THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

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SEE FOURTH PAGE.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

THE LATEST FROM MISSOURI.

Lexington Evacuated--Gen. Harris Driven Across the Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 4.—The evacuation of Lexington by the Confederates is confirmed. General Harris, with 6,000 Confederates, left Lexington, crossing the river on Saturday at a point six miles distant, but they were beaten back by the Federal troops with a loss of all their transportation and camp equipage. Gen. Harris then returned to the river, and at midnight commenced recrossing, by means of ferry boats, under a galling fire. Many of the Confederates swam the river in their impatience to cross.

One of the boats is reported to have been sunk, and large numbers of the enemy were killed and wounded.

Gen. Price commenced the evacuation of Lexington on Sunday evening, and his rear left on Monday evening.

The Federal force that repulsed General Harris is supposed to have been commanded by General Sturgis, but official information has been received that General Sturgis was at Kansas city on Tuesday with 7,500 men, watching the movements of Price.

Further Particulars.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 4.—Captain Read, of the Lexington Home Guards, and afterwards of Col. White's Fourteenth Missouri regiment, who escaped from the Confederates on Monday last, has arrived in this city. He confirms the report that Gen. Price's army had evacuated Lexington.

General Harris' division, six thousand strong, crossed the river last Saturday, and when about six miles from Lexington they met a Federal force, said to have been under General Sturgis, when a battle ensued. Little is known of the affair, other than that Harris' force was driven back, with the loss of his transportation train and equipage.

General Harris reached the river about midnight, closely followed by General Sturgis, and immediately began to transport his men across in ferry boats, under a galling fire of Federal musketry.

Many of the Confederates swam the river in their impatience to get across, and they spread exaggerated reports of Gen. Sturgis' strength throughout the city.

One of the ferry-boats is reported to have sunk, and a large number of Confederates are said to have been killed or wounded.

Captain Read heard some of the Confederates say they were going to Baker's Hill, a commanding eminence eight miles southwest of Lexington, which they would fortify, and make a stand there.

They seemed to think that Fremont and Siegel were approaching with 40,000 men.

Captain Read says that Major Sevlere, the Confederate Provost Marshal of Lexington, told him on Friday last that 20,000 rations were issued on that day.

Gen. Sturgis had not crossed the river up to Monday night, and nothing definite was known regarding his strength.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., October 4.—The steamer Emilie has arrived from Lexington with a number of wounded Federal soldiers. A thousand Confederates still remained at Lexington on Tuesday morning, and the report that General Sturgis had arrived there is contradicted. General Price carried Colonel Mulligan south with him. He has fourteen guns and two mortars.

Most of the Federal forces have gone forward, and it is supposed General Fremont will start on the 5th. General McKinstry will command the 5th division under General Fremont, and starts on the 5th. The army is enthusiastic for a fight.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6.—Letters from Leavenworth of the 2d instant say that the Home Guards have a full battery cast at Leavenworth, presented by the citizens.

After the fall of Lexington Gen. Sturgis called on the Kansas militia, which call was warmly responded to, and volunteers were mustered into service.

Major Prince, commanding Fort Leavenworth, is erecting additional fortifications, and all sides are now protected, so that the capture of the fort by a surprise is now impossible.

John Ross on the Side of the Union.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6.—About two weeks since, John Ross, Chief of the Cherokee Nation, called eight thousand Cherokees around him and declared for the Union. Read, a half breed, and the leader of the Secession party, headed the revolt and had a skirmish near Talequal, with Ross' body guard in which the latter was victorious.

The Charges Against Col. Blair.

ST. LOUIS, October 6.—A despatch from General Fremont, stating that the charges and specifications against Col. Blair received publicity without his knowledge or sanction, and that the act meets with his unqualified disapprobation.

Why General Fremont Could Not Relieve General Lyon.

ST. LOUIS, October 4.—The *Democrat* of this morning in an article shows why General Lyon was not reinforced. It states that the entire forces under General Fremont, on the 2d of August, including General Siegel's command of 4,000, was 19,315 troops, of which 12,556 were three months' men, whose term of enlistment was just expiring, leaving an actual force of only 6,759 for the entire department.

Of this force General Lyon had 2,320 men, the balance, 4,439 men, being the total strength of Gen. Fremont's available force.

At this time Cairo, Bird's Point and Paducah were menaced by the Confederate forces, which were accumulating, and the President had ordered General Fremont to take all the available troops and reinforce these points, for which service only 4,126 men, including upwards of 900 St. Louis Home Guards, could be raised.

Rolla being the terminus of the Southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad, was at this time the depot of a large quantity of valuable army stores and munitions, and was protected by Colonel Stevenson's Missouri regiment and Colonel Wilman's 13th Illinois regiment. The former regiment was ordered to march to Springfield, but in consequence of the total absence of means for transportation it could not move.

