THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL I---NO. 10. BALTIMORE, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Particulars of the Advance Towards Falls Church.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—An officer who witnessed the disaster on Saturday morning attending the advance of our troops towards Falls Church, states that Barns' battery of Campbell's Pennsylvania artillery was immediately in the rear of Mott's battery when the first firing commenced.

The balls coming from the declivity of a hill and a dense woods being on each side of the road, they failed of their purpose, and as a consequence, these batteries escaped injury.

About half an hour afterwards, another alarm happening, Barns' battery were ordered to fire on their rear. They had already loaded their artillery, but being aware that their friends were in that position, refused to fire.

Had they thoughtlessly obeyed the order, the havoc would certainly have been frightful. There is still a mystery concerning the first firing on the advancing column, many believing that it came from a body of Confederate cavalry.

From the South Side of the Potomac--The Position of the Federal Army.

The position of the Federal army is about the same as on yesterday, there being no material change. The day before our forces occupied Falls Church, the Confederates evacuated it with six regiments and four pieces of artillery.

The Federal pickets now occupy one end of the village, and the Confederate pickets the other, both positions being on the Leesburg turnpike. The opposing pickets are not more than a quarter of a mile apart.

From Falls Church, this morning, was seen a Confederate regiment of infantry drilling on the hill beyond the Loudoun and Hampshire railroad. Artillery was also observed crossing the turnpike. To the left of Falls Church, a mile and a half distant, fresh Confederate earthworks are being thrown up on an eminence commanding the village.

A large scouting party started on in the direction of Fairfax Court House, the result of which was the capture of three cavalry horses—also three privates and a lieutenant belonging to one of the North Carolina regiments.

A "contraband" was brought to headquarters at Upton's Hill yesterday. He was the groom of Gen. Beauregard at the time the latter occupied Falls Church as his headquarters.

The "contraband" states that he overheard several conversations between General Beauregard and his officers, and in one instance the General remarked that he was fearful of attacking the Federal troops opposite Washington, owing to the fact that by so doing he would unnecessarily sacrifice so many lives, but would fall back, and within six miles of Falls Church he would be happy to welcome the United States forces with bloody hands to hospitable graves.

About noon, to-day, a man was arrested in the woods, near Falls Church, on suspicion of being a spy. He could give no satisfactory account of himself.

The wanton destruction of property in the neighborhood of Falls Church, by the Federal troops, still continues. Among the houses burned to-day, was that of Major Nutt, together with his barns and outhouses; the adjoining residence of Dr. Bowen, who is now a surgeon in the rebel army, and the dwellings belonging to Nicholas Felvey's estate, with one exception. The residence of Murray Mason, on Murray's Hill, was burnt early this morning.

The amount of property destroyed yesterday and to-day cannot be less than $50,000. With a view to check these outrages, the commanding officers have issued verbal orders to shoot down any man who may be caught in the incendiary act.

Among the killed yesterday morning during the unfortunate collision, in addition to those heretofore mentioned, were John McGuise and private Williams, of Company I, 1st Pennsylvania dragoons. The same company also lost three horses.

The conduct of Gen. Baker's California regiment and Col. Baxter's Fire Zouaves, under the trying circumstances considering they were undisciplined troops, was admirable. Gen. Baker was absent at the time in Philadelphia arranging for another regiment to attach to his brigade, and was only apprised of the disaster by Col. Owens, who left Washington for that city yesterday afternoon, the command of his regiment devolving on another officer.

The Confederates have always denied losing men in the skirmish at Lewinsville, on the 25th, but the tombstone of a new-made grave at Falls Church reads as follows:

"W. L. M. N. Scroggs, Butler Guards, Second Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, killed at Lewinsville, Sept. 25th."

Others, it is known, were also killed at Lewinsville, but the body of Scroggs was the only one buried at this place.

On Saturday afternoon, when the Federal army advanced into Virginia, the fortifications at Mason's Hill, were first occupied by a detachment of Capt. Geary's Kentucky Cavalry, under command of Lieut. Martin, and followed by Gen. Wadsworth and staff.

A Government train left Alexandria to-day, with a party of bridge builders, who proceeded as far as Falls Church, on the Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad, repairing all the bridges on the way, and thus opening communication for supplies for the army in that neighborhood.

The Orange and Alexandria railroad is open as far as Accotink Creek, two miles beyond Springfield station, which latter point is nine miles from Alexandria.

The observatory balloon has been advanced to Upton's Hill, a mile and a half this side of Falls Church.

The Difficulty Between Gen. Fremont and Col. Blair.

From facts ascertained here, it appears that, on Wednesday, Gen. Fremont released Col. Blair from arrest, using language in the order tantamount to a defiance of the Colonel to present his charges formally. On Thursday Col. Blair presented the charges formally against Gen. Fremont, in response to the defiance. Thereupon Gen. Fremont immediately arrested Col. Blair and sent him to Jefferson barracks.

