THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

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TERMS

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BALTIMORE.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1861.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

From St. Louis we have by telegraph a confirmation of the report of the evacuation of Lexington by the Confederate forces. General Harris, with 6,000 troops is said to have left Lexington and crossed the river by boats and swimming and under a galling fire, and with heavy loss in men and equipage.

From Jefferson City, on the other hand, we learn that a thousand Confederate troops still remaind at Lexington on Tuesday morning, and the report that General Sturgis had arrived there is contradicted. Most of the Federal troops had moved forward and General Fremont, it is thought, would advance on the 5th.

From Western Virginia we have a report of an armed reconnoiance of 5,000 United States troops, under General Reynolds, on Greenbriar River. The reconnoissance is said to have assumed the character of a general engagement, with a brisk fire of artillery, which lasted an hour. The Confederate loss is reported at 500 killed and wounded, and three of their guns silenced.

From the Cincinnati *Enquirer* we get a full report of the charges against Colonel Frank Blair, as well as the correspondence between Mrr. Fremont and the President, and Col. Fremont and the Postmaster-General.

Also from the Cincinnati *Enquirer* we copy the correspondence between General Anderson and Colonel Humphrey Marshall, in relation to the Confederate camp in Owen county, Kentucky.

From General Banks' division come rumors that General Stone will shortly lead the advance across the Potomac.

From Fortress Monroe we have intelligence of the capture of the steam-tug Fanny Cadwallader by Confederate gunboats. Two rifled cannon fell into the hands of the Confederates.

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

The Potomac is reported fordable at several points between the Great Falls and Point of Rocks, and the Confederates are said to have a largely augmented force near Leesburg.

The city of Louisville was much excited on the 4th instant by three important rumors—the taking of New Orleans by Federal forces, the killing of Hon. John C. Breckinridge, and the arrest of Humphrey Marshall. General Buckner had his head quarters on the 1st at Woodsonville, with 3,000 men.

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

Other schooners, one under British, the other under Mexican colors, were preparing at Havana to perform the same exploit.

From the mails of the Bohemian we get files of English papers, from which we select several articles of marked interest.

WRECK OF THE GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT JERSEY BLUE.—The propeller Albany, which arrived at New York on Friday, brings particulars of the disaster which befell the Government transport steamer Jersey Blue on the 27th ultimo. During the severe gale of that day the latter vessel foundered off the Delaware Breakwater, while on her way to Washington with a cargo of army stores.

The vessel sprung aleak during the storm, and it was found necessary to throw overboard the greater part of the deck load in order to keep the vessel afloat. It is estimated that about two thousand seven hundred boxes of bread, each box containing fifty pounds, and two hundred boxes of dried vegetables, were thus thrown away.

Meanwhile the vessel, having passed Cape Henlopen and reached the Jersey Breakwater, sunk within a few minutes after her arrival. She was, however, only partially submerged. The water rose in the cabins to the depth of about three feet. Capt. Loveland had a tent erected on the beach near by and awaited help.

The propeller Albany, Captain Chauncey, was despatched from Washington to assist the Jersey Blue, and after pumping her out and taking a portion of the cargo which remained, succeeded on Wednesday last in getting her off, whence she managed to reach Philadelphia. The Albany followed the course the Jersey Blue had taken, and the beach is described as literally lined with breastworks. The people along the route are said to have come out in processions to gather up the boxes, which they discovered to their disappointment contained only wet bread, entirely worthless.

The Jersey Blue will be easily fitted for sea again, and is expected in this city on Monday to resume her voyage. She contains a considerable amount of pork and sealed boxes of provisions, which will not be injured by the water.

From the Philadelphia Press.

How a Lady Got Out of Virginia.

"Tell her," said Mr. L. P. Walker, the Secretary of War, "tell her I know it is very ungallant to refuse a lady—I regret the necessity—but I cannot let any one leave Virginia unless at the head of an army."

This was not my first endeavor to obtain a passport, nor was it my last failure. For some months I had felt the necessity of returning North, but obstacles met me at every turn. First, I delayed until Virginia seceded—then I could not pass through Maryland, it was too dangerous. I could not get a passport from Richmond to Norfolk, so I could not get to Fortress Monroe. My next plan was to seek information at headquarters; so Memminger, the Secretary of the Treasury, was written to. He replied I could obtain a passport to Gen. Beauregard, who would send me over the line, but he would not advise a lady to attempt it. I fancied myself mounted behind a trooper, waving a white flag over my head, scouring through the camps. I, however, took Mr. Memminger's advice and did not go; I had no idea of playing neutral or target in a skirmish.

