# THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

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SEE FOURTH PAGE.

## LATEST NEWS.

## TELEGRAMS.

### FROM MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 24.—The injunction suppressing the *Evening News* has been removed, and Ramsay, the proprietor, and Griscom, the editor, released, they giving the assurance that they will not print any military movements hereafter, or anything injurious to the interest of the Government.

The *News* has always been a strong Union paper.

Military men here do not regard the simple capture of Lexington as injurious, but, in a mere military point of view, think it to our advantage.

**From Rolla.**

ROLLA, Sept. 23—(Correspondence of the St. Louis *Democrat.*)—Last night Mr. Holland, of Springfield, arrived here, having left there on Friday last. He is the man who took General Fremont's modification of his proclamation through to Colonel Taylor, of the Confederate forces. He reports that Lieutenant Williams, of the Thirteenth Illinois regiment, is on his way here with seven loaded wagons and about fifty wounded men, under charge of Dr. Davis, they having been allowed to leave by Colonel Taylor.

They will probably arrive to-morrow night. This leaves about one hundred and eighty of our wounded yet in Springfield, of which number one hundred would have been able to come to Rolla if there had only been sufficient transportation. Many of the Confederate officers are opposed to allowing our wounded to leave.

Despatches were received on Thursday last at Springfield, by the Confederates, that Mulligan had surrendered without a gun being fired, and the Confederates had taken twenty-nine pieces of artillery, six thousand stand of arms, and four thousand prisoners. Also, that Booneville had been taken, and Price was marching on Jefferson City.

General McCulloch and his force, of about four thousand disaffected Arkansas and Texas troops, was confidently believed to have left the State, going South.

### FURTHER FROM MISSOURI

**Further Particulars of the Surrender.**

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—A special despatch to the *Tribune*, from Quincy, reports that Generals Seigel and Lane had attacked the Confederate General, Price, at Lexington. An officer of the Government heard heavy firing whilst passing Hamilton yesterday. He says he believes that Price is now hemmed in, as Colonel Mulligan was.

Some of Col. Mulligan's men have arrived at Chicago. His whole command except the severely wounded and the officers were ferried across the river on Saturday afternoon. Lieut. Hollinburg is the only officer who escaped.

The Quincy *Whig* says that a Confederate surgeon conceded their loss to be eleven hundred and thirty-four. Four hundred horses belonging to Col. Marshall's regiment, were killed by the Confederate cannon, and some of the Federal soldiers after the surrender killed their horses to prevent them serving the Confederates.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 25.—Gen. Curtis has assumed command in the absence of Gen. Fremont, at the seat of war.

**The Latest.**

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 25.—News from Lexington reports Col. Grove, of the Home Guards, and Lieutenant Colonel White, of St. Louis, killed. A man named Eldridge, from Lexington, is under arrest here as a spy. The papers found on him state that our force at St. Louis was only four thousand.

Ben. McCulloch is marching rapidly to form a junction with Price, with a good supply of artillery. He is now very near Lexington.

Mulligan's total loss was not over 150, and that of the Confederates not more than 300.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**From the South Side of the Potomac--Reconnoissance in Force from Chain Bridge--A Confederate Battery Silenced, and a Large Quantity of Hay, Grain, etc., Secured.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—This morning at 8 o'clock a body of 5,000 infantry, three companies of cavalry, and three batteries, left the Chain Bridge under command of Gen. Smith, for the purpose of making a reconnoissance in the neighborhood of Lewinsville and to obtain forage, etc.

The result of the expedition was altogether successful. Several head of cattle and sheep besides a large quantity of hay, corn, and oats, in wagons employed for the purpose, were brought into camp.

About 2 o'clock this afternoon, while our troops were at Lewinsville, a large party of Confederates, consisting of about five regiments of infantry, a regiment of cavalry and six pieces of artillery, approached from the direction of Falls Church. They opened on our men with their battery, and their firing was immediately responded to by Capts. Griffin and Motts' batteries.

Thirty-five shots, both shell and solid, were fired from our batteries, which soon silenced the Confederate cannon, and the enemy immediately retired to Falls Church. It is not known what damage was sustained on their side. Only one man on our side was slightly wounded by the explosion of a shell.

The object of the expedition having been accomplished, our troops returned to their original position at Chain Bridge, bringing with them a man representing himself as an aide-de-camp to Colonel Steuart, of the Virginia Confederate cavalry, and who was taken prisoner at Lewinsville. He was dressed as a civilian, with the exception of a hat which he procured at Ball Run, originally belonging to one of our men. He was armed with a sabre, revolver and bowie-knife.

While the 24 Michigan regiment were yesterday performing picket duty at Bailey's Cross Roads, a flag of truce was brought in by two Colonels and a Major belonging to the Confederate army at Munson's Hill, asking for a suspension of hostilities between the pickets, which was acceded to by the commander of the Federal forces.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the summer-house of Mrs. Hunter, near Hunter's Chapel, was destroyed by fire, according to the report by our own men.

