THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

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BALTIMORE.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1861.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

From Missouri, a despatch informs us that all accounts agree that Gen. Price has gone South with the main body of his army. When last heard from he was at Clinton, in Henry county, and was supposed to be pushing for the Arkansas line.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, of the 6th inst., has a letter from Rolla, which represents the number of armed Confederates scattered over the Southwestern part of the State at 11,000, including from 6,000 to 7,000 at Camp Walker, eight miles above the Missouri line, under the command of young Ben. McCulloch. The Washington *Star* says "Bosh! Ben. McCulloch has no son."

This same Rolla correspondent, nevertheless, declares that young Ben. has been put in command of a division of the army, apparently with the object of concealing the death of his father, who, on the authority of a surgeon, the friend of another surgeon, is said to have been shot through the hips at Springfield, and to have died at Camp Chesapeake. The story is most improbable.

The Leavenworth correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing on the 2d, says that the "militia of Kansas have been called out and responded with alacrity, joining the command of General Sturgis.

From the Philadelphia *Inquirer's* special correspondent at Fort Hatteras we have further particulars of the capture of the armed tug Fanny. According to this writer the panic on board the Fanny was complete, and the capture a humiliating one.

We have late news from California. The Rev. W. Scott, whose Southern proclivities had rendered him obnoxious to a portion of the community, was about to sail for Liverpool. The Forrest Theatre at Sacramento had been destroyd by fire. The cavalry regiments called for from the State were said to be full, and the infantry regiments fast filling.

From Ann Arbor, Michigan, we have intelligence of the death of United States Senator Bingham. He died of apoplexy.

From Fortress Monroe the news is that General Wool had returned to Old Point Comfort, and that General Mansfield was about to sail for Hatteras Inlet, to assume the chief command there. The Washington *Star* states that it was intended to send General Wool to supersede Fremont, but there being certain unreasonable "conditions" in the way, that journal expresses the belief that General Banks or General Meigs will be appointed.

We lay before our readers other interesting selections from late foreign papers, and take from the New York *Times* a very full list, with dates and particulars, of the State prisoners at Fort Lafayette.

At a late hour we have intelligence of the arrival off Cape Race of the steamer Bavaria, from Liverpool on the 25th ult., bringing later European news, a summary of which will be found under our telegraphic head. It will be seen that the distinct repetition of the announcement that France and Spain will forthwith interfere in the affairs of Mexico, had created great excitement in the foreign stock market. Mexican stocks had advanced more than 2 per cent.

THE WEEKLY CAUCASIAN is the odd title of a newspaper of neat appearance, in which all that is left of the New York *Day Book* still lives, and moves, and has an altered being. The publishers, after explaining that the virtual *suppression* of the *Day Book*, by its exclusion from the Post Office has compelled the present form of *expression*, thus define their position:

As we cannot abandon our manhood, and applaud what our consciences condemn, we shall, in the [illegible] more specifically underlying the great social agitation of the day. It will be a no-party, independent sheet, free from all decided sympathy for any political organization in existence. It will belts talk to discuss principles of government polity, rather than the measures of any political party. Let it be distinctly understood, however, that we shall speak our own sentiments upon every subject discussed in these columns. If there are any subjects that we choose for the time not to discuss, the public will readily understand that the circumstances in which the country is placed is our reason for avoiding them.

BOOK NOTICES.

MERCY REMEMBERED IN WRATH ? A sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. RICHARD FULLER, of Baltimore, on Thursday, September 26, 1861, being the day of National fasting, humiliation and prayer. Baltimore: Henry Taylor, Sun Building.

We have here a discourse distinguished by remarkable force, feeling and courage. The elements of which it is composed, and the sentiments to which it gives expression, emanate so clearly from piety and patriotism, hand in hand, that it will indeed be difficult for the partisan to withhold his admiration or the pietest to refuse it admittance to his heart. We, of Baltimore, who are familiar alike with the ability and the earnestness of Dr. Fuller, must look to his future efforts for one more earnest and able than this. The text is from Habakkuk, iii, 2: "O Lord, in wrath remember mercy."

We have space for but a few extracts—such, however, as shall fairly represent the style and spirit of the whole production, and those truths which a Christian gentleman has uttered, in the simplicity, honesty, and affection which become a Christian pulpit:

THE OCCASION.

Instead of neglecting this call to humiliation, fasting and prayer, I have eagerly availed myself of it. I only wish we could observe such a day every week, until our cries shall move Him who doth not willingly afflict the children of men, who threatens that he may be disarmed. If we have any fear of God, if any love for our whole country, for man, for the suffering cause of Jesus at home and abroad—we must welcome any and every occasion for devout fasting, humiliation, and supplication.

In the following there is something to remind one of the quaint beauty and directness of Jeremy Taylor's familiar figures—those which he was wont to introduce with a "So have I seen."