When at last I found I could get to Norfolk, Gen. Huger, the officer commanding there, wrote he had no communication with the fortress, and could send no one over. If I had been on the spot, I might have watched and slipped off as many others did, but I was forty miles south of Richmond, and had no such opportunities to seize. Finally, I decided to take the only route open—through Tennessee and Kentucky. It was long and circuitous, and I would have no escort; but it was probably my last chance until the close of the war. After the battle of Manassas, the strictness of the War Department relaxed sufficiently to give me a passport, and I started home. As well as I remember, this was the form.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.
WAR DEPARTMENT.

Miss Jane Smith has permission to visit Nashville on his honor as a man that he will not reveal anything he may have learned, to the disadvantage of the Confederate States, for the purpose of publication.

L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War.

The laughable confusion of gender resulted from its being a printed form, and the Secretary was too busy to notice or correct the mistake. This form left me at liberty to communicate any information verbally, or in any way not for publication. A "Yankee" never would have left this loop-hole.

WESTERN FREIGHT.—The pressure of freight to the seaboard is so enormous at present that the Erie and Central companies are compelled to refuse large quantities at even advanced rates. The Cincinnati *Gazette* draws this encouraging prospect for the railroads the coming winter:

"Freights continue to advance, and railroad transportation being inadequate, the market for flour and wheat, owing to the despatches from New York not reporting a further advance, closed heavy. This freight difficulty is one from which there is not likely to be any escape for some time to come. Prices promise to be well sustained on the seaboard under a good foreign demand, but there being only three outlets from the West, producers will suffer from high freights.

"The Mississippi river being closed, the produce of the entire West is driven from that channel to the Eastern railroads. In addition to this, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is closed, and the Pennsylvania Central is largely occupied with Government business. Thus railroad facilities, as compared with last winter, have been reduced very nearly one-half, while business has largely increased; and if managers have not prices up fifty per cent. while the canals and lakes are navigable without being able to move all the property that is offered, what may be expected when the water lines shall be closed? It is probable that the freight on flour to New York will advance to two dollars per barrel by the first of January, and on other articles in proportion.

"Freights are lower now than they will be in three months hence, unless the navigation of the Mississippi river should be opened in the meantime by some unexpected event."

A HINT FOR CLOTHIERS.—The mode so prevalent throughout the country of decking youngsters in the loose habiliments of the Zouaves, is likely to create a revolution in boys' costumes. The loose, baggy trowsers afford the utmost play for the limbs, and are not constantly breaking at the knee, nor ripping at the seams; and they afford room for the most capacious pockets, where a boy's traps, from a codfish's backbone to a doughnut, may be stored. The close-fitting gaiters are much superior to the ordinary shoe, as they keep the feet dry, and prevent the trowsers from getting wet at the bottom. If grey cloth were substituted for the too brilliant red, the style might properly become universal.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

BLAIR VS. FREMONT.

Mrs. Fremont's Letter to President Lincoln—The President's Reply—General Fremont's Demand for Colonel Blair's Letter—Postmaster Blair's Answer, &c.

During the past month the country has been disturbed by the unfriendly relations that have sprung up suddenly between Major-General Fremont, Commander of the Western Division of the Army, and Colonel Frank P. Blair, Jr., of the First regiment Missouri Volunteers, (light artillery.) The letter of Colonel Blair to Judge Blair, his brother, and Postmaster-General, was immediately brought before the President and the Cabinet, and a vigorous discussion ensued for the removal of General Fremont, but resulted in the postponement of such a decision for the present, the President and a majority of the Cabinet being unqualifiedly adverse to the removal.

Mrs. Fremont, who was in Washington at the time, received information of Col. Blair's attack on Gen. Fremont, and immediately wrote to the President requesting a copy of Col. Blair's letter. The President declined to furnish Col. Blair's letter, and in the same letter disclaimed any hostility to the General, or that any impression had been made on his mind against the honor or integrity of General Fremont. General Fremont then telegraphed the President, requesting a copy of Col. Blair's letter, and through Judge Montgomery Blair the letter of the Colonel was forwarded to General Frémont, accompanied with a request that the Colonel should be released from arrest. The offer of release was extended to Colonel Blair, at the request of the Postmaster-General, but the Colonel declined the offer, and is now at Jefferson Barracks, awaiting the examination before a courtmartial. The charges and specifications by General Fremont, with all the correspondence accompanying, we give below.

FIRST CHARGE—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Specification—That said Colonel Frank B. Blair, while acting as Colonel of the 1st regiment Missouri Light Artillery, then in the service of the United States, and in the Western Department thereof, did, at the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, on divers occasions, between the 1st and 20th day of September, 1861, speak of and concerning Major-General J. C. Fremont, who was then the Commanding General of said Department, in terms unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, assailing his personal and official character, charging him with inability and inefficiency; that said Blair used his position as a member of the military household of the Commanding General to give weight to his assaults.