On Tuesday night the telegraph was allowed to communicate the fact that Colonel Blair had been released from arrest the previous Wednesday. But the offensive paragraph in the order of release was suppressed, and the fact of Col. Blair's second arrest withheld.

The Army Regulations allow no officer to be arrested for a longer period than eight days without charges being preferred. Gen. Fremont disregarded the regulation in the case of Col. Blair. After this violation of the Regulations, a second arrest for the same cause and without charges, has attracted attention and caused remark.

The great fact in relation to this case is, that Gen. Scott to day ordered the unconditional release of Col. Blair.

It is understood that the Court of Inquiry in the case of Capt. Dore, of the Pocahontas, acquits him of every charge of disloyalty.

Wilson Barstow, Jr., of New York, a Lieutenant in the Volunteers, has been assigned to a position on the staff of Major-General Dix.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, September 29.—Two members of the Naval Brigade were killed last night, one by drowning and the other by falling from a tree while on picket duty. The Confederates last night fired on one of our picket guard at Hampton bridge, and seriously wounded one man.

Gen. Wool and staff have spent the day at Newport-News.

The Young America has brought two prizes from Accomac county.

A fleet of thirteen schooners sailed to-day for Hatteras Inlet.

The steamer S. R. Spaulding is expected from the Inlet to-night, and will forthwith return with the balance of the 20th Indiana regiment.

Arrival of the Steamer Georgeanna from Old Point—Movements of the Fleet—Passengers from Richmond.

The steamer Georgeanna, Captain Wm. Porter, of the Bay line of steamers, which left here on Saturday night for the regular trip to Old Point, with instruction to keep a sharp lookout for the steamer Louisiana, after hailing that boat reached Hampton Roads before noon on Sunday. There were not less than six hundred sailors and soldiers at the newly constructed wharf awaiting the arrival of the boat, whilst there were many officers and soldiers of the Fortress anxiously looking out for letters, packages, &c.

One of the most important movements in the naval line is the augmentation of the invading fleet, which for the past month has been in operation off the coast of North Carolina. On Sunday the ramparts of the Fortress were crowded to witness the departure of the steam vessels with their tows, all bound for the coast. After dark the steamer Monticello and the steamer Stars and Stripes left, having in tow the schooners Wm. L. Jones, Augustus Holly, Hero and Patriot. Previously there had left three steam vessels with ten schooners in tow.

On Sunday afternoon the frigate Congress, of sixty guns, recently from the coast of Brazil, was towed up from Hampton Roads by a small steamtug between Pig Point (Confederate) and Newport News Point, for the purpose of assisting the Cumberland, of 24 guns, in guarding the mouth of the James river and preventing the least communication between Richmond and Norfolk. At daybreak on Sunday morning another schooner succeeded in passing along and getting safely south of Newall's Point.

The little steamtug Young America, which brought in the two schooners, has already performed good service, and the freight of the two, consisting of corn and potatoes, would be confiscated for the good of the United States.

Among the steamers in port on Sunday night were the St. Lawrence, Captain H. Y. Purviance, the frigate Minnesota, of 40 guns, under the command of Captain Marcer, the frigate Congress, and the Cumberland.

The Roanoke of 40 guns, the sloop-of-war Jamestown, 22 guns, and the sloop-of-war Dale had all sailed for sea.

On Sunday there were not less than two hundred naval officers at Old Point, some of whom have not had the pleasure of rambling over land for a long time, and seemed to enjoy the privilege exceedingly.

Subscriptions to the National Loan.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—The Bank Presidents to-day voted unanimously to take ten millions of the second fifty millions of the national loan. Over $1,300,000 was bid to-day, at and above par for the new Massachusetts 6 per cent. loan of one million.

From Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 30.—The *Journal* has reliable evidence that General Zollicoffer, with a force of Confederate troops, has taken Manchester, Clay county, with great destruction to the property of Unionists.

The Kentucky Legislature.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 26.—In the House Mr. Andrews, from the Judiciary Committee, reported, among other things, that the committee do not believe that Congress has transcended any of its powers in the imposition of the tax to protect the Union. The committee were discharged from the further consideration of the subject—67 against 13.

In the Senate the vote was unanimous.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 28.—The Senate Committee reported that the arrest of Ewing, Silvertooth and Irvin, members of the Legislature, was illegal and unauthorized, and that they had procured their release.

The thanks of the Legislature were voted to Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, for aid in arresting the invasion of Kentucky.

The proceedings in the House were unimportant.

Arrests at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 27.—W. G. Querton, formerly one of the editors and proprietors of the *Courier*, was arrested yesterday for aiding the Southern rebellion.