THE CLOUD NO BIGGER THAN A MAN'S HAND.

As a people we come before God in a time of terrible calamity, when every thing in our political organization is strained and staggering and threatening shipwreck; when the noble vessel which, freighted with such rich and glorious hopes, once rode triumphantly on her course, is quivering from keelson to crosstrees, is smitten by blasts and lashed by raging billows that may well cause the heart of the stoutest pilot to quail and his face to gather paleness. Those who had eyes to see, have, for thirty years, been looking with sad misgivings at a little cloud, not bigger than a man's hand, which has hung portentously in our horizon—ever and anon shooting baleful fires, and muttering deep though distant thunders. And now the heavens are all black with clouds, and a storm is upon us, sweeping like a tropical tornado, mocking to scorn all human skill and power in its fierceness and its fury. Such is our condition. And the first truth suggested by the text and the occasion is, that, as a nation we are guilty, and God is angry with us for our sins.

PULPIT PROPRIETIES.

Of course, you will understand me as referring to our sins before any disruption had severed the Union and rent it into hostile fragments. Were I to speak of the iniquities now crying to heaven from every portion of the land, I should be compelled to place this unnatural war at the head of the catalogue. Upon whom the guilt lies, I leave for the Judge of all to determine. I owe it to you, who have ever generously spared your pastor the misery of seeing the harmony of a church dearer to him than life disturbed by politics—I owe it to the sanctity of this hour—to the charity of this place—to the purity of this pulpit from which Christ has ever been preached, not to breathe a whisper upon so delicate and painful a question.

My brethren, when I so far forget my duty to You, to my office, to my Master who says "My Kingdom is not of this world,"—when I can so degrade the Christian ministry, as to descend into the arena of political strife and partisan clamor;—above all, when, at such an awful crisis as this, instead of weeping between the porch and the altar and mingling with you in the profoundest humiliation—instead of lifting up that Cross which speaks peace among men,—I am found fulminating anathemas from this desk, seeking to inflame the worst passions of the human heart, and to intensify wrath, hatred, malice, vindictiveness among those who ought to love as brothers;—when I am thus recreant to man and to God—then cease to respect me, then cast me among those apostates from the religion of the meek and loving Jesus, who have for years been casting fire-brands into that temple, around whose altars our fathers—the Morning Stars of this glorious Republic—sang together and shouted for joy.

REFLECTIONS NATIONAL DEPRAVITIES.

Reflect upon the arts and intrigues employed to secure success at our elections. It may be safely asserted, that, from Maine to Texas, bribery and corruption have been the common weapons of political rivalry, and that the traffic in votes has got to be a business as well established and as industrious and as systematically pursued as any merchandise in the stores or the shambles. Thus elected, our rulers and representatives assemble at Washington;

and you know what the eye of God has seen there, with a few noble exceptions. There the Sabbath has been openly despised. There the name of God has been everywhere blasphemed. There pride, luxury, licentiousness, have held their carnivals. There power and patronage have been abused for selfish and mercenary objects. There vast sums extorted from honest industry have been most profligately wasted and often embezzled. And there—in the very halls which ought to be consecrated to calm wisdom and true patriotism, to the good of mankind and the fear of God,—has been exhibited a ruffianism which would have disgraced barbarians. Sectional rancor, party malignity, low, ribald, personal scurrility—these have long been among the most striking elements of our parliamentary rhetoric. And bludgeons, daggers, pistols, bowie-knives, the threats and blows of the assassin—these have been the conspicuous proofs of our parliamentary wisdom and piety. And think you, my friends, as the Lord said to his prophet Ezekiel, think you, "it is a light thing that such abominations are committed?" No, God will visit, God is now visiting us for sins like these in high places.

When from the General Government we pass to that of the States, we find the same sins stalking through the land; the same bribery, the same corruptions, the same fraud, the same embezzlements, the same violence, the same—in short the same outrages upon all religion and patriotism. But, looking at this State, becoming a prophet in my own country—I find a new count in the indictment. I refer to slavery. All who know anything of so humble an individual as myself, know my sentiments as to this institution. Here it is: We are not responsible for its introduction; and he is either a politician, or a man made mad not by much learning but much ignorance, who asserts that it can be suddenly eradicated from our social system. But have we been faithful to this other race who are in our power, and therefore especially entrusted to our care? Have we recognized their relation to us as members of a common fatherhood and brotherhood? Have we rendered to them—to their bodies, minds, souls—"the things that are just and equal, remembering that we too have a Master in heaven?"

LONG LIVE THE KING!

Men and brethren, cotton is not king; God is King. Gunpowder is not king; education is not king; the Constitution is not king; the people are not king; the President is not king; the army is not king. No, no, "The Lord he is God, the Lord he is God." But, as fire had to come down from heaven, and vindicate the sovereignty of Jehovah, and thus extort from Israel that sublime confession, so God will have to burn up our earthly confidences, before we will know that the Lord *is* God, and casting away all our idols, crown Jesus Lord of all.

