Government.

The Pittsburg *Despatch* says:—We learn from a reliable source that authorized agents buying horses in this vicinity for the Government are doing their work most shamefully. Some of the animals purchased present such a sorry sight that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company refused to transport them over their road, fearing that they may die on the way, and the company be made to pay for them. An instance of the rascality practised is thus related to us: A horse was purchased at the market, on Irwin street, the other day for *fifteen dollars*, and subsequently sold to a Government agent for *ninety five dollars!* We also learn that forty-three most miserable looking nags will be sold on Saturday to defray cost of transportation thus far—the inspector having condemned them.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

How to Raise Troops.

The policy of drafting to supply a supposed deficiency in the New York quota, is receiving a thorough discussion both in newspapers and in military circles. Two exactly opposite opinions are maintained with equal zeal. One party, which embraces many professional military men, thinks that a draft would call out a very superior class of soldiers, who will never volunteer, but who would consider themselves bound to serve if the lot fell to them. Reference is made to our own revolutionary times, and to the history of all European countries, to prove that good troops can be made out of conscripts. The other party, theorizing generally upon the subject, urges that impressed soldiers have no patriotism, which is absolutely essential to the success of our arms, and would be sure to run away before the volunteers, who, according to this view of the case, are induced to enlist mainly from patriotic motives. It is understood that Governor Morgan and his advisers are opposed to drafting, not because of any theory of this sort, but because they believe that 25,000 troops can be raised without resorting to a measure which works hard in many individual cases, and to which so much opposition has already been made in advance.

Whether their expectations are well founded, remains to be proved. Upon this point authorities differ widely; but all agree that, whatever may be the prospects for the future, not more than one half of our new quota is at present in camp, and over two months have been required to raise even that portion. Suppose the exigencies of war should call for 25,000 more from this State next November, and 25,000 more in January—then what? Are those numbers to be had under the present volunteer system? It would be a gross self-delusion to believe it. The sooner this is accepted as a truth, the better for the Union cause. What then shall be done? The fact has long been notorious at every recruiting office in this city, that an advance of one month's pay in cash would secure any number of recruits. The same must be true, for similar reasons, in towns and villages throughout the State.

Republican Attacks on the Policy of the Government.

From the Chicago Tribune.

"But is it not a burning shame that New York, New England, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, with the aid of the Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana and Minnesota men already on the Potomac, cannot defend the Capital, and through it their own chief cities, without stripping our army of the West of five thousand troops, in a crisis like this? What is the East doing? Why should they, so rich in men, call on the West? Have we here nothing to do? Is not Cairo threatened? Is St. Louis safe? Is Missouri pacified? Is the *corps d'armee* in New Orleans full to overflowing? Have not the military authorities at Washington heard of Polk, Pillow, Hardee, McCulloch, Price, Rains, Jeff. Thompson and Martin Green, with their sixty-five thousand followers? Is Fremont to be treated as Lyon was? We tell the laggards of the Atlantic seaboard that it is time for them to bestir themselves. They have now got from us of the Northwest nine regiments from Michigan, six from Wisconsin, and one under orders from Minnesota, six from Indiana, and more from her are required, and will soon be on their way; and now from Illinois, in addition to Turchin's and Hecker's infantry—the nineteenth and twenty-fourth—three regiments of cavalry [illegible] go—a total of thirty thousand, to say nothing of the Indiana and Ohio men under General Rosecrans doing good service in Western Virginia. Yet the hard fighting is to be in the Valley of the Mississippi."

The St. Louis *Democrat*, another prominent and influential Republican paper, copies the above, and adds to it the following:

"The meaning or necessity of this action of the Administration has not transpired; but we tell the War Department that, if General Fremont is to be crippled in this manner, the cause of the Union in this State and the West will have to suffer greater disasters than the people can afford to bear. Three-fourths of the towns of the State are in the hands of the Confederates, and the forces under General Fremont are, of necessity, scattered and difficult to handle; and drafts of this kind very much increase the embarrassments under which he labors. The news from Lexington is discouraging, and at almost any moment we may hear of its falling into the hands of the enemy. A large proportion of the very forces ordered to its relief is now on its way to Washington. If Lexington is taken, and the few thousand brave men who are defending it fall into the hands of an overpowering foe, how will the Government escape the blame? We strongly hope for favorable results, but we protest against the strengthening of the secure and populous East at the expense of the weakened and important West."