The turnpike bridge over Green river, near Mumfordville, was burned by Confederates yesterday.

J. B. Archer, captain of the steamboat Commercial, was arrested yesterday, but bailed in $10,000. The boat was also seized, but released on security being given to surrender her on demand to the Federal Government.

Latest from Lexington—Extent of the Confederate Army.

JEFFERSON CITY, September 30.—Some of the officers of Col. Mulligan's command, who have arrived here from Lexington, report that large amounts of ammunition have been found buried in the vicinity of Lexington, including three thousand rounds of loaded shell within Col. Mulligan's entrenchments, which had been deposited there months previous, sent by Governor Jackson from Jefferson City.

The Confederate force at Lexington is represented to be from forty to fifty thousand, and they claim that it will be augmented to seventy thousand within three weeks.

A boat has been sent to Lexington to remove our wounded, Gen. Price having given a permit for that purpose.

The foundry at Lexington is turning out three twelve-pounders per week, and a large amount of shot and shell of every description.

From the Gulf Fleet—A Boat Expedition to Pensacola Harbor—The Privateer "Judith" Destroyed—A Ten-inch Columbiad Spiked at the Navy Yard.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—A letter from the frigate Colorado, at Fort Pickens, states that a boat expedition on the 14th instant destroyed the privateer "Judith" in Pensacola harbor. She was commanded by Capt. Renshaw, formerly of the Federal navy. One of the boats landed at the navy yard, and the crew spiked a ten-inch columbiad.

The U. S. steamer Massachusetts and the sloop-of-war Preble were off Chandeleur Island on the 16th. All well.

Further from the Gulf Squadron.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—The flag ship Constellation arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., on Saturday. Letters by her report the United States war vessels Preble, Marion and steamer Massachusetts at Chandeleur Island and the mouth of the Mississippi river Sept. 16th. The crews had landed on the island, and thrown up batteries and re-lighted the light-house there.

Commander Ball, of the sloop-of-war Marion, died suddenly, and Lieut. Bryan had been detached from the Richmond to succeed him.

The Supposed Privateer.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Two brigs arrived here last week reporting being chased by the pirate schooner, which turns out to have been the British schooner Sam, who endeavored to hail them to obtain medicine for Captain Shellnut, who afterwards died of yellow fever.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

REPORT OF THE CITY COMMISSIONERS.—The City Commissioners yesterday presented a report of the money expended by them for the benefit of the working men, of which the following is a summary:

Grading of Webster street:	
Amount of pay roll	$2,759.34
Tools, lumber, &c	192.60
Total	$2,951.94
Amount expended on Jones' Falls:	
By pay rolls	$4,155.11
Tools, lumber, &c	694.72
Total	$4,849.83
Expended on Patterson's Park:	
Pay roll	$7,400.15
Tools, lumber, &c	834.59
Total	$8,235.74

Amount of excavation, as per estimate of City Surveyor (cubic yards) 33,690.

Average haul (feet) 1,134.

Cost of excavation, $7,800.

Cost per cubic yard, 22 cents.

PAYMENT OF TAXES.—This is the last day for the payment of taxes on personal property, and if not paid to day the City Collector is empowered to distrain for them, whenever he may deem that the city's interests demand such a course. Yesterday a petition was presented in the City Council signed by numerous merchants and other persons, asking for an extension of the time until January 1st, 1862. It was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, who will give it prompt attention. During the month of September the amount of taxes paid into the city Treasury exceeds that of the same month of last year.

PRESENTMENTS FOR TREASON.—The Grand Jury of the United States District Court having found a presentment for treason against Mr. Daniel Steever, he yesterday morning gave bail before Judge Giles in the sum of $40,000 for his appearance. Mr. F. C. Crowley entered as security for $20,000, and Mr. Steever was taken in his own recognizance for $20 000.

Mr. William Myers, presented upon the same charge, gave bail in the sum of $10,000. He was taken on his own recognizance for $5,000, and Mr. R. Lemmon entered for the remainder.

THE ARTESIAN WELL AT FORT MCHENRY.—It is stated that the parties engaged in the boring of an artesian well within the walls of Fort McHenry have been successful in obtaining water, which is represented as being of an excellent quality and in great quantity. The masons will at once proceed to "wall up" the sides of the well, and in a comparatively short time it will be finished. It is also asserted that a similar well will be sunk at Fort Carroll, and that the work on it will be commenced forthwith.