General McClellan and staff occupied the day in reviewing the troops under the command of General Franklin.

The 9th Massachusetts regiment was to-day presented with a flag from the pupils of the Eliot School, Boston

**Washington Items.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The Quartermaster General to day dismissed the inspectors of horses purchased for the Government. Lieut. Col. Crury, of the Topographical Engineers, has been appointed an Aid to Maj Gen. Wool.

The number of sick and wounded soldiers in the six hospitals of the District is 767.

The Indian Bureau has received information which it considers satisfactory, that nearly all the Indians who have joined the Confederates are half breeds.

Executive orders were issued to-day for closing all the Government offices to-morrow.

### FROM KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 24.—It is rumored that the Nashville and Louisville Railroad at Nolin, 54 miles south of here, has been burnt. There are no Confederates north of that place.

Our pickets are said to be ten miles south of Elizabethtown. Two officers and five privates of Buckner's command were arrested at Elizabethtown and brought here. It is supposed they are spies.

General Anderson has issued a proclamation saying that no Kentuckian will be arrested who remains at home attending to his business, or who does not take part by acting as a spy against the General or State Government, or does not hold correspondence with or give aid to our enemies.

The *Democrat* publishes a letter from General Buckner to Hon. James Guthrie, proposing to the latter to continue the management of portions of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, under the influence of the forces under General Buckner.

If this is declined, then he will transfer his rolling stock to such agents as may be appointed by the counties through which the road passes.

The report that Lock No. 1 has been destroyed is untrue, and it is doubtful whether No. 3 has been injured.

Buckner's advance came too late. The un lestroyed locks are now guarded by Unionists.

Many Union men of this city are much disturbed lest the Confederates, having nearly consumed the eatables in Virginia, will take advantage of the uninterrupted communication from Richmond to Nolin, and come and devour the eatables of Kentucky during the autumn.

The proceedings of the Legislature to-day were unimportant.

### FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

FREDERICK, Md., Sept. 23.—Advices from Col. Geary's command, at Point of Rocks, bring information that the conflict there of the 15th inst. resulted in a Confederate loss of eighteen killed.—One shell alone from our battery killed eight Confederates.

Not a day or night passes but bodies of the Confederates make their appearance at some point on the secesh side of the river, opposite Col. Geary's line of guard, keeping his force in a constant state of bodily exercise. He only uses his artillery when he knows it will be effective.

DARNESTOWN, Sept. 24.—Lanahan, who was mentioned in a previous letter as the murderer of Maj. Lewis, of the Pennsylvania 46th, was tried yesterday and found guilty of murder. He will be hung as soon as his sentence is confirmed by the authorities at Washington.

The latest advices from the Upper Potomac state that Captain Carnes, formerly of the Confederate army, was at dam No. 4, with a company of loyal Virginians, performing picket duty. At Williamsport and Hagerstown our forces have been considerably strengthened. On the Virginia side of the river, from Harper's Ferry to dam No. 5, there were about four hundred Confederates, of Henderson's, Rhinehardt's, and Turner Ashby's corps. It is said that Captain Henderson was recently killed in Jefferson county by one of his privates named Millis.

There were about five hundred foot-soldiers in and around Martinsburg, but they were generally employed in taking up the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Opequan Bridge to Duffield's Station, a distance of twelve miles, and six miles above Harper's Ferry. The Confederates have succeeded in carrying off three of the new locomotives, and were engaged in taking to pieces four others. The locomotives, as well as the iron rails, have been dropped at Stevenson's Station, the nearest point on the Harper's Ferry and Winchester railroad. Nothing has been done towards laying the track from Winchester to Strasburg, on the Manassas road. The reason given is that they have no crossties.

At Charleston there were but two companies of militia, who are being used as laborers. At Winchester there are 3,000 to 4,000 militia, half clothed, half shod and half starved. They also are being used as laborers. Their condition is deplorable in the extreme, and they perform the duties required of them with the greatest reluctance.

General Johnston was at Lee's Fauquier Sulphur Springs, where he had been staying several days for the benefit of his health. Of this fact there can be no doubt.

The general impression among the people in Winchester and Charleston was that the time for crossing into Maryland had passed, and no attempt would now be made. The object of moving up from Manassas so large a Confederate force was to cross over and take possession of Frederick and other points, should the Maryland Legislature pass the ordinance of secession.

### FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

**Great Activity in Hampton Roads.**

FORTRESS MONROE, September 24.—A fleet of schooners and several gunboats sailed this morning for Hatteras Inlet. The gunboats are side-wheeled steamers and of light draught. They will operate in Albemarle and Pamlico sounds.

An arrival from Hatteras Inlet to-day states that all was quiet there, and that an early effort would be made to dislodge the Confederates from Roanoke Island.