The *Democrat's* article also shows the distribution of troops throughout the State at that time, and the time at which the three-months regiments were disbanded; and in conclusion says that after the battle General Fremont was thoroughly exonerated from blame by the very men who are now the loudest in condemning him.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Battle at Greenbriar River.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 4.—Advices of the 3d instant, from Cheat Mountain, say that General Reynolds, with a force of 5,000 United States troops, made a reconnoissance of the Confederate entrenchments on Greenbriar river, twelve miles distant from his encampment. A brisk fire of artillery ensued, lasting an hour. Three of the Confederate guns were silenced. Before the close of the action the Confederates received reinforcements from Monterey, swelling their numbers to 15,000.

The reconnoissance was highly successful, partaking of the character of a general engagement.—Thirteen prisoners and a number of cattle and horses were captured. The Confederate loss is reported at five hundred killed and wounded, whilst the Federal loss was only ten killed and eleven wounded.

Further Particulars.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 4.—The following is a special despatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial:*

CHEAT MOUNTAIN, VA., Oct. 3.—This morning, at one o'clock, a portion of Brigadier General Reynolds' brigade, consisting of three Ohio regiments, (the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth and Thirty-second,) and portions of six Indiana regiments, (the Seventh, Ninth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth,) together with detachments of Colonel Bracken's Indiana regiment, Colonel Robinson's Ohio regiment, Colonel Greenfield's Pennsylvania cavalry, and detachments of Howe's regulars, Loomis' Michigan and Daum's Virginia artillery, numbering in all five thousand men, left this mountain to make a reconnoissance in force in front of the enemy's position on Greenbriar river, twelve miles distant.

Col. Ford's Ohio regiment was sent forward to hold an important road, the possession of which was important, it flanking our main column.

The expedition arrived in front of the enemy's fortifications at 8 o'clock, their pickets retreating after firing an ineffectual volley.

Col. Kimball's 15th Indiana regiment was immediately sent forward to secure a position for Loomis' battery.

Col. Ammin's 24th Ohio regiment deployed as skirmishers on the south slope of the mountain.

Loomis' battery, after getting into position, and being supported by the 17th Indiana regiment, opened the battle.

The shot was immediately responded to by an enemy concealed in the bush, who was soon routed by the Fourteenth Indiana regiment, with a loss of 7 killed, and a large number wounded and taken prisoners.

Howe's battery, supported by the Thirteenth Indiana regiment, then moved forward, taking a position three hundred yards from the enemy's fortifications, and opened a brisk fire.

Capt. Daum brought forward two pieces, and likewise opened a brisk fire.

The firing on both sides was almost incessant for an hour, our artillery doing good execution, judging from the lamentable shrieks of the enemy's wounded.

The enemy's battery did comparatively little injury, their guns being too much elevated. Our guns effectually silenced three of theirs.

While observations were being made of the enemy's fortifications, occupying three more hours, an irregular artillery fire was kept up, occupying the enemy's attention. During this interval the Twenty-fifth Ohio and Fifteenth Indiana regiments rendered efficient service in scouting the mountains.

Before the close of the reconnoissance, which was most satisfactory in its results, the enemy received heavy reinforcements from their camp near Monterey, making their strength about 15,000.

Although this reconnoissance partakes more of the character of a regular engagement than any previous battle in Western Virginia, our loss is but ten killed and eleven wounded.

It is impossible to ascertain the enemy's loss, but it cannot fall short of five hundred killed and wounded, as our artillery did terrible execution.

Their camp was situated on the slope of the mountain, supported by a number of guns.

We captured thirteen prisoners from the enemy, and also a lot of cattle and horses.

The reconnoissance proved highly successful, affording information relative to the enemy's strength, which could not be obtained from scouts.

General Anderson and Colonels Johnson, Jackson and Oliver were in command of the enemy's forces.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Military Power of New York State.

WASHINGTON, October 5.—At the request of Hon. Augustus Frank, Member of Congress of New York, the Superintendent of the Census Bureau has prepared a statement of the whole male population of the several counties of that State, between the ages of fourteen and forty-five, and the proportion required from each county to furnish the quota of one hundred thousand men. The Superintendent says the State presents an effective arm-bearing population of 766,344, about one-half that of all the States south of Mason and Dixon's line, equalling the combined military strength of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, and Tennessee.

A Confederate Officer Captured.

A Confederate Lieutenant, named Sigler, was captured in the neighborhood of Falls Church yesterday, and brought to Washington and lodged in prison.

Arrival of the Steamer Pawnee.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The steamer Pawnee has arrived at Alexandria from Hatteras Inlet via Old Point, but reports nothing of interest in addition to what is already known to the public.