SEIZURE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION.—At a late hour on Friday night a squad of policemen proceeded to the armory of the Shields' Guards, on North street, near Baltimore, where they took possession of all the arms and ammunition contained therein, consisting in part of twenty flint-lock muskets, one Harper's Ferry pike, ten bayonets, a lot of belts, cartridge boxes, cartridges and other equipments, all of which were taken to the Old City Hall.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE MAYOR.—The City Council, in Convention last evening, confirmed the following nominations made by J. C. Blackburn, Esq., Mayor *ex-officio*:—For Secretary to the Mayoralty, Robt. D. Brown, vice D. H. Blanchard, resigned; for Keeper of Franklin Square, Ezekiel Morrison, vice S. Stallings, deceased; Malachi Blundell, Lamplighter in the Western District, vice Wm. T. Murray, resigned.

BASE BALL.—A match of base ball will be played this afternoon, on the grounds of the "Pastime" club, Madison avenue, between the "Druid" and "Atlantic" clubs. Both of these clubs enjoy an excellent reputation, and no doubt the playing will be good.

DRIVING SWINE THROUGH THE STREETS.—An ordinance was last evening passed by the City Council, making it an offence, punishable with a fine of five dollars, for any one to drive any swine loose through any street of the city, to wilfully permit them to lie down in any water in the street.

ERECTING A FRAME HOUSE.—William Hissey was yesterday before Justice Showacre, upon the charge of erecting a frame house in violation of a city ordinance. He was fined $10 and costs. He appealed from the decision of the Justice.

OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.—Yesterday morning a man named William Murray was arrested on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences. He was committed to jail for Court by Justice Hiss.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.—The City Council last evening adjourned *sine die*, after a session of one hundred and five days, five of which were in special session.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 30.

FIRST BRANCH.—Present: JOHN BOLGIANO, Esq., Acting President, and all the members except Messrs. Blackburn, (Acting Mayor,) and Naylor.

Mr. YEISLEY presented a petition from Thomas Sprague, asking that his son may have the benefit of an education in the Columbian Institute for the Deaf and Dumb. Referred.

Mr. BLANCHARD presented a petition from the Patapsco Fire Company, asking a remission of taxes. Referred.

Mr. PHELPS presented a memorial from many merchants and other persons of the city, asking an extension of the time for the payment of taxes. Referred.

Mr. CROUT offered a resolution granting permission to David Ball to hang canvass signs on the awning-posts in front of his premises, No. 166 Franklin street. Adopted.

Mr. THOMAS, of the Committee on Health, presented a report with an ordinance prohibiting the stoppage of swine in the streets, while being driven through the city. Passed.

Mr. BOULDEN presented a report from the Committee on Highways with a resolution adverse to granting permission to R. Bennett and others to extend their lots on the south side of George street. Adopted. Also a resolution granting permission to Edward Kirby to sink a well on Gough street in front of his premises. Adopted. Also a resolution appropriating $1,650 for the repair of the tunnel over Harford Run in Central avenue. Adopted.

Mr. CROUT presented a report stating that the accounts of the Committee on Finance have been examined and found correct. Adopted.

Mr. BLANCHARD, of the Committee on City Property, presented a report, with a resolution directing the Comptroller to purchase from James Polk a lot of ground to be added to Battery Square.—Adopted.

A communication was received from the City Commissioners, giving an exhibit of the money expended in giving laboring men employment. Laid on the table.

Mr. BOULDEN presented a report from the Committee on Bridges, with a resolution appropriating $500 to meet a deficit incurred in erecting the bridge over Harris' Creek. Adopted.

Mr. BOULDEN presented a report with a resolution for the enlargement of a sewer on Pennsylvania avenue, near Shield alley. Adopted.

The Branches then went into Convention, after which, without transacting any business of importance, adjourned *sine die*.

SECOND BRANCH.—Pursuant to adjournment the Branch met at three o'clock. CHAS. J. BAKER, Esq., President, in the chair, and all the members present, except Mr. Miller.

In response to a resolution of inquiry addressed to the Warden of the Jail by this Branch, a communication was received from that officer, giving a tabular statement of the number of commitments to and releases from the Jail, from the 1st of January, 1861, to the 1st of July, 1861, with a statement of the grounds of commitment, as well as the names of the Magistrates concerned.

A message was received from the First Branch, communicating a report from the Committee on Accounts, upon the account of the City Comptroller, which represented it as correct. Adopted.

Also a report from the Committee on Health, allowing John C. Greber to keep hogs on his premises, on Fort avenue, near Hill street. Laid on the table.

Mr. ALDRICH moved that a message be sent to the First Branch proposing that when the Council adjourn this evening it adjourn *sine die*. Carried.

From the First Branch a report of the Committee on Health, upon the petition of J. D. Falmestock and others, in relation to driving hogs through the street, was received, with an ordinance in relation to the matter. Passed.

Mr. ROSS presented an ordinance supplementary to an ordinance to restrain certain evil practices and abate nuisances. Passed.

