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BALTIMORE.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1861.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

The latest news from Cairo chronicles a night attack on the Federal pickets by the Confederates, who, after driving the former in, mortally wounding two and taking two prisoners, fired upon each other by mistake in the darkness, and fell back in some confusion. The Confederate force at Columbus, Ky., is set down at 30,000 men.

From Lexington, Missouri, we learn that General Price has abandoned his original intention of moving northward with a view to operations in the Northwest. It is reported that, alarmed by statements that Fremont was advancing in overwhelming numbers, Price countermanded his orders for the northward march of his troops, recalled such as had crossed the river and retired in a southwardly direction. His entire force, which was stated to have been thirty-five thousand at the battle of Lexington, is now set down at from fifteen to eighteen thousand.

The State Convention have twice assembled at the Mercantile Library Hall, St. Louis, and twice adjourned for the want of a quorum.

Our special letter from St. Louis states that in consequence of the pressure brought to bear upon one of the Banks, there is "a money panic" in that city. It records also numerous desertions from the Federal service and the extreme measures taken to enlist recruits. The singular fact is also stated that no Treasury notes have been purchased in St. Louis for investment, and that such as have been paid out for Government purchases and contracts, have been bought by capitalists and sent North to be exchanged for gold.

Commodore Goldsborough arrived at Fortress Monroe from Washington on Thursday. In Hampton Roads the weather has been bleak and squally, so that communication between the shipping and the shore has been almost cut off. We learn that two Confederate steamers came down the James river on Wednesday night, with the intention, it is surmised, of running the blockade under cover of the darkness, but finding their movements observed they withdrew. Correspondents at the Fortress report that flags of truce, on various pretexts, are daily visitants to Old Point.

From General Banks' division we have intelligence of a serious affray which has occurred within the lines of the 5th Connecticut regiment; one citizen was killed, two or three wounded, and several horses and cattle shot. It appears that while tents were being pitched and supper prepared in the height of a terrific storm, some low speculator smuggled a hogshead of liquor into the camp, and a fierce fight was the result. General Banks at once issued an order for all liquor found in camp to be destroyed, and the venders arrested.

Our readers will find in our columns to-day a spirited account from a Federal source of a fight in the mountains of Western Virginia. Allowing for partizan bias, it is sufficiently readable.

We reproduce from the Richmond papers a careful abstract of the Sequestration Act passed by the Confederate Congress. It cannot but have unusual interest for all those who, residing in the North, and having possessions in the South, are divided between the ties of allegiance, kindred and property.

From Washington we learn, through the correspondence of a New York journal, that the Bank of Washington has fallen into bad odor with the Government, by refusing to take the treasury notes at par. The gentle offices of the police are hinted at.

Liverpool advices to the 28th ult. have arrived by the Asia. The American squadron had all left [illegible] which it

We learn that the preliminaries of the treaty between England and Spain for intervention in Mexico, have not been signed.

From Paris, on the 28th, the report is that the frigate Attrice sails at once to reinforce the French fleet off the Antilles and Mexico.

Southern Insurers in Northern Life Insurance Companies.

The following disreputable circular has been issued by the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey. It will be seen that, on the ground of the existence of laws in *some* of the seceded States preventing business intercourse and "*in some instances*" forbidding money to be paid by parties in the seceded States to the North, the Board of Directors of the above Life Insurance Company has suspended its agencies South, and given notice that all existing policies issued to Southern citizens upon which the premium is not punctually paid *at the office of the Company*, in Newark, will become void. The advantage which is thus taken of insurers, who have no opportunity of paying their premiums except at the local agencies where the insurance was taken out, is in the highest degree disreputable. Every policy issued in the seceded States is thus deliberately ignored, and those who have been paying annual premiums for many years find them suddenly forfeited to the Company, which first abolishes its local agencies in the South and then exacts of the insurers a condition which it is impossible to observe. The following is the circular alluded to:

"MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 161 MARKET STREET, NEWARK, N. J.—In consequence of the Company's receiving notice of the existence of laws preventing business intercourse between different sections of the country, and in some cases forbidding money to be paid by parties in the seceded States to the North, by means of which the Company fails to receive from agents and parties in the seceded States the premiums on the receipt of which their contracts are based; and the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company desiring, in all cases where the premium is received by the Company as required by the policy, in good faith to perform their part of the contract, yet, as they cannot credit members for premiums not received by the Company, the Directors have

"*Resolved*, That all agencies in the seceded States be suspended until further notice; and that the insured be required in all cases, when they desire their policies kept in force, to make their payments at the principal office of the Company, at Newark, N. J.