Dr. Fuller's declamation is but the unstudied utterance of the heart, and his irrefutable logic merely the love of God.

From the N. Y. Herald.

PURITAN CHURCH INCENDIARISM.—Dr. Cheever, since his return from Europe, has been laboring with might and main to accomplish the destructive ends of his patrons in England, from whom he received money to keep up his church. Yesterday, he poured forth one of his customary incendiary abolition harangues, calculated to disturb the action of the federal government, excite insurrection in the loyal States, and afford indirect aid to the rebellion which is distracting the country. The Puritan church found itself, with its pastor, in such a dilapidated financial position some months since, that Dr. Cheever went abroad for the purpose of raising money to keep his establishment a-going.—How much he obtained from his Exeter Hall friends has not been divulged; but he certainly got enough to entitle those who gave him their contributions, in order that his abilities as an ecclesiastical demagogue might not be lost, in the great work of undermining free institutions, and upsetting American nationality, to feel sure that he would employ all his energies in their behalf. He is proving himself to be a faithful agent of our enemies; but he ought, none the less, to be silenced by the authorities and shut up at Fort Lafayette, or elsewhere, where his capacity for mischief will be more limited. When Beecher, Cheever, Greeley, Garrison, Raymond and others of that stripe, who are daily reviling our patriotic President, and sowing discord in the Northern States are put under lock and key, the last obstacle will have been removed to entire unity of feeling and action this side of the Potomac.

A PLEA FOR THE MARTHAS.—There are two classes of good women, the Marthas and the Marys. The former represent the active, and the latter the passive voice of the feminine conjugation. Without by any means controverting the scriptural idea, we borrow the names there used to illustrate facts in modern social life. Both Marthas and Marys are affectionate, but the love of Mary is a sentimental dream, and evaporates in verbal homage and empty caresses. Mary will tie a bouquet for you, or possibly knit a purse, if she has abundant leisure. She will join you in a quiet stroll, especially when the calls of duty are urgent in the house; but even then she prefers a drive. She absorbs the attention without rendering any return; she makes a luxury of friendship, and either wears it like a jewel or drinks it like a julep. She sweetly assures you that "you are worth so much to her;" meantime, except that she charms your fancy, she is worth very little to you.

With Martha it is otherwise. Her love is untiring and practical. She gives where Mary receives. She prepares the entertainment which Mary only enjoys. She smoothes your pillow while Mary is kissing you good night, and repairs your wardrobe in an ante-room while you are lost in slumber; meantime breathing a prayer for your welfare of which you do not dream. She takes charge of the children while you go with Mary to the excursion; she packs the refreshments for the pic-nic, while Mary helps you to arrange the flowers. She takes care that your clothes are in proper order, because her dress is of a firm material that will [illegible] while Mary requires your aid to enable her to protect from injury her gossamer barege. If there is any repulsive task that must be done in solitude, that elicits no praise, give yourself not a moment's uneasiness—Martha is a very convenient person to have in the house. It is pleasant to think that she will do whatever she can for you, and that she does it because she loves you. You sometimes drop her a kind word when you think of it, just to see how her face lights up in consequence. At such times she is almost pretty; you regret that she looks, ordinarily, so thin and anxious. You hear her cough of a morning, and excuse occasional neglect of some of your stated comforts. You are surprised and shocked when she dies some day; you blend your tears with Mary's (Mary is beautiful in tears), and you feel that sympathy is sweet. You plant a rose, not a thornless one, above Martha's grave, and after a proper interval of sorrow—marry Mary.

NEWS VIA WASHINGTON.

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

THE DIFFERENCE.

We have lately taken occasion to visit many regimental and brigade encampments surrounding Washington, and have been peculiarly impressed with the difference between their police and that of the army before the battle of Bull Run—of the discipline maintained in them and the personal condition of the men. They are drilled now perhaps two hours for every one they were drilled previous to the disastrous 21st of July; while not one man is permitted to leave his encampment now, where ten had liberty to go and come into the streets of Washington then. Soldierly appearance on the part of a regiment was then the marked exception to the general rule. Now every regiment that has been a month in the army of the Potomac, moves when on duty like the clock-work of the regular service.

These changes cannot fail to tell with remarkable effect upon the result of the approaching active campaign on the other side of the Potomac, the advent of which may now be looked for weekly, not monthly, as of late.

THE GREAT REVIEW.

The artillery and cavalry review comes off to-morrow at noon, at the parade ground on East Capitol street. There will be gathered there more cavalry and artillery than were ever before reviewed in the service of the United States, though forming but a comparatively small portion of either arm now in line in Major-General McClellan's army of the Potomac. Gen. Stoneman will have but a portion of his cavalry now on this side of the river—perhaps five thousand men—while Gen. Barry will have there less than half the artillery he commands on this side of the river also. That is to say twenty-two batteries, numbering one hundred and twelve guns.