A report of the Committee on Highways with a resolution authorizing the City Commissioners to rebuild the tunnel of Central avenue, and appropriating $1,650 for the purpose, was received from the First Branch and adopted.

Also a report from the same Committee with a resolution adverse to the petition of R. Bennett and others to extend their lots two feet into an alley in the rear of George street.

Also a resolution allowing Edward Kirby to sink a well in the bed of Gough street, in front of his premises.

Also a report from the Commitee on the Accounts of the Commissioners of Finance.

Also a report with a resolution allowing David Ball to suspend two canvas signs in front of his premises, No. 166 Franklin street.

Also a report from the Commitee on City Property, in relation to the purchase of a portion of the ground known as Battery Square. Laid on the table.

Also a report from the Committee on Bridges, with a resolution making an additional appropriation of $500 for the repair of the bridge across Harris' creek.

A committee from the First Branch invited this Branch into convention upon a communication from the Mayor.

A resolution was received from the First Branch authorizing the purchase of a strip of land from Wm. Ortwine for the purpose of widening a sewer. Adopted.

After a vote of thanks to the President, the Branch adjourned *sine die*.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE BOND.

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

John Murray, indicted for the larceny of two coats and a pair of pantaloons, the property of Hy. Littig; also for the larceny of one coat, one pair of pantaloons, and a vest, the property of G. F. Brown, was arraigned and pleaded "not guilty."

Daniel S. Hallock, indicted for the larceny of one rifle, valued at $45, the property of the State of New York, was arraigned and pleaded "not guilty."

William Laughlin, indicted for the larceny of a sum of money, a pair of gold spectacles, and a breastpin, on the 25th of July, the property of Thomas Harkness, was tried before the Court.—Under *curia*.

Francis Cuff, colored, indicted for the larceny of a pair of shoes, valued at $2, the property of Elias Baer, was tried, and a verdict of "guilty" rendered. Remanded for sentence.

Mary Williams, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to be sold within the State for two years.

Jacob Arnold, convicted of the larceny of a hat, the property of H. Marsh, was sentenced to one month's confinement in the penitentiary.

Henry Nicholson, colored, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to be sold within the State for eighteen months.

to two years' hard labor in the penitentiary.

The Court then adjourned till this morning at ten o'clock.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE MARSHALL.

Frederick A. Amos *vs.* John Kunkle. Appeal from Myers. Judgment affirmed.

Samuel Seigel *vs.* Caroline V. Wright. Appeal from Hiss. Judgment affirmed.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE MARTIN.

Thomas Wilson *vs.* the Mechanics' Bank, garnishee of M. N. Falls. Attachment on judgment by confession.

Assignment from 814 to 819 inclusive.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE GILES.

United States *vs.* sixty-five boxes of pikes, nineteen boxes of muskets, seventeen boxes shot and one box of powder, seized within the city of Baltimore. Judgment of condemnation and sale ordered.

United States *vs.* eleven boxes containing carbines, muskets, bayonets, swords, bullets and bullet moulds, also seized in Baltimore city. Judgment of condemnation and sale ordered.

The United States *vs.* five guns, seven gun carriages, and three rammers, seized in the city of Baltimore. Same judgment.

The United States *vs.* three kegs of powder, one box of six pound blank cartridges, thirty-nine six pound balls, one hundred and ninety-two six-pound canister shots, seized in the city of Baltimore.—Same judgment.

CITY CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE KREBS

The State of Maryland *vs.* the Northern Central Railway Company and others. Motion for an injunction and receiver.

SORROWS NEVER COME SINGLY.—We read in a late London correspondence as follows:

It is a remarkable fact that for several weeks disasters of every kind have afflicted the capital of England, where fires and railroad accidents have abounded. The newspapers have adopted the practice of printing sensational headings to denote the more startling facts. From these headings in the *Morning Star*, of Saturday last and to-day, the "situation" may be surmised:

"SATURDAY—*Terrible Railroad Accident—Fatal Consequences—Fearful Fire in London—Fatal Consequences—Inquest on the Disaster of the Brighton Railroad—Fresh Particulars—Accident to the Queen's Escort in Scotland—Another Railroad Accident.*

"TUESDAY—*Shocking Calamity on the North London Railroad—Numerous Cases of Death—Suicide—Assassination at Westminster—Assassination at Birmingham—Result of the Inquest on the Brighton Road.*"

These observations of the English correspondent confirm those which we have so often made on this curious chapter of accidents.