Second Specification.—That said Colonel Blair made secret charges against his said Commanding General in a letter which he wrote on the first day of September, 1861, to his brother, Montgomery Blair, Postmaster-General of the United States, one of the President's Cabinet officers, wherein he sought to effectuate the removal of said Commanding General. Said charges were made, not to the Secretary of War or the Commander-in-Chief of the Army but to the Postmaster-General, his brother, thus using hisfamily relations with the Cabinet to get secret, insidious, unsustained and ungentlemanly charges against said Commanding General before the President of the United States, his purpose being to have appointed, without consultation with the military authorities, a commissioner to investigate the affairs and management of said Western Department, to be directed by and to consist in part of the brother of said Colonel Blair, the accuser.

That said vexatious and harassing proceedings were calculated to, and did in part disturb, the President's confidence in said Commanding General and the administration of the affairs of said Western Department.

That said Colonel Blair's course also impaired and paralyzed the efficiency of said Military Department.

Third Specification.—That said Colonel Blair wrote said letters to his brother, Montgomery Blair, for the purpose of effecting the removal of his said Commanding General, without affording him an opportunity of defence.

CHARGE SECOND.—That said Colonel Frank P. Blair, while acting as the Colonel of the First regiment Missouri Light Artillery, while in the service of the army of the United States, and in the Western Department thereof, wrote and carried, to be published over his own signature, in the *Missouri Democrat*, an article on the subject of said Blair's arrest, to answer the charges herein preferred against him, in which article occurs the following language, viz: "I assure you [meaning the editors of said newspaper], whether you believe me or not, that I do not even shrink from the pompous threats which appear in your columns, but whose unfamiliar garb betrays another origin;" which said article was written and published by said Blair for the purpose of and with the intent to convey the unjust and false impression that said article was written, or caused to be written, by said Major-General.

Second Specification.—That said Blair, while acting as Colonel of the 1st regiment Missouri Light Artillery, wrote and caused to be published, in a newspaper published in the city of St. Louis, and in the State of Missouri, a false and defamatory article over his own signature, in which occurs the following language, viz: "I reply that I never asked General Fremont a personal favor that he did not grant it immediately. * * * I never recommended him to give a contract to any one that he did not use his influence to obtain it."

The copies of the correspondence which preceded, and resulted in the final production of the copy of the letters from Colonel Blair to his brother, Montgomery Blair, are hereto appended and made part hereof. They consist of, first, Mrs. Fremont's note to the President, (marked A;) second, Mrs. Fremont's note to the President, (marked B;) third, the President's letter to Mrs. Fremont, (marked C;) fourth, General Fremont's telegram to the President, (marked D;) fifth, Montgomery Blair's telegram to General Fremont, (marked E.)

[Signed] J. C. FREMONT,
Major-General Commanding.

LETTER FROM MRS. FREMONT.

To the President of the United States:

I was told yesterday by Mr. F. P. Blair, Sr., that five days since a letter was received from his son, Col. Frank P. Blair, and laid before you by his son, Postmaster-General Blair, containing certain statements respecting Gen. Fremont and his military command in the Western Department, which letter was submitted to you as President.

I was further told by Mr. Blair that on that letter you sent Postmaster-General Blair to St. Louis to examine into that Department and report.

On behalf of, and as representing Gen. Fremont, I have the request that I be furnished with copies of that letter and any other communications, if any, which in your judgment have made that investigation necessary.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

[Signed] JESSE BENTON FREMONT.

MRS. FREMONT'S SECOND NOTE TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mrs. Fremont begs to know from the President if his answer to General Fremont's letter can be given to her without much further delay. Mrs. Fremont is anxious to return to her family, and takes the liberty of asking a reply by the messenger.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12, 1861.

MRS. GENERAL FREMONT—*My Dear Madam:* Your two letters of to-day are before me. I answered the letter you bore me from General Fremont on yesterday, and not hearing from you during the day, I sent the answer to him by mail.

It is not exactly correct, as you say you were told by the elder Mr. Blair, to say that I sent Postmaster-General Blair to St. Louis to examine into that Department and report. Postmaster-General Blair did go, with my approbation, to see and converse with General Fremont as a friend. I do not feel authorized to furnish you with copies of letters in my possession, without the consent of the writers.

No impression has been made on my mind against the honor or integrity of General Fremont, and I now enter my protest against being understood as acting in any hostility toward him.

[Signed] A. LINCOLN.

GEN. FREMONT TO THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.

To the President of the United States:

I respectfully request you to have furnished me a copy of the letter referred to in your letter to Mrs. Fremont, provided you have received the consent of the writer; and if you have not received that consent, I respectfully request you to have it procured.