What a grand sight it would be to see all the cavalry and artillery of Gen. McClellan's army assembled for review if that were admissable, as it is not, with the disunionists in position in the army's front. Such a review would cast far in the shade that to take place to-morrow, though the latter will be the most striking affair in its way ever seen in this country.

THE LINCOLN CAVALRY.

A body of some fourteen hundred stalwart men and horses passed down Pennsylvania avenue this forenoon, *en route* for the well-known parade ground on East Capitol street, where they were to-day reviewed. Physically, they are probably the heaviest cavalry in the country; the men and horses being generally of almost giant proportions. As yet, many of them are remarkably poor riders, and not a few of them know so little of the rules or military service as to smoke while marching to a parade. That, however, is the fault of their officers. The material of this regiment for efficient service is unsurpassed; but it depends wholly upon the perseverance and severity with which they are trained, whether they are to become a valuable accession to the army, or almost an incumbrance to it, for want of skill in horsemanship and discipline as soldiers.

THE COMMAND IN KENTUCKY.

Some days ago we mentioned that Gen. Sherman was about to be ordered to the chief command in Kentucky. The order has subsequently been issued. It is due to that gallant and distinguished officer, Gen. Robert Anderson, that it should be known that this change has been made at his request, owing to the continued precariousness of his health. He proceeded to active duty in Kentucky against the advice of his medical advisers, so great was his desire to be serviceable to his country at this critical time. The whole country will sincerely regret that his physicians, judgment of his physical condition proves correct.

THE MENACE.

The use to which the disunionists propose to put the hulk of the Merrimac, which they have shodded and iron cased, is to aid in their contemplated attack on Newport News. She must come, to get in position to that end, within fair range of the guns of the United States squadron at Old Point. Com. Goldsborough will doubtless gladly let her make the attempt to get into that position. There will be little heard of her after she makes the experiment.

Special Correspondence of the Star.

THE SKIRMISH AT BIG FALLS.

TENNALLYTOWN, Oct. 6, 1861.—*To the Editor of the Evening Star*—Sir: In the papers of the 4th instant I notice an account of the recent attack by the Confederate artillery upon the Union force stationed at the Big Falls, in which there are statements made which are not correct, and calculated to misrepresent the whole affair. The regiment, encamped at Big Falls at the time was the 11th regiment Pennsylvania Reserve, commanded by Col. Gallagher. At the time the fire opened there was not more than two hundred and fifty men about the place, and these were standing about in small groups, or at their quarters. The picket guard of twenty-four men, who had been on duty the day previous, were still out, and the new guard had left the quarters to relieve them, so that only a few of each company were in camp at the time.

The firing commenced about 8 o'clock, or as soon as the fog raised sufficiently for the Confederates to see our position, and continued from twenty minutes to half an hour. The Confederate battery consisted of four pieces of artillery—four and six-pounders—instead of *seven*, as reported. Of this I am positive, for I had plain view of them with a glass, and distinctly saw the men at work upon the guns. The Col. and Adjutant of the 34th New York were not present at the Falls during the firing; but I noticed two officers ride down the tow path, and about two hours after the firing ceased. They did not stop at the Falls, but returned in a short time up the canal. Consequently there was no shot passed between them.

One man in Company H had his musket destroyed by a cannon ball, while in the act of loading it; and Company H had a young kitten killed in one of their tents. This is all the injury done by the Confederates, with the exception of a number of holes in the frame building about the Falls.

At the time the battery opened our cannon were about a mile back from the battery on this side, and by the time they were run up the Confederates had retired. During the time of the firing no face of the enemy presented itself to sight; yet shortly afterward we saw about two thousand marching across a field some one and a half or two miles distant.

The Confederates managed their guns admirably, and took good aim, yet very few of their shells exploded. A number of shot and shells were picked up by our men and brought to this place. You may rely upon this statement as being true, as it is made by one who was an EYE-WITNESS.

THE FREMONT IMBROGLIO.

The Fremont imbroglio is by no means yet settled, we find. Brevet Major General Wool, as intimated in Saturday's *Star*, has returned to Fortress Monroe. He was offered the command of the department of Missouri, we feel perfectly sure; but he made so many conditions to his acceptance of it, as to induce the conclusion that he was not the right man for the place. Hence, it is evident, the idea of sending him there has been abandoned.

Nevertheless, so rapidly are the signs of danger in leaving Gen. Fremont in the chief command there multiplying, as that some one will very soon be placed over him. Instead of profiting by the lessons of his late blunders, he is but multiplying them; as in the case of permitting the use of the telegraph there, which he controls with despotic will, to threaten the Government to the end of preventing its free action for the public interest in his case. He causes or permits despatches to come hitherward over the wires, giving accounts of indignation meetings and manifestations among his troops over the idea of his possible supersedure. Now these meetings and manifestations are well known to be the work of Gen. Fremont's camarilla of speculators on the Treasury and political partizans. That he permits their occurrence in his army, proves his utter unfitness for military command.