SPECIMEN OF LYING.—There is a good story of a French soldier, who was near his officer at a siege, when the head of the latter was taken off by a cannon ball. Friends of the officer came up, and the brave soldier said, "Yes, gentlemen, he had only time to say to me, 'Take my purse and my watch,' and he was dead." But the story will not stand alone in its goodness, since the last news from America. The unfortunate General Lyon, according to the special correspondent of one of the New York papers, "was shot straight through the head. I asked him whether he was hurt. He said, 'I think not much,' and those were his last words." Lions are tenacious of life, and Yankees are credulous of lies, but this will hardly do. And it is "too bad" that a brave soldier, killed in service, should furnish the subject of a ridiculous paragraph to a lying penny-a-liner. We don't wonder that the New York *Herald*, though itself *Mendax in Excelsis*, is begging the authorities to put the press down.—*Punch.*

DUMAS'S LAST.—Alexander Dumas has turned pork merchant in Naples. His shop is in the most conspicuous and frequented part of the town; it is gilded and furnished with great splendor, being adorned with pictures whose themes are taken from the works of the great romancer. His sign is "The Three Guardsmen;" and inside, beautiful girls sell sausages and hams, and tarts in la Tour de Nesle. These girls were at first dressed in fancy costumes so contrived that they scarcely seemed to be dressed at all. So the young men of Naples hastened to Dumas's shop to buy ham and sausages, and the police deeming it unnecessary, for the purpose of the pork trade, that so great an affluence of charms should be displayed, required the shop girls to wear a garment better adapted to the object for which clothing was devised by our first parents in Paradise. It is stated that if the police of Naples thought itself obliged to interfere, the disbabille of the assistants of Dumas must indeed have been complete.

INCENDIARY CANNON SHOT.—A letter from Toulon states that a decisive trial took place there with newly invented incendiary cannon shot, with complete success. The Dromadaire, which served as a target, presented the appearance of one immense blazing furnace. The heat was so great that it was impossible to approach the ship within 100 yards, and it was consequently impossible to ascertain the effect of the shot on the interior of the ship. During the night a vast quantity of flah were harpooned which had been attracted by the blaze of light, and who fell victims to this new experiment of fishing by torchlight.

We have received by the overland mail, via London, most distressing advices from Northern India. That terrible scourge, the Asiatic cholera, has again broken out, and carried off a large number of its victims. In one place sixteen were attacked in the morning, and of that number only one was alive in the evening of the same day. The physicians account for the present appearance of the cholera in the failure of the summer crops having been cut off by the heavy rains, and the famine which had prevailed for some months.

WAR ITEMS.

Special

FROM MISSOURI.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON.

$900,000 AND A LARGE AMOUNT OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION CAPTURED.

Reported Capture of General Prentiss.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. FREMONT.

LEXINGTON, Sept. 23, 1861.

Gentlemen—I arrived here on Saturday morning. General Price attacked this city on last Wednesday, and kept up the siege until Friday evening last, at which time Col. Mulligan surrendered.—Some of Price's command urged him to storm the place and take it once; but he said he did not want to lose his men unnecessarily, and would force the Federal force to a surrender by cutting off their supply of water.

The number killed on the part of Price's force is 42; the number of wounded 37. The Federal loss is 172 killed, 237 wounded, and about 4,000 prisoners. Price captured 4,000 stand of small-arms, 2,400 pistols, 1,200 sabres, 1,000 saddes and bridles, 876 horses, 7 pieces of cannon, 2 mortars, and 4 howitzers. Price also got all the money which had been taken to the entrenchments, about $900,000, together with a large amount of clothing, stores, munitions, &c.

The Rebels used hemp bales for breastworks, but the bales are not much injured, and will be returned to their owners to-day. There were a good many houses burned in the town.

Special.

WAVERLY, Mo., Sept. 22, 1861.

Gentlemen:—The Federal troops at Lexington surrendered unconditionally on Friday last—the State troops taking every thing. Among other captures I may mention 4,000 stand of small-arms, 7 cannon, 300 bags of coffee, 300 bbls. sugar—in fact, there were two boat loads of stores taken, and a great many horses and wagons. There are about 30,000 State troops at Lexington. The Legislature, it is believed, will meet there, probably to-morrow, when Jackson will send in his message. The prisoners were released yesterday on parole, and sent to the north side of the river. All the officers were retained in custody.

The State forces made breastworks of hemp bales, piling the latter one upon another until they overtopped the fortifications. About sixty negroes that had run off from their masters were taken at Lexington. Their masters came in after the battle and took them home. Several free negroes took part in the fight and are to be shot. There is great excitement throughout this portion of the State.

SEPT. 25th—11 P. M.—Another railroad accident on the southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad has occurred. It arose from a collision between the trains. Six soldiers were killed.

Special.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 25th, 1861.