"In all cases where the premium is received by the Company as provided by the policy, the policies will be kept in force; where not so received by the Company, the policies will, according to the terms of the contract, become void.

"*August* 23, 1861." "B. C. MILLER, Secretary.

Correspondence of the Maryland News Sheet.

FROM MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, October 8th, 1861.

I have nothing worthy of note now. It was current on 'Change that General Siegel had been cut off, and a large portion of his force captured, but I cannot trace it up.

Our Banks have been under suspension for some time, and by a continuous war on them by the Federal press, have at last brought on a bank panic. The run commenced yesterday morning on the so-called recession bank, "Union Bank." It was a legalized suspension, and they had a right to do, as they did, meet their issues for the day with gold at 7 and 10 per cent. premium.

I cannot learn of a single investment in United States Treasury bonds here. Large amounts have been paid out by the Government for purchases which are speedily transmitted to New York for sale. The banks and merchants are buyers of bonds at a discount, which, by selling in New York, afford a profit in our high rate of exchange on the East. The banks buy at 6¾ per cent. premium for their own paper, and sell at 7 per cent., or draw at par for gold.

We mourn the absence of Fremont for one thing—his lavish expenditures.

The daily vagrants arrested are now released if they will join the army. Very few avail themselves of the offer.

A friend just in from Fort Riley, Kansas, informs me that all the Sergeants who have been in the United States army for fifteen years are obtaining discharges; a number have deserted, one with 90-odd revolvers. There is much greater disaffection existing among the regulars than is dreamed of. My informant returned because they were about resorting to drafting in Kansas.

The hospital on 5th street, near the Planters, has received large accessions of wounded soldiers.

Wash. Cor. N. Y. Times, Oct. 11.

THE BANK OF WASHINGTON AND THE TREASURY NOTES.—Much indignation is being expressed here at the refusal of the Bank of Washington to receive the United States Treasury Notes at par. This institution has for some months refused to redeem its own notes in specie. Unless the Bank changes its policy, it will be stripped of all its business, and stand a very good chance of having its deposits removed in a summary manner. Popular opinion is already setting so strongly against it, that it will need the especial protection of the police.

THE CONFEDERATE CONFISCATION BILL.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 3d of September, 1861, gives the following abstract of a very important bill, passed by Congress shortly before the adjournment, for the sequestration of all Northern property found in the South:—

A bill to be entitled an act for the requestration of the estate, property and effects of alien enemies, and for indemnity of citizens of the Confederate States, and persons aiding the same in the existing war with the United States.

The bill recites, in the nature of a preamble, the departure of the government and the people of the United States from the usages of civilized warfare, and the necessity of our only protection against such wrongs in measures of retaliation.

The following is the principal legislative clause:—

Be it enacted by the Congress of the Confederate States, That all and every the lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods and chattels, rights and credits within these Confederate States, and every right and interest therein held, owned, possessed or enjoyed by or for any alien enemy since the 21st day of May, 1861, except such debts due to an alien enemy as may have been paid into the treasury of any one of the Confederate States prior to the passage of this law, be, and the same are hereby, sequestrated by the Confederate States of America, and shall be held for the full indemnity of any true and loyal citizen and a resident of these Confederate States, or other person aiding said Confederate States in the prosecution of the present war between said Confederate States and the United States of America, and for which he may suffer any loss or injury under the act of the United States to which this act is retaliatory, or under any other act of the United States, or of any State thereof, authorizing the seizure or confiscation of the property of citizens or residents of the Confederate States, or other persons aiding said Confederate States, and the same shall be seized and disposed of as provided for in this act: Provided, however; when the estate, property or rights to be affected by this act were or are within some State of this Confederacy, which has become such since said 21st day of May, then this act shall operate upon and as to such estate, property or rights, and all persons claiming the same, from and after the day such State became a member of this Confederacy, and not before: Provided, further, that the provisions of this act shall not extend to the stocks or other public securites of the Confederate government, and of any of the States of this Confederacy, held or owned by an alien enemy, or to any debt, obligation or sum due from the Confederate government, or any of the States, to such alien enemy: And provided, also, that the provisions of this act shall not embrace the property of citizens or residents of either of the States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, or of the District of Columbia, or the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona or the Indian territory south of Kansas, except such of said citizens or residents as shall commit actual hostilities against the Confederate States, or aid or abet the United States in the existing war against the Confederate States.

