THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL I---NO. 21. BALTIMORE, MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Position of the Army Across the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, October 12—Up to the latest advices last night there was no change in the position of Gen. Smith's division, excepting that he has removed his headquarters to Swartz's House, a mile and a half from Lewinsville.

General McCall's headquarters are at the tavern in Langley, and his division occupies the line of Little Rock Turnpike to Prospect Hill. There are but few houses in Lewinsville, and these are deserted. On the day our forces advanced to that village, our skirmishers surprised a cavalry picket guard at the Cross Roads, and succeeded in killing two of them, the others escaping.

General McClellan and staff visited yesterday all the outposts beyond Chain Bridge, including Lewinsville, and made a reconnoisance of the section of country lying between Lewinsville and Falls Church, returning late at night.

Captain Barker, of the McClellan dragoons, has been promoted to a Major, and authorized to increase his company to a squadron.

The Confederate cavalry picket made their appearance this morning about a mile from Lewinsville, but soon retired.

Our pickets stationed beyond Prospect Hill were driven in last night by the Confederates in force, their object being doubtless to ascertain the position of our advance.

All our troops are now in comfortable condition, those who recently changed their position being tented, and their general wants supplied.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Unfounded statements of a character prejudicial to the public interests frequently appear among the telegraphic news of journals published at a distance from the capital, and the inquiry is often made why the Government permits such despatches to pass over the wires. It is proper, therefore, to say, by request, that these statements really go by mail and not by telegraph, or are prepared at points where they appear.

Col. Heckner, who came hither on business connected with the trouble in his regiment, now in Kentucky, has left Washington. Major Kane, Capt. Mauff and St. Klokke, representing their own interests and those of the other four officers who were discharged through Col. Heckner's instrumentality, are still in Washington.

They have preferred serious charges against Col. Heckner, and asked that he be court-martialled, but no decision has been made on the subject.

BOLD EXPLOIT ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

A Confederate Schooner Boarded in Quantico Creek and Burnt by a Boat Expedition from the U. S. Gunboat Union.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The Navy Department this morning received the following despatch:

U. S. STEAMER UNION,
Off Acquia Creek, Oct. 13, 1861.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report for your information:

Being informed of a large schooner lying in Quantico, or Dumfries' Creek—knowing, also, that a large number of troops were collected at that point, with the view of crossing the Potomac river, as was reported to me, I conceived it to be my duty to destroy the schooner. With this object in view, I took two launches and my boat and pulled in for the vessel at half past 2 o'clock this morning.

One of the launches was commanded by Midshipman W. F. Steuart, accompanied by the Master, Edward L. Haynes, of the Rescue; and the other by Acting Master Amos Foster, of the Resolute. I took with me the pilot of the vessel, Lewis Penn. Some little difficulty was experienced in finding the entrance to the creek, which you will remember is very narrow; but having found it, we pulled up this crooked channel within pistol shot of either shore, until we discovered the schooner. She was close to the shore, in charge of a sentry, who fled at our approach and alarmed the camp.

She had a now suit of sails and all the furniture complete in the cabin, which was collected together and fired, producing a beautiful conflagration. But unfortunately the flames revealed our position to the enemy, who commenced a rapid fire from both banks of that narrow and tortuous stream, intermingled with opprobrious epithets until we were beyond their range.

Our crews returned a maddened fire from the boats, and gave three cheers, which was repeated from the steamers, and pulled for their vessels—the light from the burning schooner guiding them on their way. Her destruction was complete, and although the clothes of the men and the boats were perforated with balls not a man was killed.

The officers and men vied with each other in the performance of their duty. Acting Master Foster applied the match in the cabin of the doomed vessel. Assistant Surgeon W. R. Brosall accompanied the expedition, to be ready should his services be required.

I hope what I have done will meet your approbation, notwithstanding I have acted without orders.

This little affair will show the enemy, at least, that we are watching him and ready to meet and destroy his preparations for crossing this river at all times.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

A. D. HARREL,
Lieutenant Commanding.

Capt. J. T. Craven, Commanding Potomac Flotilla.

MOVEMENTS ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE POTOMAC.

Advance of the Confederates Towards Prospect Hill.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12, P. M.—During to day the Confederates advanced in large force in the direction of Prospect Hill, driving in our pickets to that point. The result was the Division of Gen. McCall was soon formed in line of battle with orders to advance. It was supported by cavalry and artillery.