The Search for the Privateer Sumter.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6—The Navy Department has received a letter from Commander Scott, of the steamer Keystone State, dated Aspinwall, Sept. 25th, in which he states that he has been cruising on the coast of Yucatan, but obtained no information either of the Privateer Sumter, or her prizes. He was alike unsuccessful in the vicinity of the Isle of Pines and Cienfuegos. The Sumter it was said endeavored to procure coal at Demerara and Cayenne, and was refused. The merchants of Paramibo likewise declined to furnish coal, but it was finally obtained from a Scotchman.

Commander Scott says that Captain Femmes is aware that our vessels are in search of him, and that therefore he will not again appear in the West Indies. The fact is ascertained that the Sumter has taken several prizes under the British flag, and decoyed others under our own with the "Union down." This should serve as a warning to United States merchantmen.

The Abby Bradford, captured off Puerto Cabello in July, is the last prize taken by the Sumter, the crew of which numbers sixty-four men, in a disorganized condition. Several of them have escaped and will be sent home.

Particulars of the Capture of the Steamer Fanny by the Confederates.

The following statement of the master of the army transport Fanny, gives the particulars of her capture by the Confederates. She was despatched by Col. Hawkins, with clothing, ammunition, provisions, etc., to Chickamacomic, for the supply of the troops recently stationed there. After the news of the capture of the Fanny was received at Hatteras, Col. Hawkins called upon the commanding naval officer in those waters for a force to go to the relief of the troops. An armed expedition was immediately fitted out, which sailed on the morning of the 3d instant, but nothing had been heard from it at 5 o'clock that evening when information was last received from Hatteras Inlet.

The statement of the master of the Fanny is as follows:

HATTERAS INLET, Oct. 1st.

I left in the steamer Fanny, at 6 A. M., for Chickamacomic or Loggerhead Inlet, arriving there at 1 o'clock P. M. We anchored in about eight feet water, and waited there for two hours and a half before we got communication from the shore. They then fetched a flat-boat off and loaded her with an assorted cargo of stores, tents, etc. When the boat had shoved off and got about two-thirds of the way on shore, we saw a steamboat to the westward about 4 P. M., which proved to be one of the enemy. She was standing to cut off our retreat, and in a short time two more appeared steering directly for us. The first one then stood in and commenced firing upon us, and as soon as the other two came up they did the same. We returned their fire with nine shots, striking one of the boats in the bow. Then Captain Hart, of the 20th Indiana regiment, suggested us to surrender, saying that it was no use fighting against such odds, and requested to hoist the white flag.

The mate of the boat and a few soldiers turned to and threw overboard some thirty cases of ammunition, and Captain Hart forbid them throwing any more overboard. We likewise requested the Sergeant Major to throw the cannon overboard, which he refused to do, saying it would be worse for them if they were taken prisoners. Captain Hart then requested the chain to be slipped, and the boat run ashore. The white flag was then hoisted, and the crew of the boat left in their boats. We endeavored to get boats to carry the soldiers off the Fanny, but could not do so. To the best of my opinion they had plenty of time from our arrival to that of the enemy's boats to have got everything on shore from the Fanny if sufficient boats had been employed in the transportion of the stores, so that we could have destroyed the Fanny before she should have fallen into the hands of the Confederates.—We left there about 6 o'clock P. M., in a canoe, and arrived here about 7 o'clock A. M., on the 2d instant. (Signed) J. H. MUNSON,

Master of steamer Fanny.

From Across the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Yesterday at sundown, Gen. Keyes' drove out to the village of Fall Church. He was accompanied by one of his staff and two orderlies. The party were fired on from a battery, located in the woods on the Dirt road leading from Fall's Church to Fairfax Court House. One of the shots struck within twenty yards of the General. The other three were out of range. The Confederates were replied to by two shots from a Parrott gun on Upton's Hill. Nobody is believed to have been hurt on either side.

An observatory has been erected on Upton's House, from which a fine view is obtained of the surrounding country and the advanced guard of the Confederate army.

It is not known that there has been any picket firing for a week past, or since our advance to the positions lately evacuated by the Confederates.

Military Affairs.

Brigadier-General McCook will leave here tomorrow, having been ordered to report himself to the Commander of the Department of the Cumberland. His brigade will include the 1st Ohio regiment, of which he was formerly the Colonel. The General who is to relieve General Anderson is W. T. Sherman, brother of the Senator of that name.

General Heintzleman having completely recovered from his wound, has been assigned to the command of a division.

Governor Morgan, of New York, has appointed Capt. Hayman, of the United States army, to be Colonel of the 37th regiment of that State. Lieut. Col. Burke was elected to succeed Colonel McCunn, who was ordered from Washington. A committee, consisting of the senior captains of the regiment, have, in the name of the regiment, waited upon General McClellan, asking him to confirm their choice of a colonel, a request with which he will probably comply. The objection is not to Captain Hayman, but to the interference of Governor Morgan, and besides the regiment claim the right to make their own selection.