Sec. 2 makes it the duty of every citizen of the Confederate States to give information of the property of alien enemies.

Sec. 3. Attorneys, agents, former partners, trustees, or persons holding or controlling any description of property or interest of alien enemies, are required to give information and render account of the same to a receiver, on pain of being adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by fine not exceeding $5,000 and imprisonment for a term not less than six months, and of being sued, in addition, for double the value of the property.

Sec. 4 charges the grand juries in the Confederate courts to inquire and make presentments of the property of alien enemies affected by the provisions of the act.

Sec. 5 provides for the appointment of a receiver by each Confederate Judge for each section of the State for which he holds a court, and, in occasions of necessity, for subdistricts; said receiver to give bond and to make oath to discharge his duties well and truly.

Sec. 6. The duties of the receiver are to take possession and control of the property of alien enemies; for accomplishing the purposes of that act he may sue for and recover such property in the name of the Confederate States by the form of petition to the court for a decree of sequestration. All orders of seizure necessary to secure the subject-matter of the suit from danger of loss, injury, destruction or waste, may be made by the court; but when such necessity does not exist, in the opinion of the court, the property or credits may remain in the hands of the party in possession, except that bank and corporation stocks, dividends, and rents on real estate shall be delivered up, and on the further condition as to other property or credits, that the party in possession shall pay all interests and net profits accrued since the 21st of May, 1861, into the hands of the receiver, and at annual periods thereafter, on pain, in cases of failure, for judgment against principal security, for which execution shall be issued in the name of the receiver.

Sec. 7 allows any claimant or party interested in the subject-matter of the suit to intervene and defend to the extent of his interest an affidavit that no alien enemy has any interest in the right which he asserts.

Sec. 8 authorizes the issue of writs of garnishments to attach credits due alien enemies; and the courts shall have power to condemn the answer, and to make orders for bringing in of third persons claiming, or distrained by the answer, to have an interest in the litigation.

Sec. 9. The District Attorney of the Confederate States is required to prosecute all causes instituted under this act; his compensation to be two per cent. upon the fruits of the litigation.

Sec. 10. The receiver is required, at least every [illegible] to render his accounts and making settlements of all matters separately, so that the transaction in respect to each alien enemy's property may be kept recorded and preserved separately.

Sec. 11. Notice of settlements to be published for four weeks. The interlocutory settlements may be impeached at the final settlement, which latter shall be conclusive, unless reserved or impeached within two years for fraud.

Sec. 12. The court having jurisdiction of the matter shall, whenever sufficient cause is shown therefor, direct the sale of any personal property, other than slaves, sequestered under this act, on such terms as to it shall seem best; and such sale shall pass the title of the person as whose property the same has been sequestered.

Sec. 13. Settlements of accounts for sequestered property to be recorded, and copies forwarded to the Treasurer of the Confederate States. Any embezzlement of money under this act shall be liable to indictment, the guilty party to be confined at hard labor for not less than six months, nor more than five years, and fined in double the amount embezzled.

Sec. 14. The President is authorized, by and with the advice and consent of Congress, to appoint three commissioners, with salaries of two thousand five hundred dollars each per annum, who shall hold at the seat of government two terms each year. It is made the duty of these commissioners to hear and adjudge such claims as may be brought before them by any one aiding the Confederacy in the present war, who has been put to loss by the United States or by any State thereof. The finding of the commissioners in favor of any such claim is to be taken as *prima facie* evidence of the correctness of the demand; and whenever Congress shall pass the same, it shall be paid from any money in the Treasury derived from sequestration under this act. The Board of Commissioners is designed only to continue until the organization of the Court of Claims provided for by the Constitution, which shall take the place of the commissioners.

Sec. 15. All expenses incurred under the proceedings of this act are required to be paid from the sequestration funds, the receivers to be allowed compensation of two and a half per cent. on receipts and the same amount on expenditures; Provided, that the same do not realize more than five thousand dollars in one year.

Sec. 16 provides that the Attorney General shall prescribe uniform rules of proceeding under this law not otherwise provided for.

Sec. 17 allows appeals to be taken from any final decisions of the district courts under this law, as in ordinary cases.

Sec. 18. The word "person," as used in the law, to include all private corporations.

Sec. 19. The courts are vested with jurisdiction to settle all partnerships between citizens of the Confederate States and alien enemies, to separate the interest of the alien enemy and to sequestrate it, and to sever all joint rights where an alien enemy is concerned, for the purpose of sequestration.