A Union Meeting in Wheeling.

On September 25 a large Union meeting was held in Wheeling, Va. Gov. Pierpont urged the people to do their duty and said:

"Stay at home, count your money, and you'll all be gone to the devil in six months. [Applause.] If a fund can be raised the 1st Virginia regiment will be full in three days. If that is not done the city does not deserve to be defended. And as to the accessionists, he didn't care what became of them. His own opinion was they ought not to be allowed to stay here. He did not say this in a mob spirit, but they have tried to break up this Government and destroy us, and now, in our hour of peril, how in the name of God do they expect us to protect them. Talk about your *habeas corpus* and constitutional law! I am in favor of constitutional law as long as the rebellion can be put down by its observance, but whenever it becomes necessary to walk over constitutions to suppress this thing I am going to walk over them."

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Cheap Heroes.

There is doubtless truth in the remark, says the Providence *Journal*, made by one of our Western exchanges, that we are given to the weakness of praising our military commanders before they have had an opportunity to show whether they deserve the laudations which we shower upon them. We acknowledge the necessity of heroes. And if we find that owing to our long years of peace we have not enough of them who have been tried on the field, we supply our deficiency by exhausting our vocabulary of superlatives on such other men as we choose to take on trust and to honor in advance. In some cases the honors which men acting as civilians in one department or another have won, have, by the charitable public, been at once transmuted into military honors. Not a few have enjoyed quite a share of military fame founded up on nothing except "every one says he is bound to succeed."

So in one way and another we have doubtless manufactured a good many reputations during the last six months, which will not survive the winter. How many bubbles the affair at Bull Run burst! There is nothing which sifts men like this ordeal of war. No man is so idolized that his fame will withstand the shock which it receives from the proof of incompetency on the field.

How John A. Washington was Killed.—A letter in the Evansville *Journal* gives the following account of the manner in which Col. John A. Washington was killed:

"Last evening, at 4 o'clock, our advance companies got a sight of an officer on horseback. In fact, the sight was so good that out of seven balls fired, *three went through and through* the gentleman. He was immediately stripped of a fine pair of revolvers, gold watch, and a considerable amount of money. The name of 'J. A. Washington' on his gloves and handkerchief is very significant, and when his body was brought in, Dr. Bond, our surgeon, at once recognized him, having known him well. His epaulettes indicate him as their engineer of fortifications. He was out reconnoitering when shot, probably for the purpose of finding a point to shell us from. *He is one of the seven we want* in particular. His remains have just passed on their way out to his friends again. There was found on the deceased a complete description of our whole works, position, &c."

Relief of debtors in Missouri is becoming a subject of general and anxious discussion. One of the means suggested for preventing the sacrifice of debtors is, that the courts shall be adjourned, or that they postpone judgments and executions until next spring, and that the Convention which is to meet next month, shall either suspend the courts or pass a law giving debtors, whose real estate is sold under execution, one or two years to redeem their property. It is said by a writer in the St. Louis *Republican*, that if the above or some other prompt measure of relief is not provided, a very large class of citizens will be ruined, and their estates virtually confiscated to the judgment creditor.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

Rejoicing over the Union Defeat at Washington.—Mesdames Phillips and Greenhow, at Washington, recently released from confinement, made the announcement of the news of Mulligan's surrender the occasion of an illumination of their houses, and other manifestations of rejoicing.

From the London Punch.

BOYS PLAYING AT BLOODSHED.

One would think that a battle-field was a play-ground, and that a battle was somewhat of the nature of a game of football, judging from the sportive manner in which the horrors of war are generally narrated by the gentlemen who witness them. For instance, in describing the battle of Springfield, a correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat* thus writes:—

"The enemy came fresh and deceived our men by bearing a Union flag, causing them to believe Siegel was about making a junction with our forces. Discovering the ruse just in time, our gallant boys rushed upon the enemy, who, with four cannon belching forth loud-mouthed thunder, were on the point of having their efforts crowned with success, and again drove them with great loss down the slope on the south side of the hill."