The Kentucky Cavalry, formerly under command of Col. Young, is to be known hereafter as the 3d regiment of Pennsylvania Cavalry. Lieut. Col. Owens, there is little or no doubt, will be appointed to the chief command.

Pennsylvania politicians continue to arrive.—They have not all succeeded, however, in crossing the Potomac for the purpose of electioneering. Every facility has been afforded by the military authorities to the Sheriffs' Deputies who are entrusted with the delivery of blank returns for Tuesday's election.

For Appointments and Contracts.

The War Department is overrun by applicants for offices and contracts, and the Secretary's door is constantly besieged by persons who want interviews with him to subserve personal ends, and the Secretary desires it to be distinctly understood that there are no vacancies of Paymasters, Quartermasters or Commissaries in his gift, nor are there any appointments of officers of the line to be made, excepting in the regular course of promotion. When Second Lieutenancies are thus vacated the places will be filled by regular promotions.

All contracts for supplies, munitions, etc., are made respectively by the Quartermaster-General, the Commissary General, and the Chief of Ordnance, and to them all parties should apply who have proposals to make. Applications for appointments as acting masters and masters' mates should be made to the Navy Department in writing, and not in person. The War Department can furnish the revised army regulations only to the officers of the army, and not to members of Congress and other applicants.

Blankets for the Army.

The Adams' Express Company will transport to the nearest Quartermaster, free of charge, all the blankets, etc., which patriotic citizens may present to the army of the United States in accordance with the invitation of Quartermaster-General Meigs.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—It is said at the War Department that it was Professor Lowe's Mountain's balloon, the "Saratoga," which broke away and passed over Washington yesterday; thus the reports and speculations that it was a vagrant rebel balloon, are dissipated.

Although no official information has been received that the British steamer Bermuda, from Liverpool, has evaded the blockade and reached Savannah with arms, etc., private intelligence is considered conclusive as to the fact.

Acting Master Churchill, of the Navy Department, who was recently directed to take passage for the Pacific station, not having been heard from, fears are entertained for his safety.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Exciting Rumors—Whereabouts of General Buckner.

LOUISVILLE, October 4.—The city was much excited to-day by three rumors, which are apocryphal, viz: the capture of New Orleans by the Federal forces, the killing of John C. Breckinridge, and the arrest of Humphrey Marshall. The first report came by way of St. Louis.

The *Bulletin* of this evening says the Secessionists in various parts of Kentucky are told that if they do not join the Confederates at once they will be forced into the Federal service.

Lieut. A. Morton, of the Illinois volunteers, was arrested on Wednesday, at St. Louis, for treason.

David and Charis Welford, father and son, were arrested at Catawba, Ky., on Thursday, for disloyalty.

The headquarters of Gen. Buckner, on the 1st instant, was at Woodsonville, with about 3,000 men.

Dr. Haggard is organizing a Union camp at Burkville, Ky.

On last Sunday some cavalry and infantry surprised a party of Tennesseeans, killing seven of them, without sustaining any loss.

The Kentucky Legislature--A Recess--The Louisville Banks.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 4.—The Legislature took a recess to-day till November 27th, after adopting a resolution instructing the Committee on Banks in the meanwhile to inquire into the management of the Banks of Louisville.

The Bank of Kentucky has promised to pay its quota for the defence of Kentucky; the Bank of Louisville, whose quota was nearly $400,000, promised $200,000. The Northern Bank promised $25,000 more than its quota, and the Farmers' Bank promptly responded to its quota of the two millions required.

In discussing this question, Senator Speed said that a majority of the Louisville Bank Directors would gladly welcome the Confederate Buckner and open the vaults to him, and therefore wished the management of that institution to be exposed.

Senator Goodloe said the commercial banks would promptly respond to any demand in this emergency.

Mr. Speed's resolution of inquiry into the condition and management of the banks of Louisville passed both Houses.

Confederate Movements in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 6.—It is conjectured that Buckner with a force of 5,000 Confederates intends joining Gen. Polk, to make an attack on Paducah.

LATER FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Anticipated Attack on the City by the Federal Forces.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 6.—Information from New Orleans says that the Federalists occupy Ship Island and Chandeleur Island. Our informant thinks the announcement of the capture of New Orleans is premature, but says the United States force can take New Orleans in the rear and silence the batteries. The Governor of Louisiana had ordered all the stoops in New Orleans to be closed during the afternoon for the purpose of drilling, danger of an attack upon the city being imminent.