Sec. 20. In all cases of administration of any matter or thing under this act, the court having jurisdiction may make such orders touching the preservation of the property or effects under the direction or control of the receiver, not inconsistent with the foregoing provisions, as it shall deem proper.

Sec. 21. Treasury notes are made receivable in payment of purchases of property or effects sold under this act.

Sec. 22. Nothing in this act is to be construed to destroy or impair the lien or other set of any creditor, a citizen or resident of the Confederacy, or of friendly States or Territories; in all such cases the court to determine, by making parties and by the proper proceeding, the respective rights of all parties concerned.

Instructions of the Attorney General.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
RICHMOND, Sept. 12, 1861.

Instructions to Receivers under the Act entitled "An Act for the Sequestration of the Estates, Property and Effects of Alien Enemies, and for the Indemnity of Citizens of the Confederate States, and persons aiding the same in the existing war against the United States," approved 30th March, 1861.

1. The following persons are subject to the operation of the law as alien enemies:

1. All citizens of the United States, except citizens or residents of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, or Missouri, or the District of Columbia, or the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona, or the Indian Territory south of Kansas.

2. All persons who have a domicil within the States with which this government is at war, no matter whether they be citizens or not. Thus, the subjects of Great Britain, France or other neutral nations, who have a domicil or are carrying on business or traffic within the States at war with this Confederacy, are alien enemies under the law.

3. All such citizens or residents of the States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky or Missouri, and of the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona, and the Indian Territory south of Kansas, and of the District of Columbia, as shall commit actual hostilities against the Confederate States, or aid or abet the United States in the existing war against the Confederate States.

II. Immediately after your taking the oath of office, you will take possession of all the property, of every nature and kind whatsoever, within your district, belonging to alien enemies as above defined.

III. You will forthwith apply to the clerk of the court for writs of garnishment, under the eighth section of the law, and will propound to the garnishees the interrogatories of which a form is annexed. These interrogatories you will propound to the following persons, viz:

1. All attorneys and counsellors practising law within your district.

2. The presidents and cashiers of all banks, and principal administrative officers of all railroads and other corporations within your district.

3. All agents of foreign corporations, insurance agents, commission merchants engaged in foreign trade, agents of foreign mercantile houses, dealers in bills of exchange, executors and administrators of estates, assignees and syndics of insolvent estates, trustees, and generally all persons who are known to do business as agents for others.

IV. In the first week of each month, you will exhibit to the Judge a statement showing the whole amount of money in your hands as Receiver, and deposit the same for safe keeping in such banks or other depository as may be selected for that purpose by the Judge—receiving only such amount as may be required for immediate expenditure in the discharge of your duties as Receiver.

V. You are very strictly prohibited from making personal use in any manner whatever, or investing in any kind of property, or loaning with or without interest, or exchanging for other funds, without leave of the court, any money or funds of any kind, received by you in your official capacity.

VI. You are prohibited from employing, except at your own personal expense, any attorney or counsellor to aid you in the discharge of your duties, other than the District Attorney of the Confederate States for your district; and you are instructed to invoke his aid, under the ninth section of the law, in all matters of litigation that may arise under the law.

VII. You will take special care to avoid the loss or deterioration of all personal property perishable in its nature, by applying for the sale thereof under the provisions of the twelfth section of the law.

VIII. You will keep an account showing exactly all sums received by you as allowances of compensation under the fifteenth section of the law, setting forth the date and amount of each receipt of such sums; and as soon as the amount received by you in any one year shall reach the sum of five thousand dollars, you will pay over to the Assistant Treasurer of the Confederate States most convenient to your domicil all further sums allowed you as compensation, taking duplicate receipts therefor, one to be retained as a voucher by yourself and the other to be forwarded by mail to the Secretary of the Treasury.

IX. Whenever, in the discharge of your duties, you discover that any attorney, agent, former partner, trustee, or other person holding or controlling any property, rights or credits of an alien enemy, has wilfully failed to give you information of the same, you will immediately report the fact to the District Attorney for your district, to the end that the guilty party may be subjected to the pains and penalties prescribed by the third section of the law. J. P. BENJAMIN,
Attorney General.

The following interrogatories to garnishees have been prepared for your use, together with a note annexed for the information of the garnishee:—

1. Have you now, or have you had in your possession, or under your control, since the twenty-first day of May last (1861), and if yes, at what time, any land or lands, tenement or tenements, hereditament or hereditaments, chattel or chattels, right or rights, credit or credits within the Confederate States of America, held, owned, possessed or enjoyed for or by its alien enemy or in or to which any alien enemy had, and when, since that time, any right, title or interest, either directly or indirectly?