Several shots were fired by the Confederate battery, but being out of range no injury was sustained by our troops. The divisions of Generals Smith, Porter and McDowell were also soon prepared for an apprehended emergency, but nothing further in addition to what is already stated occurred to induce an advance hostile movement.

General McClellan was on the Virginia side of the Potomac during the greater part of the day.

The Latest from the Army of the Potomac--Anticipated Advance of the Confederates--Great Excitement in Washington--The Alarm Groundless--All Quiet.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13, P. M.—It was stated in the despatch of Saturday that the Confederates were seen in large force west of Lewinsville, and under such circumstances as to induce the belief that they meditated an attack, and that accordingly the various divisions on the Virginia side were immediately placed in proper position to meet the enemy, should he venture upon hostilities.

Early this morning new observations were made, but it could not be discovered that the Confederates had taken any steps to indicate an intention to advance upon our troops.

Up to noon to-day the excitement in this city was intense, consequent upon anticipated as well as reported actual hostilities; but indications, which none could mistake, gradually quieted the alarm.

One of the balloons used for observation purposes broke its nettings early this morning and took an easterly direction.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Cowardice of the Fire Zouaves.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 12—A party of New York Zouaves (formerly Ellsworth's), sent out from Newport News this morning to cut fuel, were attacked probably by a scouting party of Confederates, and driven in with the loss of one team. The Zouaves did not show much pluck, having fled at the first fire.

Two Confederate tugs appeared at the same time in James River. The Express went up a short distance on a reconnoissance, but was unable to reach the enemy.

The steamer S. R. Spaulding sails to-night with a large shipment of quartermaster's and commissary's stores, for Hatteras Inlet. Brigadier General Williams goes with her, and will assume the chief command there.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALIFORNIA PONY EXPRESS.

Loyal Citizens Driven from Western Texas.

PACIFIC SPRINGS, Oct. 12.—The California Pony Express, with San Francisco dates of the 5th inst., has arrived. Texas emigrants were arriving rapidly at Los Angelos, California, and Western Texas will soon be almost entirely deserted by Union families who are seeking refuge in California.

The garrison at Fort Yuma are engaged in building entrenchments. The mail party passed two companies of the 6th Infantry on their way to reinforce the fort within two days march. No attack was apprehended.

Breckinridge Organizing a Confederate Camp in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 13.—Ex-Vice President Breckinridge and other Confederates are organizing a camp in Floyd county, in this State. Six or seven thousand Confederates are said to have assembled

The Revolution in New Granada.

NEW YORK, October 13.—The steamer Champion has just arrived from Aspinwall with one million in treasure.

Advices from Carthagena, New Granada, state that Mosquera is reported to be hemmed in at Bogota, and that his forces had been defeated by General Arbolida with heavy loss. The entire State of Canca had declared in favor of Arbolida. The latter had hung three prisoners in retaliation for those shot by Mosquera.

FOREIGN OFFICERS IN THE ARMY.—The Paris correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, after alluding to the efforts which had been made to induce Garibaldi to come to the United States and assume a command in our army, says:

"I have long resided in France, and can bear witness to the popular delusion which exists in this country that we owe our independence to Lafayette and Rochambeau. There is, at this moment, in the gallery of Versailles, a picture representing the surrender of Yorktown, in which the French General is seen receiving the sword of the British commander, whilst Washington stands back, in the respectful attitude of an aid-de-camp! However absurd these things may be, they are annoying."

Dr. G. B. Winship, the strong man, has developed his strength to such an enormous degree that he advertises to lift, on a platform, twelve men weighing 140 pounds each.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FREIGHT FOR WASHINGTON.—Persons who do not have an opportunity of making daily observations of the transportation of freight over the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad can form no idea of the immense quantity of stores that are daily leaving Camden Station for Washington. Trains heavily laden are constantly departing, yet the bulk of goods at the depot seems to be undiminished. In consequence of the heavy carrying business the regularity of the passenger trains from the metropolis has recently been somewhat interfered with, but this difficulty is in a fair way of being obviated. As has been before stated, the Master of Transportation, W. Prescott Smith, Esq., with characteristic energy and determination to leave nothing undone to sustain the good reputation of the road with the travelling public, has directed the construction of an additional number of switches on the line of the road between Baltimore and Washington, which, when completed, will facilitate the transportion of freight as well as restore regularity in the running of the passenger trains.