[Signed] J. C. FREMONT,
Major General Commanding.

POSTMASTER BLAIR'S LETTER TO GEN. FREMONT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19.

General Fremont, Major General Commanding:

I will send Frank's letter. It is not unfriendly. Release him. He should have no difficulty existing with the public.

[Signed] M. BLAIR,
Postmaster-General.

COLONEL BLAIR'S LETTER TO POSTMASTER BLAIR.

ST. LOUIS, September 1, 1861.

Dear Judge: I wrote you quite fully about our affairs here by Judge Gamble, and I am more and more convinced of the views I stated to you in that letter. Affairs are becoming quite alarming in the northern part of the State as well as in the south. Men coming here to give information are not allowed to approach Fremont, and go away in disgust.

I have felt it my duty to tell him what they say, and he throws himself behind the reports of his officers, who are trying to prevaricate and shield themselves for neglect of duty, and he still clings to them, and refuses to see for himself. I told him he would not escape responsibility in that way, and he would very soon find an army of Confederates 10,000 strong on his lands in North Missouri, threatening St. Louis and diverting his attention and occupying the forces he desired to use against McCulloch and Pillow. He talks of the vigor he is going to use, but I can see none of it, and I fear it will turn out to be some rash and inconsiderate move adopted in haste to make head against a formidable force which could not have accumulated except through gross and inexcusable negligence. Oh! for one hour of our dead Lyon. Many have been disposed to blame Fremont for not sending reinforcements to Lyon, and thus averting the calamities brought on by his death, and the abandonment of Springfield by his command.

It is very certain that if he had sent the regiments to Lyon that he took to Cairo, when it was supposed that place was threatened, Lyon would have driven McCulloch from the State. I cannot say whether the attack was seriously contemplated on Cairo that time or not; but am disposed to believe that the movement by McCulloch and Pillow were intended to be simultaneous and co-operate, but Lyon should have had some part of the reinforcements at any rate, and if he had received two regiments his victory would have been complete.—I undertake to say, if Fremont acted on them as he does now, (I was away and cannot speak on that head,) he could not have informed himself very accurately of the necessities of his position. The event shows that no attack was made on Cairo, and it was probably averted by the reinforcements sent. If the same or one half of the regiments had been sent to Lyon, we should have had equally satisfactory results.

The views I have given of this matter are facts becoming public opinion here, and I think the Government should know it. Probably you have information which will satisfy you that Fremont was to blame. If so, the public here, should know it also, in order that the confidence of the people should not be withheld from the Commanding General. I could not think, when I first returned here, that any part of the blame could rest with him; but my observations since have shaken my faith to the very foundation.

There is one point which I did not refer to in my letter, and which I intended to remark on, and that is the utter want of discipline in the camps round and about St. Louis. It is a rehearsal of the state of affairs in Washington before the fight at Manassas, and will, I am apprehensive, conduce to similar results. I brought these matters to Fremont's attention, but he put it aside by saying it would not do to be too exacting at once. Our enemies at the door, and yet too early to impart discipline to our troops and keep them out of the whiskey shops! I know that you and I are both in some sort responsible for Fremont's appointment, and for his being placed in command of this Department, and therefore I feel another and an additional motive to speak out openly about these matters. My decided opinion is that he should be relieved of his command, and a man of ability put in his place. The sooner it is done the better.

I have given you my opinion and the ground for it. If the Government knows more of his plans than I know—if you are satisfied with them—then you can burn this paper and say that I am alarmist; you know, however, that I am not. No man has been more hopeful and confident than I have been up to within a few days past. I felt satisfied on my return here that affairs were critical, but that the success and elation of the enemy could be turned to good account, if the proper steps were promptly taken. They have not been taken, and either the Government has failed to support Fremont as he should have been, or he has failed to apply the means at his disposal. Affairs are worse than they were two weeks ago, and are getting worse every day. Secession increasing, Union men driven out, and the General, I fear, incapable of comprehending his position.

His recent proclamation is the best thing of the kind that has been issued, but should have been issued when he first came, when he had the power to enforce it, and the enemy no power to retaliate. Now they are substantially enforcing against the substance of his proclamation outside of St. Louis and our garrisons. I want you to lay these things to your heart, and get ready to apply the remedy before it is too late.

I will write you again very soon. I hope I may have better news to give you. I shall be but too happy if anything occurs to restore my confidence in Fremont. I am well—better than I have been for eight months.

Yours, affectionately,

[Signed] FRANK P. BLAIR.

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

THE MAILS OF THE BOHEMIAN.

From the London Times, Sept. 10.

THE DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION PROCLAIMED IN LONDON.