"Our gallant boys rushed upon the enemy." Why "boys?" Is reciprocal slaughter and mutilation child's-play? Do martial combatants thrust bayonets into one another's stomachs, and shoot each other through the chest with rifle-bullets, knock off their adversaries' heads and limbs, and get their own knocked off with cannon-balls, and exchange bombshells by which, on either side, they are ripped up and torn to pieces, for fun? Are bleeding gashes, crushed limbs, scattered brains merely the diverting incidents of a juvenile pastime? If so, well and good; if not, why "boys?"

When a collision occurs in a tunnel, or when an engine runs off the line, and, two or three carriages being hurled down an embankment, some ten or twenty passengers are consequently smashed to death, and three or four times as many are dismembered and lacerated, do we call the victims and sufferers "boys" and "girls?" If not, why not, so long as it is usual to describe as "boys" adult men engaged in inflicting and receiving injuries which are precisely similar if not more horrible?

Is there, amongst the mass of people, a gregarious kind of tacit understanding that warfare and its occurrences shall be ordinarily mentioned, related, and alluded to, in a vein of merriment, a light semi-jocular style, characterised by that sort of playful fondness for compatriot-belligerents which is evinced in calling them "boys?" Is it generally felt that such levity of expression in narratives of military carnage is advisable for the mutual encouragement of those who may be called upon to engage in it or to contribute to its expenses? The idea, involved in the term "boys" applied to troops in action, that war is only a plucky puerile game, certainly suggests quite a cheerful view of an employment which consists in the interchange of diabolical outrages.

It does not appear to be thought expedient to call a man who goes to the stake, or the block, for his creed or his country, a "boy." Physicians who risk their lives in combating a pestilence, are not deemed suitable persons to be denominated "boys." An army-surgeon who coolly operates under fire, and thus shows more courage than anybody else in the regiment, is the last person in it that anybody would think of styling a "boy." It is, therefore, not necessary to the exertion of bravery that men should be cheered on to run into the cannon's mouth with the thoughtless impetuosity inspiring the sort of hero who is commonly called a "boy," but might with much greater propriety be called a fool.

Anybody endowed with both bravery and brains must object as much to being termed a "boy" as *Coriolanus* did. Juvenile boxers, at Eton and elsewhere, may well enough be applauded as "brave boys;" but in the word "boy" applied to a grown soldier, and in all the rest of the sprightly cant which disguises war's realities, there lurks a very despicable and disgusting humbug.

Brighter Prospects for Italy.—The Florence correspondent of the Providence *Journal*, writing under date of Sept. 3d, says:

Italy has made up her mind not to depend any longer upon the possible payment of any of her bad debts, but to begin business anew on her former generous scale. And it does really seem as if a new career of prosperity and power were opening for the country. The independence and union of the population secured under a liberal government chosen by themselves, it appears certain that the great natural advantages of the different parts of the peninsula must be turned to considerable account. If the new route to Asia, by the canal of the Isthmus of Suez, is opened—of which there is now every probability—Italy will be the country to derive from the change as great profit as any other. Before the discovery of the route to India by the Cape of Good Hope, the commerce of Europe and Asia was carried on through the channels which are now to be re-opened, with the new facilities which modern improvement has supplied.—Such cities as Venice in Italy, and Nuremburg in Germany, bear witness, in their faded splendor, to the wealth which was derived from commerce when it followed the old track.

No countries in the world hold such fine positions for the prosecution of commerce as those of the Latin and Iberian peninsulas. No reason exists why these countries, under an enlightened political and economical system, should not enjoy a renewed prosperity equal to that of other nations. Italy, with the new highway opened, might become the commercial half-way house between the Eastern and Western worlds. Italy is also [illegible] manufacturing industry. There are thousands of hands now idle, which would be busy at a small compensation, if steam and the most improved wheels were introduced, and a market were found for the products of a more varied activity. I can easily imagine that the time will come when some of the vast convents, now nearly empty, will hum with the movement of machinery, either weaving silk or spinning cotton. Of the latter, the island of Sicily is capable of producing an abundance, and of the former, Italy has a surplus for other countries to consume. Besides grain, oil and wine, and many delicate fruits, Italy has also mineral productions. There is an abundance of copper, sulphur and borax; and iron and coal are found, although the mines are very little worked. There is a very good prospect at present that the people here will soon have done with the manufacture of crucifixes, candles, rosaries and the wooden images of saints, and take to more useful employments.