2. If you answer any part of the foregoing interrogatory in the affirmative, then set forth specifically and particularly a description of such property, right, title, credit or interest, and if you have disposed of it in whole or in part, or of the profit or rent or interest accruing therefrom, then state when you made such disposition, and to whom, and where such property now is, and by whom held.

3. Were you, since the twenty-first day of May, 1861, and if yes, at what time, indebted, either directly or indirectly, to any alien enemy, or alien enemies? If yes, state the amount of such indebtedness, if one, and of each indebtedness, if more than one? Give the name or names of creditor or creditors, and the place or places of residence, and state whether, and to what extent, and also the time and manner of the discharge.

4. Do you know of any land or lands, tenement or tenements, hereditament or hereditaments, chattel or chattels, right or rights, creditor or creditors, within the Confederate States of America, or any interest held, owned, possessed or enjoyed, directly or indirectly, by or for one or more alien enemy since the twenty-first day of May, 1861, or in or by which any one or more alien enemy had since that time any claim, title or interest, direct or indirect? If yes, set forth specifically and particularly what and where the property is, and the name and residence of the holder, debtor, trustee or agent.

5. State all else that you know which may aid in carrying into full effect the Sequestration act of the 30th of August, 1861, and state the same as fully and particularly as if thereunto specially interrogated.

NOTE.—The garnishee in the foregoing interrogatories is specially warned that the Sequestration act makes it the duty of each and every citizen to give the information asked in said interrogatories. Act of 30th of August, section 2.

And if any attorney, agent, former partner, trustee or other person, holding or controlling any property or interest therein of or for any alien enemy, shall fail speedily to inform the receiver of the same, and to render him an account of such property or interest, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not longer than six months, and be liable to pay besides to the Confederate States double the value of the property or interest of the alien enemies so held subject to his control. Sec. 3.

The Attorney-General has also prescribed the following rule of practice for the courts, by virtue of the authority vested in him under the sixteenth section of the law:

RULE.

Garnishees, to whom written or printed interrogatories are addressed, may make appearance by [illegible] ordered by the court to appear in person.

A HARD CASE.

We read in the Richmond *Examiner* that the case of Mr. George Turner, who arrived here from New York to look after the interest of his property and business, has been under the attention of the War Department for some days past. The *Examiner* says the case involved some obvious considerations of equity, which are fully attested by the sympathy manifested for Mr. Turner in the commercial community of Richmond. Mr. Turner, who is, we believe, connected to some extent with the firm of Wadsworth, Turner & Co., owns a large property both in the North and in the South, having married in Virginia, and being identified, to a large extent, in business with the trade and prosperity of Richmond. He is placed in the dilemma by his arrest of sacrificing one or the other portion of his property.

From the Boston Courier, Oct. 10.

AN EXTRAORDINARY HOAX.

A most extraordinary hoax has recently taken place in France. There is in that country a most respectable ecclesiastic and man of letters, the Abbe Domenech, who has lived many years as a missionary among the Indians in Mexico and the adjacent portions of the continent, and written a curious book on the subject, which has been translated into English, and may be seen in the Boston Athenæum. It further appears that in the library of the Arsenal,—once the library of the Marquis de Paulmy,—there is, and has been for many years, at the bottom of a box, a manuscript without a name, but designated as "Livre des Sauvages,"—Book of the Savages, or Indians. The librarian drew to it the attention of the Abbe Domenech, as one who had lived among the Indians of North America, and could no doubt make out its meaning. The good Abbe, more credulous than wise, was very much struck with it, and deemed it a very important contribution to history. He hurried with it to M. Walewski, praying that it might be facsimiled at the public expense, and intimating that the American Government would be only too happy to have the honor and glory of ushering this precious treasure to the world, if that of France were so unwise as to reject the golden opportunity. M. Walewski is pretty sharp on ordinary occasions, but he had the glamour cast over him by the enthusiastic Abbe. The gates of the treasury were opened; and the manuscript was lithographed and reproduced at the public cost.