It will be observed, perhaps, that the American people began their national life with union, and that there was every prospect of the continuance of this blessing but for the wicked selfishness of the South. But was there such prospect in reality? That is the very question at issue. We are disposed to think, from the passions which have been already developed in this contest, that the period of union had reached its limits, and that the various States of the overgrown Confederacy could not have been long kept together. The Unionists are naturally exasperated at a rupture by which America loses power and democracy reputation. The prestige of popular institutions is gone when it appears that they cannot save a country from follies or errors, and that human passions will have their way under a President at least as wildly as under a King. In reality, however, the experiment which has broken down may be regarded as a hopeless one from the beginning. No such a mighty federation of people as the American Union has ever yet been kept together and we may say, indeed, that for the last twenty years that Union has been gradually breaking up.

It is now known that this very secession has been long designed, and nobody can forget that the least quarrel between parties in America was sufficient to bring a threat of separation into the mouths of one of them. That separation, we think, in one way or another, must soon have come to pass.—Thirty large and powerful States, equivalent to so many European Kingdoms, with various and conflicting interests and pursuits, were not to be retained within the bonds of an artificial confederacy. It might be better for all alike if they would acquiesce in this union, but that is not a view of affairs which is always taken either by states or men. They look at minor interests, and from lower ground. Instead of giving and taking for the common advantage, they believe they understand their own affairs best, and could do better alone. The belief may be a mistaken one, but sooner or later it is certain to be entertained, and then comes either divorce or subjugation. One of those results, in all human probability, will happen in the case before us, and, as we cannot think the latter possible, we must needs anticipate the former. There will then be an end of the great American republic, and it will be seen that no advantage of geographical position or novelty of political institutions can save a people from the operation of natural laws.

RECRUITING IN IRELAND FOR THE FEDERAL ARMY.

The Dublin *Evening Post* of the 17th ultimo asserts that there are persons at present in this country, agents from America, who are endeavoring to enlist men for the Federal service, and adds:—"How far this be in consonance with international law we shall not now undertake to determine; but it is certain that there are many persons belonging to the disbanded Irish militia regiments, not at present employed, who, we believe, would not object to any tempting offers that might be made them in order to secure their assistance for the government of the Union in the deadly struggle which it is now waging with the Southern Confederacy."

From the London Times, Sept. 12.

THE GREAT CRISIS COMMENCED IN ENGLAND.

The reports from Lancashire apprise us that the first mutterings of the long-expected storm are already heard. Mills are working short time, manufacturers are reducing wages, and operatives are assembling in trouble and alarm to discuss the prospects before them. While once more discussing this momentous question, we cannot omit to observe that since our last notice of the subject, the continuance of the American supply has become less probable than ever. It is now beyond question that the liberation of the slaves belonging to secessionist proprietors has been formally proclaimed by the Federal commander in the State of Missouri as a condition of the war. It is difficult, however, to imagine that such a rule of action could be confined to a single State, or that General Fremont will not, as he attempts to descend the Mississippi, announce the same resolution in other States which he may succeed in reaching.

His colleagues in command, too, will be compelled probably to follow the example; so that the result will be either general emancipation, if Northern arms should acquire any considerable ascendancy, or spoliation and tumult, even if the South should hold its own. It is hardly possible that abolition should be thus loudly and officially proclaimed without some effect on the slave population; so that in any event the industry of the South must be seriously jeopardized. Every successive mail from America makes it more and more difficult to believe that either section of the Union can remain as before. The North will make an acquaintance with direct burthens of establishments and taxation which have so long tried the governments of the Old World; and the South, even if it retains with its independence all its territorial privileges, will find that its monopoly of the European market has been rudely disturbed.

With all these contingencies looming darkly around us, it is at least a satisfaction to observe, both that the condition of the cotton manufacture is favorable to our present efforts, and that the operatives of Lancashire are looking at the subject like sensible men. The first resource in such straits as the present is evidently to limit the rate of production, and this, we are told, can be done not only without much disadvantage to the trade, but with a positive gain. It is said that production has recently been carried too far, and that the stocks of manufactured goods are everywhere in excess of the demand. In this case it can certainly do no harm to slacken our pace and allow our products to recover their value. Short time, in fact, would be rather desirable even if our supplies of material were in no jeopardy at all. In the meantime the operatives have recognized the exigencies of the crisis by unanimous resolutions.

They demur, indeed, to the alleged necessity for the reduction of wages, but at a large meeting of delegates at Manchester it was freely admitted that the present scarcity of cotton "afforded a well-grounded reason" for running the mills short time and thus diminishing the rate of consumption. Such a view of the case speaks well for the good sense and the sagacity of the men. We must face the impending trial as well as we can. A long expected death has now overtaken us. It is a serious matter, but not quite so bad as we feared. We have two resources—one in economy of consumption, the other in the discovery of new supplies.—Both, we trust, will stand us in good stead while we feel our way to such a position as will exempt us from any future return of the liability.