The sailing frigate Sabine arrived here to-day from Portsmouth, and will sail southward to-morrow.

There is great activity in Hampton Roads.

General Wool will probably send no "contraband" slaves to Washington, as the entire force here is required for the use of Quartermaster Tallmadge.

Ross Winans, Esq., simply gave his parole of honor, and was not required to take the oath of allegiance, as previously stated.

**From Western Virginia--The Confederates Driven from Mechanicsville Gap and Romney, and Forced to Retreat into the Mountains.**

GRAFTON, Sept. 25.—A body of Federal troops, composed of 900 men of the 4th and 8th Ohio regiments, and the Ringgold Cavalry, drove 700 Confederates from Mechanicville Gap on Tuesday, and then advanced on Romney and drove thence 1,400 Confederates, compelling them to retreat into the mountains with a loss of 35 killed and a number wounded. Our loss was only three killed and ten wounded.

**The Peace Convention--Sudden Death of Mrs. May.**

ELKTON, Md., Sept. 24.—The "Peace" party held their County Convention at this place to day. The following are the nominations for the State and county officers:

For House of Delegates—James B. Groome, C. C. Brokaw and Dr. John Glackow.

For County Commissioners—David Cameron, John W. Morgan and George Gillespie.

For Sheriff—Robert M. Wamsley.

Mrs. May, the wife of one of our most prominent merchants, was found dead in her room early this morning. Her sudden death has cast a gloom over the whole town.

**The Ohio Railroad Bridge Disaster.**

CINCINNATI, Sept. 25.—The committee appointed to examine into the cause of the falling of the bridge on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, a few days since, by which so many soldiers were killed and wounded, report that the breaking of a rail threw the latter portion of the train from the track on entering the bridge, and coming in contact with the truss broke down the bridge. The accident was therefore not caused by the weakness of the structure.

**Disloyal Papers Presented.**

TRENTON, Sept. 25.—The Grand Jury have presented the Newark *Journal*, Warren *Journal*, Hunterdon *Democrat*, New Brunswick *Times*, Plainfield *Gazette* and Hackettstown *Gazette*, as denouncing and libelling the Government, leaving them to the action of public opinion, and recommending that public and private patronage be withheld.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MEETING OF JUDGES OF ELECTION.—In response to a call for a meeting of the Judges of Election, at the Superior Court room, yesterday afternoon, at four o'clock, about one hundred and eight Judges met at the place named at the appointed hour. Mr. John B. Seidenstricker was called to the chair, and Mr. S. A. Leakin acted as secretary. After the chairman had called the meeting to order he asked if the gentleman was present who had called the meeting.

Mr. H. Stockbridge arose and replied that he was one of the gentlemen who had done so, and then proceeded to explain their object in so doing, which he stated to be for a conference in relation to the course which the Judges of Election would pursue at the approaching fall elections, in view of the fact that the power which appointed them—the Board of Police Commissioners—were not now in the exercise of their functions. He went on to state the peculiar difficulties of the case, argued that the present Judges should hold over, and that they were fully qualified, under the circumstances, to act.

In conclusion, he moved that the secretary call the wards, to ascertain who were willing to serve as Judges at the ensuing election.

A gentleman proposed as an amendment, that the vote be taken by ballot.

Mr. Leakin said that the matter under consideration was a most important one, and should be well considered by every gentleman before voting upon it. It should first be inquired whether the gentlemen were qualified to act as Judges; for the mere expression of their willingness to act did not constitute them Judges. If gentlemen who had served the time *required* by law were even willing to act again, they could not do so without the consent of the Board of Police Commissioners. It was possible that the removal of the power that made them Judges also removed them. He quoted the law in relation to elections in Baltimore city, in order to prove that the Judges were appointed for one year, and at the expiration of one year from the time of their appointment their functions would cease.

Mr. Stockbridge replied, urging the necessity of somebody acting, and assuring the Judges that if they did not act, somebody else would; for the elections would certainly be held. If the Judges could not serve and no election was held, we would be thrown into a state of anarchy and lawlessness—the *Courts* could not be held in Baltimore. He concluded by saying that gentlemen should be willing to assume a responsibility, if need be; as for himself, he would consent to serve, though he confessed that he would do so with reluctance.

A gentleman moved to lay the whole matter on the table.

Some one asked if the effect of a motion to lay on the table would be to quash all proceedings in relation to the matter.

The chairman replied that it would stop all proceedings on the motion of Mr. Stockbridge, and proceeded to put the question. Before doing so, however, he stated that if it was carried, those Judges who were willing to serve might stay behind and sign their names. The motion to lay on the table was then carried.