The Abbe composed for it a learned introduction upon North American "Ideography" in general, together with a commentary explaining the meaning of the symbols in the manuscript. For the manuscript was almost wholly composed of symbols, hieroglyphics, or rude pictorial designs, in which the Abbe Domenech found records of battles, treaties, emigrations, deaths, and the introduction of Christianity among the Indians. Many of the symbols were of a kind which—not to put too coarse a point upon it—would render the book an unfit appendage for a drawing-room table; and this false scent leads off the unsuspecting Abbe into all sorts of slippery bye-paths, and discussions about sundry ancient forms of mystic worship, well known to such scholars who have a taste for raking in the gutters of the past. We give the title of the volume, as it was published: "*Manuscrit Pictographique Americain, precede d'une Notice sur l'Ideographie des Peaux-Rouges.* Par l'Abbe Domenech. Ouvrage public sous les Auspices de M. le Ministre de l'Etat et de la Maison de l'Empereur. Paris: Gide, 1860."

We have said that the manuscript was almost wholly composed of symbols or designs; but it was not entirely so. The Abbe noticed and referred to certain alphabetic or syllabic signs, occasionally occurring, which appeared to be of Teutonic origin, which puzzled him a little, for which he presented no solution. Alas for the Abbe! whose fate was like that of the astronomer in the fable, who tumbled into a well while following the movements of a star through his glass. He had a great deal of curious and useless lore, but wanted one piece of useful knowledge—a little acquaintance with the German language. It was by these alphabetic symbols that he came to grief. As soon as any one with a German eye in his head looked at these, all the Abbe's elaborate structure of learned speculation disappeared like the airy pageant with which Prospero entertained his guests on his enchanted island. These were German words, written in the German handwriting and badly spelt in some cases. For instance, there was an uncouth-looking vessel delineated, which the Abbe took to be a barrel of rum, and dissorted accordingly; but underneath was written the German word *honig* (honey), showing that the object was really a beehive.

The long and short of the story is, that the manuscript proved to be nothing more nor less than the copy-book of a coarse and idle German schoolboy, with some talent for design, who, instead of minding his work, employed himself in caricaturing familiar scenes and objects, much like idle schoolboys all the world over. There is a frequently recurring scene, in which a birch rod plays a conspicuous part—of which, doubtless, the reprobate young artist had had many a feeling reminiscence—which the Abbe, whose withers, we presume, were never wrung in that way, reads as meaning "a medicine man seeking for supernatural power in the entrails of a spirit."

With what delight the news of this hoax was received among the Germans may well be conceived. The French are great masters in the art of making fun of their neighbors, and the Teutons frequently expose themselves to be made game of in this way; it is not often that Germania gets such a chance to avenge itself upon Gallia. Since the battle of Leipsic, there has been no such national triumph as the Abbe Domenech's publication has occasioned. Dr. Petzholst, of Berlin, has published a pamphlet, which is a long shout of victory over a fallen foe. As for the Abbe Domenech, the best thing he can do is to crawl into the box from which his manuscript was taken, and remain there the rest of his life.

THE FORTIFICATIONS AT ST. LOUIS—A VISIT TO GEN. FREMONT.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* describes his visit to St. Louis, and what he saw there. The following extracts are interesting:

THE FORTIFICATIONS.

In the afternoon I visited several of the forts surrounding the city. They are very elaborate works, but small in size. They have expensive block houses for riflemen attached to them on the city side, which would seem to be superfluous, for they would be of no use in saving the city in case the enemy got possession. But I presume they are put up according to the book, being under the supervision, I believe, of some Hungarian engineer. They do not strike me as being far enough out, those which I saw being on the edge of the city, and commanded to some extent by the crests of the elevations beyond. But others will probably be erected outside of them—rather a costly business. Only a few guns are mounted as yet.

A VISIT TO GEN. FREMONT'S ENCAMPMENT.

The General's headquarters are pleasantly located on the side of a hill about a mile back of the town. He occupies a tent forming the apex of a triangle, along which those of his staff are ranged.

His wife and daughter were sitting in the tent with him, apparently intent on the business in hand, whatever it may have been. Mrs. Fremont, it should be remembered, is a "whole team," to use a cant phrase, herself, and takes as much interest in the affairs of his department as the General does himself. She is his private secretary and confidential adviser, and I don't believe he ever makes a movement or puts forth an important document without her knowledge and consent. She is a woman of strong individuality and uncommon vigor of intellect, force of character, power of will, and independence of thought and action. She inherits all the original and striking traits which characterized her father, Tom Benton. She has undoubtedly furnished a good deal of the power which has enabled Fremont to climb to his present elevation.