The unnatural check that has been given to our cotton supply, in consequence of political events which have rendered the bountiful harvest nugatory, has placed us in imminent danger of a great national calamity. This may be averted by a termination of the American civil war, and a consequent renewal of commercial relations with the Continent; but the obstacle to this arrangement is the determination of the Northern States to impose their rule on an unwilling population. Regarding recent events in the calmest spirit, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that this determination must prove disastrous; and it is a question whether the Federal government is not following a mistaken course in contending any longer against that new political organization, the necessity of which is shown by the extraordinary difficulty of preventing its accomplishment.

From the London Post, Sept. 10.

A NEW QUESTION OF INTERNATIONAL MARITIME LAW.

Advices from America, by the Hibernian, state that no clearances are to be granted in future to vessels bound for Matamoras, Mexico, upon the ground that the cargoes of such vessels might give aid and comfort to the Southerners, by putting within their reach articles of which they are in need. To place an embargo on one of the ports of a friendly Power may perhaps be considered as against all international law.

THE QUEEN OF THE TWO SICILIES.

The following letter has been addressed by Sir G. Bowyer, Bart., M. P., to the *Times*, which has not given insertion to it:

SIR: For some time it has been shown by hints and insendoes that the heroic character of the Queen of the Two Sicilies rendered her obnoxious and even dangerous to the revolutionary party in Italy.

The letter of your Turin correspondent in your paper of yesterday makes this manifest by a tissue of calumnies and insinuations against that august lady.

The correspondent does not say that he knows or vouches for the truth of what he states. He only says, "private letters say, and stories of that nature are hardly worth getting up if they were not true." Most undoubtedly stories against the Queen are worth getting up and worth inventing, because her beauty, her heroic character, and her fortitude in adversity, secure to her and to the King the sympathy of all that is noble and generous throughout Europe. The stories taken from those private letters are falsehoods or wilful distortions and misrepresentations; and no one who knows anything of the Queen or who has even seen her well-known photograph can believe or does believe one word of that abominable libel, which proves nothing except the utter shamelessness of the Turin "liberals," who do not hesitate to attack the private character of a royal lady, and to violate the sacredness of domestic life, to serve the meanest purposes of political intrigue.

No man of good sense and good feeling will ever believe anything of the Queen unworthy of her who displayed at Gaeta not only the bravery of Joan of Arc, but the active piety and compassion of a Sister of Charity.

But I appeal to every lady and every gentleman, to every honest woman and honest man in the kingdom, whether a man capable of writing such a tissue of malignity against the private character of a lady and her family who are suffering under severe misfortune, can possibly deserve the smallest credit or belief.

The people of the Two Sicilies and the people of this kingdom will attribute to the Queen nothing unworthy of her, believing her capable indeed of any great action calculated to deliver the King's subjects from the misery and oppression under which they groan.

It is unnecessary to notice the falsehoods about discussions in the Royal family, and disagreement with the Pontifical Ministers and Government, for they are too absurd to deserve specific attention.

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE BOWYER.

STATEMENT OF MR. WALKER.

Mr. F. W. Walker, the correspondent of the New York *Express*, has written a letter to that paper, in which he gives the following account of the manner in which he was wounded. After referring to his offer to the Government to accompany a party to the point in Maryland from whence passengers and letters were sent to and from Virginia, he proceeds:

"Well mounted, and armed with a sabre, and a Joslyn metallic cartridge army revolver, I was found, on Friday, the 13th instant, soon after the expedition started, quite in the front rank of the party, with Lieutenant Shelly, a brave and active officer, at my left, and a bugler, who had seen service in Texas, at my right. The whole company consisted of twenty-two cavalry, inclusive of Captain Hunter, Lieutenants Shelly and Wilson, and almost more important in the end at least than they all, of Surgeon Ridgely, together with Chaplain McIlurtie, Mr., Mrs, and Master Young, and myself. If strictures are indulged by any, that a female and a child of three years old, were permitted to be part of such an expedition, let them not be applied to me. Both laid the enterprise sufficiently under contribution; the one, for the constant attention of his father; and the other, for an escort and a guard for herself and an attendant ambulance, for her use in her occasional weariness, of thirteen men; besides the grievous catastrophe in the end, which is thereto chargeable.

Under the arrangement thus indicated, nine men at the most, and often not as many, were free for scouting service. Of that small company, by general but a sort of a tacit consent, I came to be regarded and treated as commander. Such was the relation I sustained to the scouting portion of the expedition.