The Confederates have planted columbiads at Carrolton, nine miles above New Orleans, and at English Turn, below the city.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Further from Hatteras Inlet.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 4.—The steamer Pawnee has returned to Hatteras Inlet, and reports the loss of the small steam-tug Fanny, on Tuesday night, whilst on the Sound from Hatteras Inlet to Chicomacomica, the encampment of the Twentieth Indiana regiment.

She was captured by three Confederate tugs which put out from Roanoke Island. Two rifled cannon, a detachment of the Twenty-fifth Indiana regiment, including Quartermaster Ira W. Holt, and several of Col. Hawkins regiment, and a quantity of commissary stores, fell into the hands of the Confederates. The captain of the tug-boat and the crew alone escaped in the long-boat.

The Pawnee brings no other news of importance.

General Wool is expected at Fortress Monroe to-morrow morning. It was not determined when he left yesterday that he should go to St. Louis. His visit to Washington refers to that subject.

It is well understood here that the Confederates will soon attempt to run the blockade at Old Point with two steamers from Norfolk, and the Yorktown and another powerful steamer on the James river.

Latest Intelligence from Old Point Comfort by the Steamer Adelaide.

On Friday afternoon at Old Point and Fortress Monroe considerable excitement prevailed in consequence of the news brought there by the United States steamer Pawnee, of the capture by the Confederates of the steamer Fanny, Cadwalader, which for the last three months has been in the service of the Government, and acting with considerable efficiency, under the command of Lieutenant Crosby, of the Navy, in the capture of vessels engaged in the conveyance of contraband goods to Southern ports. In the absence of official statements in relation to the affair, the statements of passengers are given, one of whom over near Cape Hatteras at the time the affair occurred, and seemed well informed as to naval movements.

The Fanny, in the absence of her Commander, Lieut. Crosby, who for some days has been upon a furlough, was detailed for service up the Inlet, for the purpose of transporting a quantity of commissary and quartermaster's stores for the Indiana regiment recently conveyed to the North Coast by the steamship S. R. Spaulding. As a means of not only protection but for effective aggressive movements, she carried two rifled brass field-pieces, and about thirty-five infantry, belonging to the New York regiment, Col. Hawkins, and that of Indiana. When the steamer, which was in charge of a crew consisting mostly of civilians, had run up nearly ten miles and were unmindful of the least danger, the movements of the vessel were closely watched by a party of Confederates who were on board of three small steam-tugs which lay at anchor near a small bend of the stream.

Soon as the Fanny approached within the distance of about two miles steam was quickly raised on the tugs and they ran down eager for a fight, but they found the vessels crew equally eager, and as the crew saw the approach of the enemy they quickly left in a yawl-boat and succeeded in gaining their escape. In the meantime the Confederates, more concerned for the capture of the vessel and her stores, made no attempt to arrest the fleeing party, but were content to take possession of the craft, put the vessel under way, and depart as quickly as possible, no doubt for the Elizabeth river, by the inland route, which is easily navigable for vessels drawing not more than five or six feet water.

The Fanny is of 245 tons burthen, was formerly run by the coastwise route between Baltimore and Philadelphia; built in 1857 in the latter city, and has an engine of 28 inch cylinder. She was formerly commanded by Capt. A. Colemary. The crew who escaped reached Old Point on the afternoon of Friday, in the United States steamer Pawnee, and were about taking passage in the Adelaide, which left at six o'clock for this city; but upon the recommendation of Quartermaster Green Talmadge, of the regular army, they were induced to report themselves at the guard-house, and there await an examination into the whole affair. The officers of the Navy were exceedingly mortified at the affair, and declared that it was the result of gross negligence and inattention to duty. In hope of overtaking and recovering the Fanny, and capturing the tugs, two armed vessels were despatched for the party as soon as the disaster was known, but with what success cannot yet be ascertained.

About the time the Adelaide left there was some talk in naval circles at Old Point of an aggressive movement of the Confederates upon the Federal encampments at Newport News, and it was stated that General Magruder had communicated with the commandant, telling him in plain terms that he was determined to storm the place and carry it at all hazards, providing it was not vacated. This may or may not prove true, but it is a fact that flag-officer Goldsborough was in communication with pilots for the purpose of piloting the steam frigate Minnesota near that point on the Elizabeth river.

The steam tug Tempest, belonging to this port, but chartered by the General Government, will soon leave for Baltimore, as she needs repairs, consequent upon long-continued service. The steamer (propeller) had started on an expedition on the outside of the Eastern Shore of Virginia, and the S. R. Spaulding was preparing to return to the North Carolina coast with more United States troops.