A gentleman here stated that he had come to the meeting in response to the call for a meeting of the Judges; there are two hundred and forty Judges in Baltimore, but by the vote just taken it was apparent that there were present only about one hundred and ten. He wished to know what would be the binding force of the action of the majority of this meeting. He had heard two gentlemen speak upon the subject, both learned in the law, and they were diametrically opposed in opinion as to the power of the Judges to act at the next election. For himself, he took an oath to act as Judge of Election for twelve months, and no more, and he would act in accordance with his sense of duty.

Mr. Carter stated that he did not think any man had a right to know what he felt to be his duty in the premises, and consequently he should only act in accordance with his own sense of duty, and would decide for himself whether or not he would serve. He was satisfied that there were many present who took the same view of the matter that he did.

A motion was here made to adjourn indefinitely, which was carried.

Mr. Stockbridge requested those who were willing to serve to remain after the adjournment of the meeting.

MUTINY ON THE BRIG MONTICELLO—THE CAPTAIN STABBED.—On Saturday last the brig Monticello, Capt. Burnham, cleared for Rio, and was towed down the river by the tug Lioness. After proceeding a short distance the brig was becalmed, and was lying near Swan Point on Tuesday afternoon. First mate Watts observed one of the crew named Brown in the rigging and ordered him down. He obeyed, but on reaching the deck he used some insolent language for which the mate cursed him.—Capt. Burnham went to the scene and ordered Brown away, when the latter drew his sheath-knife and stabbed Watts in the breast. Fortunately the blade did not penetrate the breast bone, and the wound is not serious. Capt. Burnham then took hold of Brown, when the mutineer turned on him and stabbed him in the right side of the back above the hip. The blade entered the kidney, and caused a frightful wound. The mate Watts procured a revolver which was charged with powder but no balls. He fired twice at Brown, but, of course, without effect. Burnham started to the cabin for his arms, but sunk to the deck from loss of blood.

The crew then assailed Brown and secured him. He was immediately placed in irons. The revenue cutter Forward was in the vicinity at the time, but it was not until 4 o'clock yesterday morning that the bark could gain communication with the cutter. The course of the brig was changed for the city, and on reaching Fort Carroll, the United States Surgeon stationed there went on board the brig and dressed the wounds of the injured. The tug Lioness, Capt. Luke League, hove in sight, and was called on to tow the brig back to the city, where she arrived yesterday about noon. Capt. Burnham's condition was so precarious as not to admit of his removal from the cabin. The services of Dr. Monkur were procured, and he is now receiving the best medical attention. Brown was taken before United States Commissioner Hanan, who committed him to jail to answer the charge. Charles Smith, another one of the crew, who joined Brown when he was attacking the officers, was also committed to jail.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL.—On Tuesday night a man named George Scott was arrested, charged with an assault with intent to kill a man named Nelson Harris. The parties live on Bethel street, near Canton avenue, and got into a fight, when Scott procured an axe and attempted to kill Harris. He was taken to the Eastern district police station, where Justice Griffin committed him to jail for court.

THE CASE OF MR. JOHNSTON.—The fact of the arrest of Mr. Henry E. Johnston, of the banking firm of Johnston Brothers & Co., by Government officers, was noticed yesterday morning. It appears that his porter, named Carey, was arrested at the same time. They will, it is said, be taken to Fort Lafayette. The specific charge against them is that they procured passes from the War Department, with which they passed through the lines to Virginia, where a loan was negotiated with the Confederate Government. The banking house was searched and some letters were taken possession of. Mr. Johnston's dwelling was also searched, but nothing of a treasonable character found.

ATTEMPT TO THROW A TRAIN FROM THE TRACK OF THE NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.—An attempt was made on Tuesday night last to throw a military train off the track of the Northern Central Railway, which, however, only resulted in causing the engine and baggage car to leave the track. The affair occurred at James' Switch, about six miles from the city. The means used for the purpose was the displacing of the switch. A Vermont regiment was on board the train, but nobody was hurt. Mr. Jas. C. Clarke, the superintendent of the road, has offered a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the perpetrator of the deed.

STABBING AFFRAY.—Yesterday morning two negroes, named James E. Mitchell and Jeremiah Boston, employed in an oyster-packing establishment at Canton, got into a quarrel, when Mitchell stabbed Boston with a knife used for opening oysters. Mitchell was arrested and committed to jail for Court. The wound is not a serious one.

BREAKING A LAMP.—On Tuesday night a man named Thomas Bennett, while intoxicated, threw a brick into one of the city lamps, totally destroying it. He was arrested and taken before Justice Hiss, who fined him $10 for breaking the lamp, and $1 and costs for being drunk.

ASSAULT WITH A KNIFE.—John Martin and Nicholas Carter were yesterday arrested upon the charge of assaulting John Kelly with a knife.—They were examined before Justice Logan, who committed them to jail in default of security to answer the charge at Court.

CHARGE OF STEALING.—Leonard Burke was yesterday arrested upon the charge of stealing a piece of cloth from the show bench of M. Joshua Harvey, corner of Pratt and Hanover streets. He was committed for the action of the Grand Jury by Justice Showacre.