No effective operations were entered upon by our party till after we left Camp Grimes, the camp of a small detachment of the then Kentucky, now the James Cameron Cavalry, some five miles south and east of Good Hope, the Headquarters of General Sickles, and nine or ten miles from Washington.

In what manner the prisoner (Howell) rose upon me, and how he escaped, will now appear. When we arrived at the town designated, (near Port Tobacco,) all having dismounted, the horses were commanded to the care of one of the men, the prisoner to the care of the other two. The latter at once betook himself to a bench one side of the door; I, ungirding my sabre and holster, took, for an instant, the opposite bench.

Bethinking me that during the long stay to which we were destined there would be time for breakfast, I stepped within the door and gave the necessary order therefor to the acting landlord. As I did this, the prisoner sprang up and caught my pistol. One of the guards close by instantly snatching it from his hand, said, "Sir, that's played out." The prisoner, attempting to pass off the occurrence as a joke, in a very bland manner said to me, "General, won't you allow these boys to have something to drink? The landlord, because of the law, will not give it to them except by your permission." I replied, "The landlord knows that his duty is to obey the law; I cannot teach him to disobey it; the boys will therefore have to deny themselves and obey also." The matter thus passed off; and leaving the prisoner with the two guards, I went to a basin of water, which I had sought, to wash. My pistol was laid at my right, and before me. As I was replacing my glasses, after the use of the towel, I saw Howell already in a spring upon, and within five feet of me, with a bowie-knife in his hand and before him, for an underthrust at me.

The demoniacal expression of intended death of me upon his face, electrically impressed me. Of course, in a twinkling, without time or opportunity to me for resistance, the knife entered me; its full length entered my left side, just below the heart, at which doubtless it had been aimed. A shock was all I felt. The villian quickly drew the reeking blade, and tried to strike again and again, a little higher, and to make his work more sure. Those thrusts were partly parried by my hands, which were cut in the operation; but providentially checked by a memorandum book, which they struck, that was in my side pocket. In the same moment, I called the guard and seized my pistol.

The villain, feeling, doubtless, as the blood came so freely from me, that his work was well and surely done, and thinking, probably, that his own safety stood in flight, ran from me by the way through which he came. Quickly turning a corner of the house into the woods, he was at once out of my range. One of the guards, at whom he made with his knife in passing, fired twice upon him, exhausting thus the only charges he had in his pistol. Holding up my wound, and staunching the blood with my left hand as well as I could, I went forward and again and again ordered the second guard, who was standing by and looking after the prisoner, to "fire." He did nothing, and the man escaped. For the conduct of this second guard I have no explanation, other than suspicions which connect him with influences that might have been exerted upon him in behalf of the prisoner by females.

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NEWS VIA WASHINGTON.

From the Washington *Star* of Saturday evening we gather the following items of news:

A MISTAKE.

The New York *Tribune*, in its efforts to palliate Fremont's purchase of the Hall's carbines sold by the Government long since, as being worthless, at from $2 to $6 each—at a cost of $20 each to the Treasury—says that the Ordnance Department here sold a lot of Enfield rifles at $10.

This is not true. The Ordnance Department exchanged 10,000 ordinary rifles of the calibre of 54-100, (originally costing $11 each,) at $10 apiece, taking the pay for them in Colt's pistols at the usual contract price, with a guarantee that the rifles should be reamed up to the standard calibre —58-100—fitted with sword bayonets, and be returned as soon as possible back into the service thus improved. The demands upon the Springfield armory are such, that it would have cost the Government four times as much to have undertaken to alter these rifles there at this time, as will be the entire cost of the alteration made in the private factory of the party who has undertaken the work.

This explanation sets the *Tribune's* story completely at rest.

THE WANDERING BALLOON.

The balloon that sailed over Washington yesterday afternoon was doubtless the Saratoga, of Mr. La Mountain. He made an ascension in it last evening from near General Kearney's camp (in the vicinity of the Theological Seminary,) while that officer's brigade was receiving a stand of colors, on parade, if President Lincoln, General McClellan and staff, and other notables, being present. By some accident the balloon slipped its moorings, and was wafted over the Potomac, to descend, we hear, about six miles northeast of the city. Various absurd rumors concerning it were afloat—one alleging that the President and Gen. McClellan were passengers with La Mountain; another that the balloon had escaped from Beauregard's army, &c., &c.

THE RAILROAD.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are now energetically adding improvements to their Washington branch road, which, in three weeks or a month, will treble its transportation capacity. Thus they are constructing sidelings, turnouts, platforms, &c., equivalent to eight miles of new track, full two miles of which are about the depot in this city. Thus, [illegible] hundred hands and stock cars upon the road, and will require no more (with the loading and discharging and passing improvements being constructed) to enable their road to transport three times as much daily as they are now able to carry. The additional facilities, they hold, will enable them to transport more freight than at any time comes to Washington by rail and river together.