The monotony of camp life was pleasantly varied one day last week by an elegant soiree and supper given at Camp Butler, Newport-News, by Captain Bzerg, of the 1st New York regiment. The tents were finely decorated and two fine bands discoursed sweet music, while the bountiful repast was graced by the presence of General Phelps, the esteemed commander of the post, and other officers of the various regiments, besides citizens of New York. Several ladies lent their smiles to the occasion, making it one of those pleasant events ever to be remembered with pleasure.

FROM GEN. BANKS' DIVISION.

DARNESTOWN, Oct. 4.—A gentleman who came from near Poolesville last evening states that he heard firing at noon in the direction of Edwards' Ferry. He saw a great smoke arising from the same point, and thinks it was caused by the burning of a large quantity of forage. Rumors are current here that Gen. Stone will shortly lead our advance over the Potomac. The force under his command has been strengthened largely of late.

Private W. L. Myers, of the New York 10th, was recently tried and sentenced to be shot for desertion by the General Court Martial, but from the evidence it appeared that he was on return to his regiment when arrested, and that he was overtaken by liquor, causing him to be absent longer than his permit allowed. The members of the court, therefore, unanimously recommended him to mercy.—Upon his solemn promise never to drink any intoxicating liquor, Gen. Banks commuted the sentence into a forfeiture of $5 per month of his pay for one year, and the gratified culprit was yesterday returned to his regiment.

An unconfirmed rumor was circulated yesterday that the Confederates had fired into and sunk a canal boat conveying heavy baggage for a brigade stationed on the Upper Potomac.

The Potomac is now passable at several of the fords between the Great Falls and the Point of Rocks. The enemy are known to have a largely augmented force in the vicinity of Leesburg, but military authorities are of the opinion that it is only a feint, and that on the first demonstration by our forces they will fall back upon the Manassas Gap Railroad, and thence down to the Junction. No apprehension is felt of any attempt on their part to cross the river, or make any serious attack upon us at long range over the Potomac.

Incorrect Statements.

DARNESTOWN, October 5.—There is not a word of truth in the statement published by the Washington *Star*, of the attempted assassination of Colonel Knipe, of the Pennsylvania 46th regiment, or the attempted suicide or execution of the murderer Lanahan.

Great Union Meeting at Westchester, Pa.,—Letter of Ex-President Buchanan.

WESTCHESTER, PA., Oct. 4,—At the great Union meeting at Hayesville, Chester county, on the 1st instant, the following letter from ex-President Buchanan was read:

WHEATLAND, NEAR LANCASTER, PA., Sept. 28.

Dear Sir—I have been honored by your kind invitation, as chairman of the appropriate committee, to attend and address a Union meeting of the citizens of Chester and Lancaster counties, to be held at Hayesville, on the 1st of October.

This I should gladly accept, proceeding as it does from a much valued portion of my old Congressional district, but advancing years and the present state of my health render it impossible. You correctly estimate the deep interest which I feel, in common with the citizens who will be there assembled, in the present condition of our country

This is indeed serious, but our present military reverses, so far from producing despondency in the minds of a loyal and powerful people, will only animate them to more mighty exertions in sustaining a war which has become inevitable by the assault of the Confederate States upon Fort Sumter.

For this reason, were it possible, waiving all other topics, I should confine myself to a solemn and earnest appeal to my countrymen, and especially those without families, to volunteer for the war, and join the many thousands of brave and patriotic volunteers who are already in the field.

This is the moment for prompt, energetic and united action, and not for the discussion of peace propositions. These we must know would be rejected by the States that have seceded, unless we offer to recognize their independence, which is entirely out of the question.

Better counsels may hereafter prevail, when these people shall be convinced that the war is conducted not for their conquest or subjugation, but solely for the purpose of bringing them back to their original position in the Union, without impairing in the slightest degree any of their constitutional rights.

Whilst, therefore, we shall cordially hail their return under our common glorious flag and welcome them as brothers, yet until that happy day shall arrive it will be our duty to support the President with all the men and means at the command of the country in a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war.

Yours, very respectfully,
(Signed) JAMES BUCHANAN.

Arms and Ammunition for the Confederates.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The steamer Karnak, from Havana, reports that the schooners Sellda, W. H. Thorne, under British colors, and the schooner Red Fox, Mexican colors, was loading there with muskets, lead, and ammunition for New Orleans.

The *Herald's* Washington despatch says the Government has information that the screw steamer Bermuda ran the blockade into Savannah with arms and ammunition from Liverpool.

Steamer Niagara Ashore.