ANOTHER FRUITLESS SEARCH.—The store and dwelling of Messrs. M. & J. Duffy, on Cathedral street, near Howard, was searched by a squad of policemen on Tuesday, but nothing "contraband" was found.

NATIONAL FAST DAY.—To-day will be observed as a national fast day, in obedience to the proclamation of the President of the United States. A number of the churches will be open for public service.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE BOND.

Archibald Stirling, Jr, State's Attorney, prosecuting.

Isabella Thompson and James A. McGuire were declared by a jury *de lunatico inquiremdo* to be lunatics and paupers.

Thomas Ray and John Williams, indicted jointly as being rogues and vagabonds, were tried and found guilty. They were remanded for sentence.

The Court then adjourned till Friday morning.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE GILES.

United States *vs.* schooner Arcola, libelled as a prize. On trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE MARTIN.

The State of Maryland *vs.* Nathaniel Hickman and others. Before reserved. On trial.

Same *vs.* Same. On trial.

Assignment for Friday from 708 to 771 inclusive.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE MARSHALL.

J. R. Codet *vs.* Samuel Houston. Appeal from McKinley. Judgment reversed.

James Brundige *vs.* William Gunnison. Plaintiff's appeal from Hayward. Judgment affirmed.

## WAR ITEMS.

*From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

**The Situation in Western Virginia.**

About sixty miles directly south of Grafton is Cheat Mountain Pass, near Huttonville, where General Reynolds is fortified, with one division of his command, and has intrenched in the valley, seven miles southwest, another body of troops, though by roads these two positions are nineteen miles apart. Lee has 15,000 troops near these two positions, and has been allowed to pass round the first in the gap, but he could bring no ordnance around with him, and was easily repulsed. Lee can pass between these positions, but without field-pieces, and is easily driven back. Lee attacked both positions yesterday, but was repulsed by Reynolds. Sixty miles still further south is a gap in the next eastern range of mountains, near Lewisburg, toward which General Rosecrans is pushing Generals Floyd and Wise, from a north-western direction. By looking at the map it would seem natural that Floyd and Wise would retreat southwardly to the left and go to Lee, if Rosecrans will let them. Should they be able to get this road ahead of Rosecrans, that active General will follow them up in hot haste, and give all three battle, jointly with Reynolds. Should Floyd and Wise cross the mountains at Lewisburg, as the cowards probably will, then Cox and Tyler can watch the gap while Rosecrans trots up in the rear of Lee. These are our speculations with the map before us, and knowing the character of the Generals on both sides. The prestige of victory is in our favor, and we expect to see some fine manœuvring with happy results.

**The War in Western Virginia--Circumstances of the Death of John A. Washington.**

A correspondent writing from Cheat Mountain, says:

"I have the pleasure, and it is indeed a pleasure, to send you the news of the death of John A. Washington, who was killed yesterday afternoon, about seven miles south of Elkwater Camp. The circumstances are as follows: In company with three other officers, he was approaching our fortifications with the view of making reconnoissances. Secreted in a bush by the roadside were a number of the 17th Indiana regiment, and as Washington and his companions camp up the road, the Indiana boys arose from their places of concealment and fired. Washington fell from his horse on the first round, having received three bullets, two of which passed entirely through the body, entering at the right breast, and one of the quartette was also hit, but the two remaining unhurt managed to get him away by supporting him on his horse. The body of Washington was conveyed to the quarters of Colonel Waggoner. He lived for the space of half an hour, and never spoke save to utter once, "O, my God!" The next day his body was sent to the Confederate camp, under a flag of truce. In the pockets of Washington were found one hundred dollars in United States gold currency and a splendid gold watch. His dress was new and of the most elegant make, broadcloth coat and pants, and a white satin vest. His shoulder-straps denoted him to be a Colonel—one of the Virginia regiments, I suppose."

**Affairs on the Nashville Railroad.**

CAMP AT LEBANON JUNCTION, September 20, A. M.

*To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:*

The situation of affairs in this place is rather warm work shortly. The advances, consisting of General Rousseau's brigade and the county Home Guards which have flocked to their support on the hill, are to be reinforced, this morning, by five companies of Home Guards under Colonel Richard W. Johnson, U. S. A., and who is to be the Lieutenant Colonel of Colonel Jackson's Cavalry regiment. These companies consist, in part, of the Marion Rifles and National Guards, and have each been supplied with ten rounds of ammunition, and ordered to take provisions for two days. Communication with the advance is very difficult, and some say this advance of the Home Guards is merely to take an important order from General Sherman. But this is not the fact. It is more than probable that the enemy is in force beyond Elizabethtown, and are advancing from Nolin Bridge, which has not been destroyed. This force is said to consist of ten thousand Confederates from the Tennessee camps, who have advanced with the intention of attacking us before reinforcements can arrive from Louisville. It is important that reinforcements should be sent forward immediately. The Indiana troops will be needed, and that soon. Every Home Guard in Louisville is wanted here. In the course of the morning the main part of the Home Guard will join the brigade near Muldraugh's Hill, when I will again despatch you.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Sept. 23.—It is reported from below that a small detachment of Gen. Rosecrans' force has advanced fifteen miles southward of Elizabethtown, and that Gen. Buckner is advancing northward from Bowling Green, with a force variously estimated at from 4,000 to 10,000.