THEIR NEW GENERAL.

G. W. Smith, of Kentucky, late Street Commissioner of New York city, who is now in command of the divisions of the disunion army lately commanded by General Joe Johnson, was not a classmate of General McClellan; nor did he graduate at the head of his class at West Point, as is being represented in the press. He was of the class that graduated four years before General McClellan, and came out No. 8—not No. 1. He was doubtless one of the best officers in the United States service throughout the Mexican war.

A MODEL CAMP.

The best kept camp we have been able to find in the vicinity of this city is that of the 9th Pennsylvania reserve, (regiment,) near Tennallytown—a model camp in the matter of scrupulous cleanliness and the possession of numerous little comforts for the men. It will be well for the commanders of other regiments to study its peculiarities, most of which can be generally adopted with great advantage to the service.

NAVY YARD.

The only arrival at the yard this morning was that of the Harriet Lane, from New York. She bears no news of importance.

The Seminole has hauled up along side the wharf, where she will undergo some repairs to her machinery.

There is now in session at the Marine Barracks a general marine court-martial, composed of the following officers: Major Wm. D. Slack, 1st Lieut. James Forney, 2d Lieut. Wm. H. Hale, 2d Lieut. John C. Harris, and 2d Lieut. Wm. R. Brown, and J. J. Coombs, Esq., Judge Advocate. The court is engaged in the trial of Corporal Wm. Toombs, of the marine corps, on a charge of attempting to bribe privates McGraw and McMullin to aid in the escape of certain prisoners from on board the United States steamer Baltimore, on a recent voyage from Annapolis to Fort Lafayette.

GEN. WOOL.

We are very sure that Brevet Major Gen. Wool has received no orders since those detaching him from the command at Fortress Monroe that he might repair to this city for consultation with the Commander-in-Chief.

Many around us insist that it is the President's purpose to send him to St. Louis to command in the Department of Missouri, leaving Fremont in the actual command in the field there; subject to the order of Gen. W., however, who ranks him.

But for the fact that the officials around us, military and civil, are certainly profoundly ignorant whether such a determination has been come to or not, we should credit the rumor to that effect. On the contrary, they are under the impression that General Wool will return to his late command, on Monday next.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

That pirate vessels, as well as those of Europe in the interest of the Confederate cause, will sometimes watch a favorable opportunity to run the blockade, is to be expected. We have recently heard of an instance of this kind. The British steamer Bermuda, from Liverpool, with a cargo of arms, &c., has reached Savannah.

THE DESCENT OF THE BALLOON "SARATOGA."

The telegraph operator at Beltsville, Md., telegraphed to this city last night that LaMountain's balloon had descended six miles east or south of Beltsville.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE CONFEDERATE CAMP IN OWEN COUNTY, KY.

Correspondence Between General Anderson and Humphrey Marshall.

The following correspondence relative to the Confederate camp in Owen county, which camp has attracted much attention in this city, has been handed us for publication. It will be seen that Humphrey Marshall, in reply to the kind and conciliatory letter by Gen. Anderson, returned a very saucy and insolent reply, seeking to justify his action, and that liberal offers to him is clemency thrown away. We presume Humphrey will soon join Breckinridge in Virginia, if he is not taken by the United States authorities.

HEADQUARTERS, DEP'T OF THE CUMBERLAND,
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 24.

HON. JUDGE JAMES PRYOR: Understanding that a camp, or persons with arms in their hands, has been formed at Liberty, Owen county, Ky., whose presence is causing much uneasiness in that part of the State, anxious to prevent mischief, and perhaps the shedding of blood, I do hereby authorize and urge you to appeal to the misguided persons there assembled, and call upon them to disperse and return to their homes as quiet and peaceable citizens, and to assure them, in my name, if they do so that no action shall be taken against them for their present illegal proceedings.

ROBERT ANDERSON,
Brig. Gen. U. S. A., Commanding.

GHENT, Sept. 25, 1861.

COL. H. MARSHALL—*Dear Sir:* I met with Gen. Anderson yesterday at Louisville. He handed me the enclosed letter, with a request that I would carry out his suggestions. I determined to visit you at Liberty, and this morning, with Maj. Thomas L. Butler, left Carrolton for that purpose. But before reaching this place, we were informed that you were not at Liberty, and that we could not reach so as to enable me to go home to-night, which is necessary for me to do. I had heard that you and others were apprehensive that you might be arrested, and supposed, perhaps, that your present proceedings were intended only to prevent the arrest of yourself and friends. If this supposition is true, I am authorized by Gen. Anderson, in addition to what is contained in the enclosed letter, to say that no arrests will be made or attempted of yourself,