Subordination is the basis of any success whatever; while the attitude of some portions of his army, thus evidently encouraged by himself, threatens little short of opposition on his and their part to the orders of the President in his case, whatever they may be. He is not more quick thus to threaten the Government with his fancied personal power, than he was to stretch his despotic authority to punish Col. Blair for doing his duty as the representative of the people, in warning the Government here that he and they had made a mistake in appointing him (General Fremont) to an important command, for which he is not competent.

Under all the circumstances of the case, we expect soon to learn that either General Banks or General Meigs has been ordered to Missouri in Fremont's stead.

THE BERMUDA.

The *on dit* here concerning this vessel that recently ran the blockade of Savannah, is that she had a cargo of 40,000 stand of arms, 70 tuns of gunpowder, and the balance of army blankets.

This can hardly be true, as her size is but 950 tons. As she was heavily armed and equipped for a cruise at sea against our commerce, she could not have carried so large an additional cargo.

She is a war steamer of the size and class of our gunboat Iroquois. She was sold in England to Jeff. Davis & Co., payable on her delivery in the port of Savannah.

She managed to run the blockade immediately after a storm, that, for the time being, forced the blockading squadron to make an offing at sea.

EX-GOVERNOR JAMES DOANE DOTY.

This distinguished and energetic gentleman has been commissioned as Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utah Territory, and proposes soon to depart for the scene of his future duties. Would it not be well for the Government to authorize him forthwith to raise two regiments of mounted frontiersmen in that Territory for service whenever they may be required?

INCOG.

Gen. McClellan occasionally visits the encampments on both sides of the Potomac, in citizen's dress, (according to popular rumor,) and thus has opportunities of learning a great deal more of the temper and disposition of the men, and the manner in which they are provided for, than would meet his official observation. To those visits may perhaps be ascribed many reforms in the details of management at several camps which are cause of congratulation to the soldiers.

From the New York Times.

THE STATE PRISONERS,

With the Dates of Incarceration and other Information in regard to each.

We published a few days ago an imperfect list of the State prisoners who have been confined at Fort Lafayette, since the employment of that post as a place of detention. The catalogue we have now [illegible] means to make more complete, with some additional information in regard to each prisoner.

E. S. Ruggles, Fredericksburg, Va., arrived July 20. Late Acting Midshipman, U. S. N.

P. M. Quillan, Charleston, S. C., arrived July 20, left August 7. Said to be a British subject.

Thomas Fitzpatrick, Baltimore, Md., arrived July 31, left August 18. Said to be a British subject.

James E. Murphy, Portsmouth, Va., arrived July 31.

John H. Cusick, Woodville, Md., arrived July 31.

Dr. Edw. Johnson, Baltimore, Md., arrived July 31, left September 17, on parole.

Chas. M. Hagelin, Baltimore, Md., arrived July 31.

John W. Davis, Baltimore, Md., arrived July 31.

Chas. Howard, Baltimore, Md., arrived July 31.

Wm. Gatchell, Baltimore, Md., arrived July 31.

Sam. H. Lyon, Baltimore, Md., arrived July 31.

Richard H. Alvey, Hagerstown, Md., arrived July 31.

Austin E. Smith, San Francisco, Cal., arrived August 3.

John Williams, Norfolk, Va., arrived Aug. 11.

Robert Mure, Charleston, S. C., arrived Aug. 14.

Chas. Kopperal, Carroll Co., Miss., arrived August 18.

T. S. Sorrill, New Orleans, La., arrived Aug. 18, left Sept. 5.

Pierce Butler, Philadelphia, Penn., arrived Aug. 20, left Aug. 24.

Louis De Bebian, Wilmington, N. C., arrived August 20, left Sept. 17. Said to be a French subject.

George Miles, Richmond, Va., arrived Aug. 22.

James G. Guthrie, Petersburg, Va., arrived Aug. 23, left Oct. 3.

J. R. Barbour, Lake Providence, La., arrived August 24.

F. M. Fisk, New Orleans, La., arrived Aug. 25, left Oct. 2.

D. C. Lowber, New Orleans, La., arrived Aug. 25.

James G. Berret, Washington City, D. C., arrived Aug. 25, left Sept. 14.

Patrick McCarthy, James Reilly, John Williams, Archibald Wilson, Norfolk, Va., arrived Aug. 25, left Oct. 3. Crew of privateer schooner York, of Norfolk, Va., taken from schooner George G. Baker, of Galveston, Texas, by the United States gunboat Union, Aug. 9, 1861.