Gentlemen—Previous to the surrender of Lexington, Martin Green effected a crossing south of the Missouri river at Glasgow, by capturing the steamer Sunshine with its Federal guard and rebel prisoners. The capture was an important one in other respects, for the steamer was freighted with a large quantity of blankets, arms, &c. I learn that Green has solemnly assured his friends here that—notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary—none of the troops under his command have ever fired upon a train or burned a bridge. Green and his imperfectly armed roaming force of 2,500 men, have been fighting without pay. They are now with Gen. Price.

Lexington has fallen. A prisoner of war of Mulligan's force told a friend of mine last night that Price's men charged on the Federal bayonets with the exception of them, having six and ten-inch

I extract from a Lexington letter of Sept. 24th, received here to-day:

"Mulligan's command is reduced to 1,000 men. I obtained in taking Mulligan's command. It is deemed reliable:

2,400 Minie rifles.
2,400 revolvers.
18 tons of lead and shot.
18 tons powder.
22 cannon.
1,000 horses and mules, or about that number.
Wagons, cattle, provisions, &c., in quantity.
3 steamboats with considerable stores.
$500,000 in specie, taken from the Farmers' Bank of Lexington, buried but discovered.

I think the amount of coin exaggerated. However, the notes of this bank are now thrown out by the St. Louis banks.

General Price released all but the officers and the Home Guard—the latter, no doubt, being nearly all Germans. A rumor, believed here, states that Price, after the capture of Lexington, started two divisions of 4,000 men each up and down the river, and crossing over by means of the steamers to the rear of General Sturgis, captured his whole command without firing a gun. Sturgis, you will remember, was opposite Lexington with about 2,000 men. As Sturgis is an able officer of the regular army, I am not disposed to credit this.

From Federal accounts we have reason to believe that the Rebels have taken General Prentiss and his command in Northern Missouri.

After the capture of Lexington, General Fremont started a fleet of steamers up the Missouri river and continues to send troops to Jefferson city and above as fast as they arrive. I suppose 10,000 men have gone.

There are various and conflicting rumors as to McCulloch's locality. The truth is, no one here knows where he really is. The same difficulty applies to Hardee.

General Fremont is exceedingly popular among the Germans and the extreme wing of the Republican party here, and his removal would create considerable disaffection among them.

Some time since about eighty of Gen. Fremont's body guard—cavalry—fully equipped, left the city suddenly and took to the woods. Where they now are no one knows, but their disappearance has given rise to many surmises.

Since writing the above I have seen a statement of the capture made by Price at Lexington, which estimates the quantity of arms, munitions of war, and stores of all kinds at a much higher figure than I have set down above.

We have also the further rumor that Major Shaeffer, with 500 Federal troops—Germans—were taken prisoners while *en route* for Lexington, and that Shaeffer was killed. Having no means of verifying its truth, I give it to you simply as a current rumor, and nothing more.

'Tis said that General Fremont and Major McKinstry, Provost Marshal, leave to-day in a gunboat for the Missouri. A steamboat man tells me that the gunboat in which they are to embark draws 5½ feet water without guns aboard. If this be true she cannot get up the river.

Special.

IMPORTANT FROM ROMNEY.

CUMBERLAND, Sept. 25.

All is tolerably quiet here. On yesterday, over near Romney, about 20 miles from this place, quite a battle was fought. Federal officers admit a loss of 5 killed and 18 wounded, and claim to have killed 100 of the Rebels. Of course we do not know what the Southern account is. It appears, however, that the Federal troops were driven back from Romney to New Creek, and that the Southern men pursued them with cavalry for some 11 miles.

From Washington Cor. Philadelphia Inquirer.

Wanton Destruction.

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 thousand to forty thousand dollars, including houses, with their contents, but which were untenanted, no distinction being made as to the political character of their owners. These wanton acts will, doubtless, undergo investigation by the military authorities, as they were strongly condemned by General McClellan, who went over to the Virginia side to-day, at an early hour, visiting the various localities recently vacated by the Confederates.

Reported Burning of Fall's Church.

There is a rumor to-night that Fall's Church has been destroyed by fire by our troops. It is highly probable, as they have been engaged firing houses all day. Mason's Hill contains rifle pits, the same as Munson's Hill. No cannon were left there, or signs of any having been there. General McClellan and staff visited Munson's Hill and the surrounding hills this afternoon.

The cool weather we are now having is sensibly felt by the troops, and they have a hard matter to keep themselves warm.

Contrabands--Confederate Diversions.

Five contrabands were brought into Munson's Hill this morning, from Mason's Hill. While the Confederates were retreating they ran away and hid themselves in woods. Our pickets now extend two miles beyond Munson's Hill. The walls of many of the houses in the vicinity of the hill contain caricatures of President Lincoln, and pencil sketches of the retreat of our army from Bull Run.

The Confederates Retreat from Freestone Point—Escape from Richmond.