The *Evening Bulletin* says that Lock No. 3 on the Green River was blown up, on Tuesday, by order of Gen. Buckner, and publishes a letter, purporting to be from him, directing the destruction of Lock No. 1, on the same river.

The Union men, on learning of this, attempted, but unsuccessfully, to guard the locks, but they were destroyed.

Captain Gibson and the four missing pickets have returned to the camp at Salt River.

The City Council has passed a resolution approving General Anderson's appointment of a Provost Marshal, and another requesting the citizens to close their business houses at 4 o'clock every afternoon, to allow time for people to drill.

General Nelson, who founded Camp Dick Robinson, has gone to Maysville, to start a new camp for volunteers.

The same paper says that a lieutenant of Buckner's army was arrested at Oldham, on Sunday, as a spy.

*From the New York Evening Post, Sept. 24.*

**Gen. Fremont's Grand Plans and Small Performances.**

When a youth of some little poetic sensibility undertakes to write a poem, he commonly begins with an epic: when a tyro in art first takes up his colors, he chalks out an elaborate historical composition: and it would seem that military geniuses, when they enter upon their young campaigns, model too much after Alexander, or Cæsar, or Napoleon. They will have nothing short of a grand scheme of battle, in which the men shall be numbered by the hundred thousand, and the results be the conquest of a whole continent.

We fear that some of our military chiefs have been misled by this very common ambition of great results. We do not refer to General Scott, who is a veteran in his profession, and had an undoubted right to talk of his grand plan of the campaign.—Nevertheless, even in his skillful hands, the campaign in Virginia came to a bad end, and while we were preparing for it, lost us many opportunities of harassing the enemy in detail. But General Fremont does not stand in this category. Though enterprising, courageous, and full of magnetism and dash, capable of rallying men about him by thousands, he is young and inexperienced, having never been in a position for the exercise of that executive ability which is absolutely essential to the management of large enterprizes. On the field we have no doubt he would fight with the impetuosity of a Ney; but in the council other qualities are wanted, such as comprehensiveness of grasp and fertility of resources. Whether he possesses these we cannot say, but his management in Missouri, thus far, would argue that he is not there in his proper place.

General Fremont went to St. Louis when our army, principally composed of three months volunteers, was nearly disbanded; yet the State itself seemed safe; and he directed his efforts, consequently, to the organization of a great expedition down the Mississippi river. In his devotion to this important end, we are told that he showed a wonderful degree of energy. He soon collected about him, at any rate, a large body of troops; he fortified St. Louis, the base of all his operations, and he raised his men to a more than respectable proficiency in drill and discipline. But while he was accomplishing all this, he seems to have allowed Southwestern Missouri to escape his attention and to slip his hold. General Lyon, one of the bravest spirits that ever lived, aided by Iowa volunteers, who made a charge at Wilson's Creek more desperate than the famous charge of the light cavalry at Balaklava, was defeated for the want of reinforcements.

Then from Southwestern Missouri the Confederates advanced towards Lexington, on the Missouri river. In spite of the brave defence of that place by Colonel Mulligan, he has been compelled to surrender—and again for the want of reinforcements. Now, everybody asks, how it is that, with fifty thousand troops at St. Louis, Price and McCulloch should have been able to seize one of the most vital strategic points in the whole Western country? We have, of course, no desire to prejudge the case of General Fremont, but he owes to the public and his own fame some explanation of the fact.

Has not the greatness of his plan interfered with the vigor of his performance?

**Major-General Fremont, etc.**

IRONTON, Mo., Sept. 21.—At a meeting of the commissioned officers of the 21st Illinois regiment of United States volunteers, called together for the purpose of giving an expression of their feelings in regard to the course of Major-General John C. Fremont, Col. J. W. S. Alexander was called to the chair.

The following report of the Committee on Resolutions was unanimously adopted.

*Whereas*, We view with regret the efforts being made to bring about the removal of Major-General Fremont, and believing that his removal would endanger, if not destroy, the magnificent army organized by and now under his command, and thus not only greatly weaken the power of the Government, but greatly encourage the leaders of the rebellion in their efforts to destroy the Republic; therefore,

*Resolved*, That in John C. Fremont we recognize not only a great military chieftain, but a true patriot, whose well known courage, unrivalled genius, and indomitable energy, have marked him out as the man to organize and successfully command the army of the West.