John A. Marshall, George O. Gladden, John Joanellie, Charles Forrester, J. P. M. Carlos, Charleston, S. C., arrived Aug. 25, left Oct. 3. Crew of privateer schooner Dixie, taken from schooner Mary Alice, of New York, by United States steamfrigate Wabash, Aug. 3, 1861.

Sam. Eakins, Richmond, Va., arrived Aug. 26.

David Renno, Columbia, S. C., arrived Aug. 26, left Sept. 4.

Sam. J. Anderson, New York, N. Y., arrived Aug. 27. Held by the Government as a citizen of Georgia.

Robert Tansill, Prince William County, Va., arrived Aug. 28. Late Captain U. S. M. C.

Thomas C. Wilson, Springfield, Mo., arrived Aug. 28. Late Lieutenant U. S. M. C.

Henry B. Claiborne, New Orleans, La., arrived Aug. 28. Late Midshipman U. S. N.

Hilary Cenas, New Orleans, La., arrived Sept. 28. Late Midshipman U. S. N.

William Patrick, Brooklyn, N. Y., arrived Aug. 28, left Sept. 13.

Ellis B. Schnabel, Lycoming, Penn., arrived Aug. 29.

Uriah B. Harrold, Macon, Geo., arrived Aug. 30, left Sept. 18.

Richard S. Freeman, Macon, Geo., arrived Aug. 31.

Wm. H. Ward, Norfolk, Va., arrived Aug. 31. Late Lieutenant U. S. N.

Julius A. de Lagnel, Alexandria, Va.; arrived Aug. 31; left Sept. 20. Captain C. S. A.; removed to Fort Columbus.

R. F. Grove, New York, N. Y.; arrived Sept. 1.

Frank E. Williams, Choctaw, Ark.; arrived Sept. 1; left Sept. 7.

H. L. Reynolds, Mobile, Ala.; arrived Sept. 1; left Sept. 13.

J. O. Rahming, New York, N. Y.; arrived Sept. 3; left Sept. 18. Said to be a British subject.

Henry A. Reeves, Greenport, L. I.; arrived Sept. 4.

James Chapin, Vicksburgh, Miss.; arrived Sept. 5.

Edward B. Wilder, Newark, N. J.; arrived Sept. 7.

Robert Elliot, Freedom, Maine; arrived Sept. 7.

Algernon S. Sullivan, New York, N. Y.; arrived Sept. 8.

Charles Barklov, Charleston, S. C.; Benj. Corgon, England; Stephen Bennett, New York, N. Y.; Richard Ravil, William Williams, William Simms, J. Clifton, England; A. Strombo, Denmark; arrived Sept. 8, left Sept. 26. Crew of schooner Henry Middleton, from Charleston, S. C., for England, captured in attempting to run the blockade, by the U. S. ship Vandalia, Aug. 31, 1861.

Arthur D. Wharton, Nashville, Tenn.; arrived Sept. 9. Late Midshipman U. S. N.

Charles J. Faulkner, Martinsburg, Va.; arrived Sept. 9. Late Minister to France.

George L. Browne, Key West, Fla.; arrived Sept. 10; left Sept. 24.

James W. Wall, Burlington, N. J.; arrived Sept. 11; left Sept. 24.

Robert R. Walker, New York, N. Y.; arrived Sept. 12.

M. C. Stanley, New York, N. Y.; arrived Sept. 12; left Sept. 21.

J. K. Milner, Danville, Va.; arrived Sept. 12.

George P. Kane, Baltimore, Md.; arrived Sept. 13. Late Marshal.

Robert Ryan, Loudoun county, Va., arrived Sept. 13. C. S. A.

Arthur Dawson, Loudoun county, Va.; arrived Sept. 13. C. S. A.

Benj. Eggleston, Washington city, D. C.; arrived Sept. 13; left Sept. 17.

Benj. F. Corlies, Brooklyn, N. Y.; arrived Sept. 13; left Sept. 18.

Benl Burton, Brooklyn, N. Y.; arrived Sept. 13.

E. O. Myatt, Charles Williams, Peter Reilly, Charleston, S. C.; Thomas Kelly, Nassau, N. P.; arrived September 13. Crew of schooner Colonel Long taken by the U. S. ship Jamestown, Sept. 4, 1861.

Wliam Perry, England; arrived Sept. 13; left Sept. 26. From wreck of bark Sir Walter Raleigh, of Liverpool.

Joh Angus, Charles McLennashen, Wm. Smith, England; arrived Sept. 13; left Sept. 26. From bark Prima Donna, of Londonderry.

Joh L. Newton, Wm. St. George, Wilmington, N. C. arrived Sept. 13. From schooner Albion, of Wilmington, N. C., from Cardenas.

Wliam H. Wilder, Philadelphia, Penn.; arrived Sept. 14.

Benjamin F. Langley, New Orleans, La.; arrived Sept. 15.