In personal appearance Mrs. Fremont cannot be considered handsome, but has a marked and impressive face. It is large, full, with high cheek bones, and of rather masculine cast. Her eyes are grey, I think, and very intelligent and vivacious in expression. Her hair, if I mistake not, and ungallant as it is in me to record it, is considerably tinged with grey. In form she is large and heavy, larger, I should say, and heavier than her husband, whom the reader is doubtless aware, is quite a small man. She and her daughter were both dressed in plain black.

Miss Lillie Fremont, who, I believe, has seen about seventeen summers, is much smaller and slighter in figure than her mother, but resembles her somewhat in features, though decidedly more feminine. She has a light complexion, grey eyes, and a very sweet and amiable expression. The lower part of her face recedes rather too much to form a good profile; otherwise, I should call her good-looking. She is said to make up in intelligence, however, whatever she may lack in this respect. The camp is named after her. She and her mother have quarters just up on the hill above; and the latter, who does not waste any superfluous time in sleep, has on one or two occasions since their arrival made her appearance at the General's tent before he had yet wakened to consciousness of the secession rascalities of this wicked world.

Fremont has a son also with him, 15 or 16 years of age, who sports his juvenile staff uniform, and cavorts on his spirited black pony. He struck me as rather an unsophisticated and not very bright-looking youth.

After a little, Mrs. and Miss Fremont and the General came out, and while the two former sat down by the side of the tent, and Mrs. Fremont went to reading a newspaper, (she reads the paper regularly, and takes a deep interest in whatever is said of her husband,) the General strolled along on the grassy slope and chatted with the officers. The scene was calculated to relieve "grim-visaged war" of some of his sterner and more forbidding aspects.

Since I saw the General for the first time, in Washington, some three months ago, his hair and beard have grown rapidly grey, and his face, which was then full, fresh, and so you blind in appearance as to surprise me, has become thin, wrinkled and haggard. If my eyes do not deceive me, and I do not think they do, he looks at least ten years older than he did then. The pressure of great responsibilities, exhausting mental labor, and the harassments arising from the machinations of his enemies—of course I refer only to those who are actuated by personal or political motives, and not those who honestly object to him as not the man for the position—have left a deeper and more palpable impress upon his countenance than I have ever observed in any public man within so brief a time before.

CUBA.

Important Correspondence Between Cuban Officials.

We have received files of the Cuban papers to the 5th of October.

The Cuban press appears highly inflamed by the pretended proclamation of the Captain-General, sometime ago published in the Charleston *Mercury*. The Havana *Gaceta* says:

On the 22d of August the Governor of Matanzas wrote to the Captain-General, submitting a communication from the Consul of the United States, asking the latter that he would either compel the sloop Noank, coming from Charleston under the Confederate flag, to recognize his authority, or clear from the port of Matanzas forthwith.

* * * * * * *

"The Capt-in-General replied in a long explanatory letter, that the sloop having sailed from Charleston, a port in one of the seceded States, it was clear that it could not [illegible] the authorities flag of the Southern Confederacy, though not recognized, has still been tolerated by the Spanish government; a tolerance based upon the belligerent conditions of the North and South, which is a vital consequence of the neutral position of Spain; which, in fine, conciliates our political relations with the Washington government, as well as those commercial ones which we have not renounced and ought not to renounce. To grant the request of the Consul would be equivalent to the exclusion from our ports of southern ships which did not sail under their enemy's flag. The Federal government can prevent the exit of southern ships by means of a blockade, but that fact does not give it a right to shut our (the Cuban) ports. It is very natural that the Noank should not recognize the authority of a Federal Consul, since it is not cleared by officials drawing authority from Washington and does not rail under the Federal flag. In such a case the Noank could not be expected to submit to consular authority; nor could that submission be of any value, since the Consul himself would be compelled to meet the following alternative: He would either have to clear the sloop under the southern flag, or deny any clearance to it at all. The first case is not supposable, and the second would amount to his capturing the sloop as a prize inside a Spanish port and by the help of the Spanish authorities.

"Wherefore,' decided the Captain-General, 'the sloop Noank must be cleared with the same flag under which she entered, as would be the case if she came from a nation having no consular relations with us, and the request of the Consul, in the form forwarded to us, cannot be granted.'

"In order that this decision of the Captain-General might be made applicable to every like case subsequently occurring, he incorporated it into a circular which he forwarded, without the slightest pomp of a 'proclamation,' to the officers in charge of the several Cuban ports."