The Confederates at Freestone Point have beat a retreat. The steamer Yankee returned this afternoon from a reconnoissance, and reports that the flag staff has gone, and that the cannon have apparently been removed. The Yankee ran aground below in the river, and a boat came up and brought the news. This afternoon Michael O'Dougherty, an escaped prisoner, an orderly sergeant of the Sixty-ninth regiment of New York, arrived at the Navy Yard. He left Richmond in company with two others, and escaped on a raft. He was taken up by a boat in the river, and the captain promised to return for others. He left Richmond on the 18th.

From Cor. Philadelphia Ledger.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—I hear, on good authority, that measures will immediately be taken for either the capture or destruction of the Confederate batteries that now obstruct the passage of the Potomac. Why these batteries were not demolished during their erection we have no means of knowing; but now, that the case demands imperative action on the part of the Government, the matter will be attended to in the most effective manner.

The liberation of Ross Winans and Pierce Butler from confinement, without taking the customary oath of allegiance, has been the subject of no little censure against the Administration—as the only reason given for thus dealing gently with them was that, should they take the oath, the large amounts of property owned by them in the South would be confiscated. If such a precedent is to be established, the result cannot fail to be dangerous in the extreme. The Government has a sharp eye on numerous persons in this city, both male and female, who are suspected of open sympathy with the Confederates, and on the first substantial proof they will be promptly taken care of. Pennsylvania avenue is especially under the watchfulness of the Government—many of its residents being the devoted friends of Jeff. and his followers.

From Washington Cor. Philadelphia Inquirer.

Occupation of Nutt's Hill.

Nutt's Hill is also occupied by our troops. McDowell's division, which advanced from Arlington Heights on to Upton Hill, is now strengthened by Captain Pratt's battery, Second Artillery, regulars, and also by Captain Edmunds' battery. A strong fort will be erected on the hill. It is the opinion of military men that the Confederate retreat from Munson's Hill commenced on Friday afternoon. On none of the hills were any ordnance found.

Appearance of Munson's Hill—Arrival of Our Troops.

I was up on Munson's Hill to-day. There were no cannon upon it, nor any signs of them having been there. The hill, on the inside, is encircled by a rifle pit. This is the only fortification there.—From the hill nothing can be seen of the Capitol but the dome. General Wadsworth and Major Judd of the New York 39th regiment, were the first to stand upon Perkins' Hill. Previous to their arriving there, six rebels were seen within the fort. They left as our officers advanced. Gen. Wadsworth riding up to the fort and placing the feet of his horse on the top of its sides, said, as he rose, "charge on them, boys," as though calling to the men behind him to advance. Not a rebel, however, was to be seen. In the stable adjoining the fort, a lot of corn was discovered. The houses in the vicinity of the rebel fortifications had the appearance of having been vacated in a hurry.

Fort Pickens Cor. of the N. Y. Herald.

Particulars of the "Cutting Out."

The readers of the *Herald* will probably remember that the dry-dock, lying at the Warrington Navy Yard, was removed by the enemy several months since, out into the channel and sunk, the object being to intercept the passage of vessels into the bay in case of an engagement. Not content with the disposition thus made of it, a plan was evidently formed to pump out the water, raise and float it further down to a position opposite Fort McRea, where the channel is very narrow, and where, if sunk, it would effectually bar the passage inward of any vessel of size.

On the night of the 31st of August Col. Brown got an inkling of the design on foot, from the unusual stir at the navy yard, the frequent passage of boats to and from the shore, conveying what afterwards proved to be fuel, for the furnaces, to the dock, &c. He plans to defeat the accomplishment of the purpose which the enemy had in view were quickly formed. Selecting one of his most trusty officers, Lieutenant Shipley, he gave him orders to hold himself in readiness with a crew of picked men, to man a boat the following night, cautiously to approach the dry dock, land upon and set fire to it, then retreat as speedily as possible for the fort.

Colonel Brown, in the meantime, made every preparation for a general engagement. He could not believe that the enemy would allow a handful of men to approach so near his batteries, burn the dock, and find their way unmolested back to the fort; and he had fully determined, if the retreating boat was fired upon, at once to open with all his artillery and engage the enemy.

The next day (Sunday) was employed in making preparations. At the fort bombshells were filled and placed convenient to the mortars, the furnaces were filled with fuel, ready to be ignited at a moment's warning, for the purpose of heating cannon balls, and the officers and men were all detailed to their respective positions at the guns.

All day Monday a strong breeze blew from off the Gulf; rain was expected but none fell. Night came on and the sky was cloudy.

A few minutes after "tattoo" (nine o'clock) Lieut. Shipley left the beach in front of the fort in a boat with eleven picked men, rowing noiselessly for the dry dock.

The boat reached the dock without being challenged, was made fast, when the men sprang up prepared to encounter and overcome the sentries who had often been seen stationed