Jaies A. McMaster, New York, N. Y.; arrived Sept. 16.

Mons Stannard, Madison, Conn.; arrived September 16.

Daniel Corey, Warrenville, Somerset county, N. J.; arived Sept. 17.

Leonard Sturdivant, New Orleans, La.; arrived Sept. 9; left Sept. 27.

George A. Hubbell, Bridgeport, Conn.; arrived Sept. 20; left Sept. 26.

John Bateman, Camden, Ala.; arrived Sept. 12; left Oct. 2. Said to be a British subject.

William Gilchrist, Philadelphia, Pa.; arrived Sept. 11.

F. Vyatt, Philadelphia, Pa; arrived Sept. 23.

James M. Haig, Baltimore, Md.; arrived September 23.

Elbridge G. Kilbourne,* Anne Arundel county, Md.; arrived Sept. 23. Speaker of the Maryland House of Delegates.

John J. Heckart,* Cecil county, Md.; arrived Sept. 23.

Joslih H. Gordon, Alleghany County, Md.; arrived Sept. 23.

Wm Salmon,* Frederick County, Md.; arrived Sept. 23.

Andrew Kessler,* Frederick County, Md.; arrived Sept. 23.

Thomas J. Clagett,* Frederick County, Md.; arrived Sept. 23.

Dr. Bernard Mills,* Carroll County, Md.; arrived Sept. 23.

Clark J. Durant,* St. Mary's County, Md.; arrived Sept. 23.

Joseph H. Maddox, St. Mary's County, Md.; arrived Sept. 23.

Thomas H. Maddox, Washington City, D. C.; arrived Sept. 23; left Oct. 4.

James W. Maxwell,* Cecil County, Md.; arrived Sept. 23.

William R. Miller,* Cecil County, Md.; arrived Sept. 23.

Phillip F. Raisin,* Kent County, Md.; arrived Sept. 23.

J. Lawrence Jones,* Talbot Co., Md., arrived Sept. 23.

George W. Landing,* Worcester Co., Md.; arrived Sept. 23.

John M. Brewer, Baltimore, Md.; arrived Sept. 23. Clerk of the Maryland Senate.

G. F. Sargent, Yarmouth, Me.; arrived Sept. 24.

Ex-Gov. Charles S. Morehead, Louisville, Ky.; arrived Sept. 25.

R. T. Durrett, Louisville, Ky., arrived Sept. 25.

M. W. Barr, Louisville, Ky.; arrived Sept. 25.

H. M. Warfield,* Baltimore, Md.; arrived Sept. 26.

L. Sangston,* Baltimore, Md.; arrived Sept. 26.

T. Parkin Scott,* Baltimore, Md.; arrived Sept. 26.

Dr. J. Hanson Thomas,* Baltimore, Md.; arrived Sept. 26.

S. Teackle Wallis,* Baltimore, Md.; arrived Sept. 26.

W. G. Harrison,* Baltimore, Md.; arrived Sept. 26.

Charles H. Pitts,* Baltimore, Md.; arrived Sept. 26.

George W. Brown, Baltimore, Md.; arrived Sept. 23. Mayor of Baltimore.

F. Key Howard, Baltimore, Md.; arrived Sept. 23. Editor of the Baltimore *Exchange*.

T. W. Hall, Jr., Baltimore, Md.; arrived Sept. 26. Editor of the Baltimore *South*.

Hon. Henry May, Baltimore, Md.; arrived Sept. 23. A Member of Congress.

R. M. Dennison,* Baltimore county, Md.; arrived Sept. 26.

L. G. Quinlin,* Baltimore county, Md.; arrived Sept. 26.

Dr. A. A. Lynch,* Baltimore county, Md.; arrived Sept. 26.

John C. Braine, Nashville, Tenn.; arrived Sept. 28.

H. K. Stevens, South Carolina, arrived Oct. 2. Late Lieutenant United States Navy.

B. P. Loyall, Norfolk, Va.; arrived Oct. 2. Late Lieutenant United States Navy.

W. R. Butt, Portsmouth, Va.; arrived Oct. 2. Late Lieutenant United States Navy.

*Members of the Maryland Legislature.

From the Mesilla (Arizona) Times, July 20.

THE APACHES IN WESTERN ARIZONA.

The settlers in the valleys in the western portion of Arizona, it is said, on account of the evacuation of the forts in that section, have determined to abandon their ranches and go to Tucson for safety. They would be compelled to do this by the increased boldness of the Indians, and those living near the Sonora line are afraid of marauding parties from Sonora.

Letters from Tubac, to June 25, written before the arrival of orders to abandon the forts in that section, represent the state of affairs as most deplorable. The Apaches have complete control of the country. The settlers were removing their families to Sonora and Tucson, and many deserting the country. The abandonment of these forts would [illegible] the Apaches in the depopulation of every town except Tucson.