THE ISLAND OF SAN JUAN.—We have not heard much recently of the disputed island of San Juan. The following article from the *North West* will be read with interest:

"The island of San Juan, which, since the boundary demonstration of 1858, has been treated as a neutral station, so far as the collection of duties is concerned, has a commercial importance very much larger than most people suppose. Last week the H. B. Co.'s steamer Otter, for Victoria, carried away 500 head of sheep, valued at $2,500; and we are told that the export of sheep alone amounts to upwards of $5,000 per month. This branch of trade cannot last long, however, unless controlled by Americans, as the H. B. Co. are intending to withdraw their sheep-raising business from that island and place it entirely within there own waters.—Others will take their place, and the production of wool and mutton will become a general trade among many American farmers now settled there with their families. Much of the island is peculiarly adapted to sheep-raising, and no better mutton is to be had on the continent. The settlers have many fine farms under a high state of cultivation, and are building for themselves permanent homes. Several large fisheries are prosecuting a lucrative business in curing salmon, and we believe, from all reports, that the community on San Juan will ultimately thrive and prosper better than if the gold placers there were worked. The settlement of the boundary question, and the survey of the lands by our government, so that the settlers can purchase titles, will inaugurate a very happy state of affairs there."

Wash. Cor. Boston Journal.

HOW FAR THE ARMY WOULD REACH.—Knowing pretty nearly how many men there are here, also the number of batteries and squadrons of cavalry, and the number of wagons needed to transport the camp equipage and supplies, I have calculated the distance which would be occupied by this army on a line of march. I have noticed how much space is taken up by troops, by wagons, by cavalry and artillery, that your readers might obtain a comparative estimate. Men marching in files are usually a little more than three feet apart, horses, whether in cavalry or artillery, need twelve feet; a wagon in a train with four horses occupies fifty feet. Now, if the army of the Potomac was in line, moving on a narrow country road, with cavalry four abreast, and men in files of four, accompanied by all the wagons and ambulances, and ammunition trains, it would reach from Boston to Hartford—not far from one hundred and fifty miles.

That is a view of the machine as a whole, or drawn out in a single line. But few persons can have any adequate conception of what it has cost in thought—not money—to construct it; how much energy and determination, how much prudence and forethought, how much anticipation of future wants, necessities and contingencies, or how much thought it will require from the one single mind that is to guide its movements—when to move? where? how? or what shall be done if success attends his plans? or what he shall do if the enemy makes an uncertain move? or how he shall recover from any adverse unforeseen circumstances?

The will of the late British Lord Campbell was proved on the 25th ultimo. The personalty was sworn under £120,000. His lordship possessed very considerable landed and personal property in England, Scotland and Ireland, which he has left entirely among his large family of sons and daughters. He bestows on his eldest son the official robes which his lordship wore when filling the offices of Chief Justice and Lord High Chancellor, with the insignia of nobility and those of his high official distinction. All these articles Lord Campbell directs to be retained as heirlooms.

The medical officer of the Sherborne district England, lately stated in a note to the Board of Guardians that "a woman came near losing her life by taking the following mixture, which had been recommended to her by a neighbor for the cure of the jaundice, namely, an old horse-shoe boiled in a pint of strong beer."

MARRIED.

On the 10th instant, by Rev. Joel Swartz, CHARLES T. BORIM and Miss KATE S. BAUERWEIN.

On the 10th instant, in Monument Street M. E. Church, by Rev. W. M. Shewalter, DAVID ABERCROMBIE to Miss ADDIE HUTTON JENNESS, all of this city.

DIED,

At Blakeford, his country home, on the East Shore of Maryland, on the 10th instant, in the 46th year of his age, WILLIAM MAY, Commander in the United States Navy, and son of the late Dr. Frederick May, of Washington, D. C. In his laborious and exposed position as executive officer of the flagship on the Mediterranean station, in 1856 he contracted a pulmonary affection, with which he has been suffering for the subsequent five years, and has ultimately sunk, a sacrifice to the service of his country.

His friends and those of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, Dr. J. F. May, No. 201 G street, Washington, D. C., at half-past three o'clock, this (Saturday) afternoon.

On the 10th instant, MARGARET OWENS, in her 68th year, a native of the County Antrim, Ireland, but for the last 14 years a resident of this city.

On the 11th instant, at his residence near Mount Washington, ISAIAH TERRY, in the 56th year of his age.

GEO. S. CLOGG

Would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has REMOVED from his Old Stand, No. 178, to No. 161 BALTIMORE STREET, opposite the Adams Express office, where may be found, at all times, a complete stock of gentlemen's and children's SHOES, all of which are manufactured by himself and out of the very best materials, and will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH.

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