BOSTON, October 6.—The steamship Niagara went ashore at one o'clock this morning, but subsequently got off without damage.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A BIT OF ROMANCE—*A Female Disguised as a Soldier.*—An apparently youthful soldier stopped at the Susquehanna Hotel on Saturday evening last to await the departure of the train for Harrisburg. He was not there long, however, before it was whispered among some of the knowing ones that the soldier was a female, which fact was revealed by a fellow-passenger from Washington. Finding that he was suspected, and fearing that he might be subjected to great inconvenience from it, he had just concluded to make known to the Marshal of Police that *he* was a *female*, when a policeman appeared, and taking him into custody, conducted him to the Middle District station house, where the charge of being a woman was preferred against him. This he indignantly repelled and played the character of a young man to such perfection that nearly every one present at the examination went away satisfied that the charge was unfounded. He was about to be committed to jail to await a further examination, when Mr. Vorshell, proprietor of the Susquehanna Hotel, appeared and offered to keep him at his house all night. This was agreed to, and an officer was sent to guard the room in which he slept.

When he arose yesterday morning he donned his uniform, but had, on the previous evening, acknowledged to Mr. V. that he was a female. A guard was kept over her until about noon yesterday, when Mr. McPhail, Deputy Marshal, allowed her to go about the house without a guard, an officer merely remaining near at hand, to be called whenever his services were needed. At noon she dressed herself in female attire, which was kindly furnished her by the lady and daughter of Mr. Vorshell, and in a short time she was moving about the house with as much ease and grace as if she had known nothing of such a "rough" thing as a soldier's life. About seven o'clock last night Mr. McPhail appeared at the hotel and removed her guard, and thus the matter rested last evening.

The subject of this investigation, whose name is concealed for prudential reasons, is a rather good-looking young lady, about nineteen years of age, near five feet in height, of good form, with dark eyes and auburn hair. When first suspected and arrested she told several different stories, but finding it useless to conceal anything further, the following true statement of her case is given. In April last, her husband enlisted as a private, in a three months Pennsylvania regiment, of which she gives the number, now attached to Gen. Banks' column, without the knowledge or consent of his wife; finding his whereabouts, she also enlisted at Harrisburg and was passed by the examining surgeon in that place. She was attached to the same regiment in which her husband was, and as the Colonel of the regiment was aware of her sex, she was engaged in the capacity of messenger to that officer; she was in the battle of Manassas, and is considerably deafened in consequence of a cannon ball passing near her head; after three months' service, she was mustered out and re-enlisted for three years, with her husband.

Her first enlistment was on the 3d of May, and consequently she has been in service five months, three weeks of which were spent in Camp Curtin, near Harrisburg. Her sex was known to the following persons in the regiment:—the Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon, and her husband. She says that her husband has treated her rather badly recently, and it was for this reason that she determined to return home, which was her destination when she was stopped here. To see her as she now is, enjoying the hospitality of Mr. Vorshell, one would scarcely believe that such a delicate creature could have withstood for the same length of time the fatigues of a camp life, as she has. She says that until Saturday night she had not slept upon a bed for five months. To say the least, she has braved a great deal of hardship.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A fatal railroad accident occurred on Saturday afternoon on the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near Elkridge Landing, which resulted in the death of a German named Jacob Kahle. The facts connected with the affair show very conclusively that it was caused by his own carelessness. The Washington train was passing at the time and the deceased attempted to jump on the train while in motion, when he slipped and fell upon the track by which both his legs were badly crushed. He was taken up and brought back to the city, after which he was conveyed to the Lombard Street Infirmary, where the limb of his legs were amputated by Dr. Butler. He lingered until yesterday afternoon when death came to his relief. His body was taken in charge by his friends and removed to his late residence on South Charles street, near Montgomery. He was about thirty years of age.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO ARREST AN ALLEGED MURDERER.—Whilst a Pennsylvania cavalry company was at Camden station of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on Saturday, awaiting transportation to Washington, a negro accompanying them was recognized by policeman Williams as the alleged murderer of a boy named Skinner, on Federal Hill, about three years ago. The officer at once attempted to arrest the fellow, but he succeeded fully resisted the policeman by knocking him down. The train just then moved off, and the negro jumped on board and made his escape. Captain Richardson, in charge of the troops at Camden station, immediately telegraphed to Washington for his arrest, but up to last evening he had succeeded in eluding the search made for him. The affair caused considerable commotion about the depot at the time of its occurrence.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire which occurred about half-past two o'clock on Sunday morning was caused by the discovery of fire in the buildings Nos. 210 and 212 Montgomery street, between Sharp and Howard, occupied as a coopering establishment by Mr. Frederick Gruetter. The fire department was promptly on the spot, but did not succeed in saving much of the buildings in consequence of the quantity of combustible material contained therein. The loss of Mr. Gruetter, which is estimated at about $500, is covered by a policy of insurance in the office for $750 on the tools and stock, and another of $1,000 on the buildings in the Equitable office. Mr. Samuel Forster, a fireman, was somewhat injured by falling through a hatchway during the progress of the fire. He was conveyed to his residence by his brother firemen, where his injuries were dressed.