Tit for Tat.—The editor of the New York *Herald* in turning over the files of the London *Times*, found the following description of the British army in the Crimea, as taken from one of Mr. Russell's letters. It is a very good offset to his description of the Federal army after the Manassas exodus:

"On that day (Sunday,) early and late, in all directions, wherever he went, he (our correspondent) found the whole army drunk. The sights he saw, he tells us, were enough to make an Englishman despair of his countrymen. All along the road were men, not only privates, but non-commissioned officers, in every stage of drunkenness. Sobriety was really the exception, intoxication the rule. He was constantly coming on groups of our respectable countrymen figuring disgracefully for the amusement of our more sober, but not less myrthful Allies. The roadside was full of them. The tavern booths of Old Kadikoi were crowded with drinkers, and rang with oaths, obscenity and brawls. Little Kadikoi, hard by the Guard's camp, is quiet enough upon week days, but in the evening, when the working parties come off, and on Sundays, when they have nothing to do, it is as much thronged as the booths on a race course or at a fair, or as the back slums of a seaport town when half a dozen men of war have just been paid off.—Drink, of course, is nearly the sole object of its frequenters; and drink, not in moderation, but to the most beastly excess. "The drunkenness and insubordination of this army," the writer proceeds to say, "are here matter of common conversation and lament. The eldest officers declare that in all their experience they never saw anything to equal it.—There appears to be no means of stopping it. The oat, stone gathering and drill are alike ineffectual.'

A Sensible Custom.—No family does its own washing in Paris. To help the poor, government has long lines of floating wash-houses along the banks of the ever-muddy Seine. Water-wheels, worked by the rapid current, pump the water into troughs, and there are boilers for heating it. The buildings have a second story for drying—apartments with open slats, and also artificially-heated rooms. The smallest charge is made, and a happier set of chatter-boxes is not to be found on the earth. Bathing is provided for by similar floating structures. Every variety of bath up to vapor can be had, and swimming is taught in many of them. These floats are got up in the usual tasteful style of the French people, and approaches are by clean and convenient stone steps, leading down from the quays which border the river each side of the Seine.

The Naval Academy at Newport is rapidly getting under way since the crowd of fashionable people have abdicated that famous seaside resort.—The Aquidneck House and Fillmore House are both quite filled with the students and their friends, and the Board is engaged in examining the new appointees to the Naval School. On the 20th and 21st instant, forty youths were admitted to the Academy, among whom were a number from California, Texas, Delaware, Kentucky and Virginia. The Atlantic House, situated in the most agreeable part of the city, with a fine park in front, has been fitted up in the most elaborate manner for the winter quarters of the students. The present class numbers about seventy.

Mr. Breckinridge on the Wing.—The Louisville *Journal* of the 25th says:

We learn from Mt. Sterling that on Friday morning, about 4 o'clock, a buggy containing two gentlemen and a negro boy, passed through that town, stopping for a few minutes at the house of an ex-official, and took the State road towards the Virginia line.

Several gentlemen met the buggy on the road.—One of the travelers was closely muffled, and whenever they were about meeting any one the negro boy raised himself so as to cover the muffled figure. One of the secessionists in Mt. Sterling revealed the fact on Friday that John C. Breckinridge had gone through on his way to Virginia or Tennessee.

The Hungarian, General Turr, (once with Garibaldi's army,) now a general in the regular Italian army, was matrimonially united the other day to a cousin of the Emperor Napoleon. The present Madame Turr was Mademoiselle Adeline Bonaparte Wyse, who is the daughter of Letitia Bonaparte, and of her unsuccessful husband, Mr. Alfred Wyse, late of Waterford, Ireland. Letitia Bonaparte was the daughter of Lucien Bonaparte, by his second wife, who was the beautiful widow of the French banker Jouberton.

A letter from Munich says:—The work on the grand gateway of the Capitol of Washington is on the point of being terminated in the royal foundry, and in about a fortnight will be publicly exhibited in one of the large rooms of the establishment. It is a work of the grandest style, and the basso relievo representing the principal scenes in the war of independence excite great admiration.