*Resolved*, That we unhesitatingly endorse the course being pursued by Major-General Fremont in the Military Department of the West, and that we will not under any circumstances countenance the efforts now being made to remove him, but will, at all times, do all in our power to prevent its consummation.

*From the Philadelphia Press, Sept. 25.*

**Affairs at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.**

The Harriet Lane has been ordered to be sent from the navy yard as soon as ready. Yesterday she was fully equipped, and had received everything on board the receiving ship Princeton.

Workmen are busily engaged on the new sloop Juniata, which is rapidly approaching completion. The frame work is all up, and the planking has been commenced. The keel and about one-half of the frame of the new side-wheel steamer has been laid, and the work is progressing as fast as the smallness of the yard will allow.

The revenue cutter Dobbin, which has been ordered to cruise in the Delaware Bay, has already left for the sea coast. This is understood to be the first step towards organizing an effective coast defence for the city of Philadelphia.

**Defences of Philadelphia.**

The topographical corps employed by the Committee of Safety are now busily engaged at completing the reconnoissance of the Susquehanna river. The party employed commenced operations near the mouth of the Juniata, and thence down the Susquehanna river, ascertaining its depth, and at all places where the river could be forded, the declivity of the banks, and the elevation and depression of the land, for six or eight miles inland. In a few weeks the officers appointed to make the survey will be ready to report to the committee. Port Mifflin is now being revived by the construction of a brick wall lined in cement, and the remounting of new gun platforms, with new 64 pounder guns.

**The Pennsylvania Quota.**

Since the clashing of authority has been removed the recruiting in the interior of the State is increasing. Independent of the regiment already formed, and those in process of formation at Camp Curtin, there is a brigade of four regiments, the nucleus of which is already at Camp Crossman, near Huntingdon, which is to be commanded by Gen. J. Y. James, of Warren county. There are now at Camp Crossman about one thousand men, and that number will be more than doubled during the present week.

**FROM WASHINGTON.**

**Fire Zouave Officers Arrested.**

Yesterday while Assistant Adjutant-General Averill, of Gen. Porter's staff, was riding in a hack through Pennsylvania avenue, Major Moriarty and Adjutant De Fort of the 24 Fire Zouaves, came furiously along on horseback, and dashing against Capt. Averill's horses, overturned one of them. Major Moriarty also was thrown to the ground. Capt. Averill ordered the officers to report themselves under arrest, which they refused to do, the Major using disrespectful language toward Gen. Porter and the Captain. To-day Gen. McClellan sent for them, and placed them in close confinement.

**New Titles.**

Capt. Louis Philippe d'Orleans and Capt. Robert d'Orleans, are henceforth the designations of Comte de Paris and Duc de Chartres. They will be Aids to Gen. McClellan.

**Brisk Skirmish With the Enemy.**

For some time past the Confederates near Munson's Hill have been in the habit of having a strong picket guard near an old barn, about a quarter of a mile from that place, and about half a mile from Bailey's Cross Roads. From this place the Confederates have kept up an incessant fire on the Union troops. About one week ago Lieutenant Dahlgren, of the navy, attempted to fire the barn by throwing a new projectile from the ordinary musket, but his attempts failed of success. At dusk last night Captain Brethenyder, with a detachment of the Second Michigan regiment, approached within a safe distance of the barn, and by means of firing red-hot slugs at it succeeded in destroying the obnoxious building. The Confederates made three several attempts to extinguish the flames, but were repulsed by the well directed musketry fire from the Michiganders. Three large haycocks and a corn crib were also destroyed at the same time. Four of the enemy were killed in the skirmish.

**Lady Visitors to the Confederate Works on Munson's Hill.**

To-day a large number of ladies visited the Confederates works on Munson's Hill, and walked the parapets with the *sang froid* of veterans. With powerful glasses the shade of their dresses could be distinguished by the Union pickets near Bailey's Cross Roads.

**Release of Three Prisoners from Fort Lafayette.**

James W. Wall, of Burlington, N. J., George L. Browne, of Cooperstown, N. Y., and Key West, Florida, and Pierce Butler, of Philadelphia, were released yesterday from their confinement at Fort Lafayette.

Mr. Wall and Mr. Browne took the following oath:

I do swear that I will support, protect and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign, and that I will bear true faith, allegiance and loyalty to the same, any ordinance, resolution or law of any State Convention or Legislature to the contrary notwithstanding. And further, that I do this with a full determination, pledge and purpose, without any mental reservation or evasion whatsoever.

No oath was tendered to Mr. Butler, but he signed the following pledge:

Be it known that I, Pierce Butler, have given my solemn pledge that during the present troubles I will do no act hostile to the United States, and will not leave South Carolina without a passport from the Secretary of State.

Mr. Butler called at the *Herald* office after his release, with a view to inform us of the fact of his return to liberty. He looks quite fresh, young and buoyant, showing that the treatment he received from Uncle Sam was not quite so terrible after all.