DROWNED.—On Saturday morning, about eight o'clock, a negro boy about nine years of age, the property of Mr. William Price, Greenmount avenue, in company with several other boys, was walking the top of the Falls' wall, near Eager street, when, by a misstep, he fell into the Falls, and before assistance could be had was drowned. The water was not more than three feet deep, and it is supposed that he injured himself in the fall. Coroner Hall held an inquest over the body, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.—The regular annual meeting of the gentlemen composing the Board of Trade of Baltimore will be held at the rooms of the Board, in the new Exchange Buildings, on Second street, at 12 o'clock to day. The election of officers for the ensuing year will constitute the prominent feature of the meeting. As there are two tickets in nomination, quite a lively and interesting contest between the friends of the respective nominees is anticipated.

INDICTMENTS FOR TREASON.—The Grand Jury of the United States District Court having indicted Messrs. Richard Price, James Whiteford and Clifford Anderson for treason, they appeared in Court on Saturday and renewed the bail which they had given upon their being presented. The amount of bail is $40,000 each, and is given for their appearance at the November term of the United States Circuit Court to answer the charge.

THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE.—The great point of interest to-night will be the Maryland Institute, to witness the opening of the fourteenth annual exhibition. The display of articles, notwithstanding the fact that the deposits are mostly made by home exhibitors, will equal those of any preceding year. A large and brilliant assemblage will grace the hall to-night.

CONDITION OF MR. WARE.—Mr. Elias Ware, Jr., whose wound is now under treatment by the physicians connected with the Lombard street Infirmary, was in a very favorable condition last evening both mentally and physically. A goodly number of his friends are visiting him, and it is probable that he will be about again in a short time.

FOR COURT.—William M. Vickers was yesterday before Justice Showarce upon the charge of spitting tobacco juice in the face of William Heckrate. He was released on $500 bail to answer the charge at Court.

PARADE OF ARTILLERY.—Captain Nim's battery of Boston Light Artillery, which has for some weeks been encamped on the Western suburbs of the city, paraded through various streets on Saturday afternoon. They were accompanied by their mounted brass band. This feature of the procession attracted considerable attention.

THEFT OF SHOES.—On Saturday last a negro named Solomon Burkett was arrested upon the charge of stealing a pair of shoes from F. Burkamp. He was arraigned before Justice Logan for examination, after which he was committed to jail in default of security to await the action of the Grand Jury.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—About seven o'clock on Friday night an elderly lady, named Hanneman, who lived on Ann street, near Alice Anna street, fell from the top to the bottom of a flight of stairs, and sustained injuries from which she died on Saturday morning about six o'clock.

KNOCKING DOWN A NEGRO.—William Hassen was yesterday morning arrested upon the charge of knocking down a negro whose name was not ascertained. He was arraigned before Justice Shower, who committed him to jail in default of security to answer the charge at Court.

ASSAULT.—Phebe Crocker was taken into custody on Saturday night on the charge of assaulting John Henneyman. He was arraigned before Justice Shawarce who committed him for Court.

Amusements.

KUNKEL'S OPERA HOUSE—*The Museum.*—To-night inaugurates the fifth week of this establishment, which, under the present management, has been wonderfully successful. The audiences are invariably refined and appreciative. The attendance, usually, of a large number of ladies, gives the beautiful auditorium a brilliant appearance, scarcely equalled by any theatre in the country. The programme for this evening is the best yet offered, all the artists appearing in their best parts. Mr. J. H. Rainer, the celebrated baritone, sings to-night, for the first time.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—Old Drury will doubtless be crowded to-night to welcome the return of Mr. Proctor, after his three years absence in Europe, which has been marked by a continued succession of triumphs. He will appear in his great character of Macduff, supported by that excellent actress Mrs. I. B. Phillips, as Lady Macbeth, and the entire company. The pretty little danseuse Mille. Olivia, makes her debut in a favorite Pas Seul.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE BOND.

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

John Powell, charged with assaulting Francis Porter, both colored. Discharged.

Geo. Frank, charged with an assault upon Adam Swartz. Fined $1 and costs.

Daniel Schaeffer, charged with assaulting two children. Fined $5 and costs in one case, and $1 and costs in the other.

Christian Heim, charged with assaulting a small child, prayed a jury trial, which was granted. He gave bail in the sum of $500 to appear and answer.

Betsey Walley, charged with assaulting Emily Barney, both colored. Fined $1 and costs, and sent to jail for one month.

Daniel Hinton, charged with assaulting Catharine Bell. Under *curia.*

Philip Waters, charged with assaulting Eliza Gough, both colored. Fined 25 cents and costs.

George Sunderland and Edward Burns, both soldiers, charged with assaulting S. J. Linch. Sunderland was fined $1 and costs and sent to jail