The Apaches stole sixteen head of mules from the corral of the Sonora mine. They were pursued and overtaken by three Americans and three Mexicans, when a fight ensued. The Apaches killed one American, and captured the six animals on which they rode, and made their escape with all their booty. The Indians had fled to a mountain which made it necessary for their pursuers to leave their horses and attack them on foot; one party of Indians stole their horses while another party fought them. The American who was killed, John Ridenhour, was the blacksmith of the company, and came to Arizona three years since with the Santa Rita Mining Company from Cincinnati, Ohio, and was a native of that State.

The Apaches to the number of sixty stole a government herd of stock near Fort Buchanan, guarded by eight soldiers, killing one of the soldiers. They killed a Mexican near Ward's ranch, on the Sonoita. Six men sent to reap a field of barley at a deserted ranch on the Sonoita are missing, and supposed to have been killed by the Apaches. A herd of cattle belonging to Gen. Wadsworth, were stolen near Santa Cruz.

A correspondent adds to this startling catalogue: "There is not a day, but that property is stolen and some one murdered in this vicinity by the Apaches."

The editor, remarking on the disturbances in the territory, adds:

The rumors of Apache depredations and of Apache murders come to us from all sides and quarters. Their operations have been allowed to go on unchecked for so long a space of time, they grow bolder and bolder at each successive stage. They think they have driven off the overland mail and compelled the United States troops to abandon their forts and leave the country. They have compelled the abandonment of mines and mining districts, of ranches and whole valleys, and nothing seems to limit their daring. They will soon get some understanding of the war movements now going on amid the whites; and when they once appreciate these difficulties their operations will be incessant and unrestrained, and a few weeks will wipe out the progress of civilization of years. The situation of Arizona is gloomy in the extreme. It is to be hoped that the two armies that are now frowning at each other in the Rio Grande valley will speedily and quickly come to an issue—speedily, or there will be nothing but the naked soil left to fight for.

GENERAL FREMONT.

The Albany *Atlas* is thus fiercely severe on the "Pathfinder:"

GEN. FREMONT NOT SUPERSEDED.—The report that Gen. Fremont had been superseded was contradicted in our yesterday's second edition, and all seemed greatly relieved thereby.

At St. Louis, the report created intense excitement. Recruiting offices were closed, meetings to form Home Guards adjourned, and a mutiny was imminent in the barracks. The commotion was only allayed by a telegram from Gov. Seward, declaring the report unfounded.

These demonstrations at St. Louis are conclusive of the confidence felt there in the energy and courage of the General, and the instantaneous conviction of the report will tend to quiet the public mind elsewhere. It is no time to withdraw a General when he is in the face of an enemy, unless he prove himself an imbecile or coward. Gen. Fremont is neither the one nor the other; and he is now in a position where he will very soon have an opportunity to prove himself both wise and brave.—*Evening Journal.*

We quote the above to show the fact of the mutinous demonstrations made in behalf of Fremont; which have a blind infatuation is pointed to as an evidence of the fitness of the General for his command! We regard it as the evidence not merely of his unfitness, but of his dangerous character.—There are those who believe that Fremont is a man to defy the government, and to hold his command in spite of orders from Washington. His staff, composed of Hungarian, Italian and German revolutionists, are personally devoted to him, and are men not to shrink from ordinary dangers. Fremont has given more than one evidence of insubordinate ambition, and recklessness and egotism.—One of the leading Generals of Paris, when the news of his appointment reached him there, pointed to him as one of the men likely to overthrow the government he was called to sustain.

We should be surprised at no course which the Pathfinder might pursue, provided he thought it would lead to power and consequence.

The owner of the ticket which has won the prize of 100,000f. at the Amiens lottery in France, is a resident at Havre, but though he took the precaution to write down the number, he has mislaid the ticket, without the production of which he cannot receive the prize.

WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF OUR READERS to the advertisement of Mr. George S. Clogg, in another column of this morning's edition. Mr. Clogg is a successful manufacturer of Boots and Shoes, has been engaged in the business for many years, and has given general satisfaction to his numerous patrons. Employing the best workmen and using the very best materials, he guarantees perfect satisfaction to his friends and customers; his terms being now cash, his prices will be reduced to suit the times.

MARRIED,

At Dayton, Ohio, Thursday morning, October 3d, by the Rev. Dr. Thomas JOSKEPH H. RIEMAN, of Baltimore, to ANNIE, daughter of Hon. P. P. Lowe, of the former place.

On the 1st of October, by Rev. Mr. Newton, of St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia, CHARLES E. GOLDSBOROUGH, of Wynona, Minnesota, to EMILY B. KEMP, of Baltimore, Maryland.

DIED.

On the 6th instant, Mrs. CATHARINE McLEISH, relict of the late Capt. Archibald McLeish in the 63d year of her age.

On Sunday, October 6th, MARY MAGD