Mr. Butler, it will be remembered, was arrested in Philadelphia on the 20th of August last, on a charge of giving information to the Confederates. He went to Charleston shortly after the fall of Fort Sumter, and returned about two weeks previous to his arrest. It was alleged that during the interval he was engaged in having arms transported to the South.

James W. Wall was arrested in Burlington, N. J., where he was charged with uttering secession sentiments and being possessed of secession proclivities.

*From the N. Y. World, Sept. 23.*

**Condition of the Southern Army.**

It is high time that the people of the Northern States had cured themselves of the folly and self-delusion they are so prone to practise of looking at the great Southern rebellion through the wrong end of a telescope. The fresh exhibition of this humor in the comments with which the *Herald* and *Times* yesterday accompanied the sensation despatch from Baltimore giving a querulous letter from the Richmond *Whig* about the condition of the army at Manassas, illustrates the gaping credulity with which the public are disposed to swallow every improbable statement respecting the destitution and demoralization of the Confederates. A childish undervaluing of the enemy is the capital blunder which we have been making from the beginning, but a blunder which we ought to be in no danger of repeating since the 21st of July. At first, we obstinately refused to believe in the possibility of secession; when South Carolina had seceded, we were cock-sure that she would have no associates; when facts falsified this conclusion, we were ready to demonstrate that Louisiana would never cut off her connection with the magnificent valley of the Mississippi, by whose trade she was enriched; when Louisiana had joined the Confederates, we proved, by conclusive arguments, that the rebellion would never extend beyond the cotton States.

After Sumter had fallen, Virginia had seceded, and the Confederate army had rendezvoused in that State, and menaced Washington, we insisted on believing that the Confederates would never fight, and raised the cry of "Forward to Richmond," in the self-complacent expectation that they would retreat in terror before our advance. We have gulped down absurd stories about the great numbers of Confederates killed during the siege of Sumter, about the death of Beauregard, about the death of Jeff. Davis, and seem ready to give easy credence to every fugitive account which reaches us of the demoralization of the Confederate army. This turn of thought which leads us to devour everything that is said in disparagement of the strength of the enemy, seems to be regarded by many as patriotic, and it no doubt proceeds from that principle of human nature which leads men to believe what they wish; but, practically, we cannot see that it is likely to be productive of anything but mischief.

We do not believe that the army at Manassas is without bread or meat, and is made to march eight miles in "double-quick" after breakfasting on potatoes and salt. The statements made to the Secretary of War by a deserter, and published in a Washington paper yesterday, are wholly inconsistent with such a picture of destitution. Whatever may be the condition of the Confederate army, it has for some time been powerful enough to keep us on the defensive. It would delude ourselves with the pleasant dream that it is soon to fall into utter disorganization and disperse, it might prove a costly mistake. Instead of giving an exaggerated importance to flying rumors of its weakness, we should be better employed in infusing into our people the idea that this is to be a desperate struggle, requiring the prompt exertion of all the resources of the country. We have no idea that this gigantic rebellion is to be put down without a great deal of hard fighting. It is foolish and puerile to keep amusing ourselves with theories of the weakness of the enemy, when they are keeping us at bay in an extended line of frontier, and are in actual possession of three-fourths of the towns in Missouri, a State that has not yet seceded, and when Maryland is kept in the Union by the terror of our arms which alone restrains her secessionists.

The one thing for us to do, is to prepare to oppose the Confederates with a resistless, overwhelming force. The present probability is that nothing short of the exertion of the whole military strength of our country withing the ensuing six months, will preserve to us the existence of the government. Let us make our preparations as if the conviction that it is to be a death-struggle had taken full possession of our minds, and fired them with invincible energy. Even if it should turn out that the Confederates have little strength to withstand us, the gigantic scale of our preparations will not have been useless. It will, in that case, make the war short, prevent the effusion of blood and waste of resources which would result from allowing the contest to hang in doubt, and, by a demonstration of the irresistible power of the government, forever prevent a renewal of this mad attempt to overthrow it.

Our great danger has all along consisted, and still consists, in a vague notion that the rebellion will somehow "cave in" by its inherent weakness, which prevents both the government and people from rising to the full height of the emergency, and acting with that energy of determination which is the only guarantee of success. If the enemy are as resolute and desperate as we believe them, we must surely confront them with equal resolution, and greater military strength. But if, happily, we should find them as weak and demoralized as we would fain hope, it is still important to strike a heavy blow and end the rebellion before the intervention of foreign nations, or some other unexpected turn of the wheel of fortune, shall reinforce their feebleness. Instead of allowing ourselves to be practiced upon by concocters of idle rumors, let us make it our chief business to hurry up the enlistments by which our army is to be made invincible.

**The Expedition from Fortress Monroe.**

Letter-writers at