NEGRO STABBED BY A SOLDIER.—Yesterday morning, about eleven o'clock, several boys were throwing stones into the yard of a negro man named Nicholas Howard, No. 91 Chesnut street, when Howard went out on the street and drove them away, and the negro then passed around to the rear of his premises on Douglas street, to look for a policeman, for the purpose of having the boys driven away. Two soldiers, named Roberts and Kavanaugh, were on Chesnut street, and observed Howard driving the boys away. When the negro passed into Douglas street the soldiers followed him, and Roberts walked deliberately up to him, drew his bayonet, and stabbed the negro in the neck, inflicting a very bad wound. Roberts and Kavannaugh were arrested and taken to the Central police station, where they were confined. Dr. Milton N. Taylor dressed the wound, which is of a very serious character.

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning a boy, thirteen years of age, son of Mr. Thomas Stapleford, living on President street, near Pratt street, met with a very severe accident, which it is feared will prove fatal. He was leading a horse along the street, when the animal became frightened, turned suddenly and kicked the boy on the left temple. He fell to the ground, but in an instant he was on his feet again, and walked to his home. Dr. A. Walsh Emory was called, and on arriving found the boy setting up, and on examining the wound discovered that the skull was fractured for two inches, and the brain was protruding. The wound was dressed, and the boy reluctantly went to bed. He is now in a very critical condition.

ATTEMPTED TO KILL HIS WIFE.—Yesterday afternoon a party of negroes, who live on Bethel street, near Gough, procured a quantity of whiskey, and soon all were more or less drunk. One, named Daniel Dougherty, who is jealous of his wife, commenced a quarrel with her, and swore he would take her life. He procured a razor, and the negress, for safety, fled into the street. Dougherty followed her; but fortunately a policeman came up, and Dougherty fled. The policeman, after pursuing him two squares, succeeded in arresting him. Justice Griffin committed him to jail for Court.

FOR COURT.—A man named Patrick Haley was arrested on the complaint of another man named James Birmingham, who charged him with threatening to murder him. Justice Griffin committed him to jail in default of security to keep the peace towards Birmingham.

Henry Owens was arrested on the charge of assaulting and beating, in a violent manner, a woman named Catherine Robinson. He was committed to jail for Court by Justice Griffin.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.—The new bridge over Western Run, on the line of this road, near Cockeysville, has been completed and is now in good order. Beaver Dam branch is still crossed by the old tressle work, which, however, is a substantial structure. Under the superintendence of Jas. C. Clarke, Esq., the Northern Central Railway is earning a reputation which it failed to acquire under any other management.

A STRANGER ASSAULTED.—On Friday night, a man who refused to give his name, but who said he was a resident of Anne Arundel county, was on Eastern avenue, when two men approached him, and one of them struck him over the head with a stick, felling him to the pavement, and inflicting a very severe wound. The assailants then fled, and the man was taken to the office of Dr. A. Erick, who dressed the wound.

INSTALLATION OF A PASTOR.—Rev. Dr. Bullock, formerly of Danville, Ky., who was some time since elected pastor of the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church, corner of Franklin and Cathedral streets, was last night installed in accordance with the rites of the church. The ceremony of installation was witnessed by a large and interested assemblage.

ASSAULT WITH A FLAT IRON.—A negro woman named Elizabeth Deaver, was arrested on Saturday evening upon the charge of assaulting Sophia Murray with a smoothing iron. She was arraigned before Justice Showacre for examination, and after hearing the evidence of the prosecuting witness, whose head was badly cut; she was fully committed for Court.

THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE.—The largest audience that has yet attended the exhibition of the Institute was present during Saturday evening and night. This great outpouring of the people is the best evidence of the interest that is felt by the citizens of Baltimore in the success of the Exhibition.

BURNT TO DEATH.—On Saturday night a little daughter of a gentleman named Simpson, living on Sterling street, was standing near a lamp, when her clothing took fire, and she was so severely burnt that she died of her injuries yesterday morning.

RENEWED HIS BAIL.—Mr. Wm. H. Hiss having been indicted for treason by the Grand Jury of the U. S. District Court, he appeared in Court on Saturday morning and renewed the bail given at the time he was presented.

DENTAL COLLEGE.—The exercises of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, located on the corner of Hanover and Lombard streets, will be resumed today. This Institution has an able corps of professors and is deserving of success.

DEPUTY STATE'S ATTORNEY.—The State's Attorney for Baltimore has appointed George C. Maund, Esq., as Deputy State's Attorney vice Frederick Pinkney, Esq., resigned.

Amusements.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—A new mystical drama, said to be of much interest, is announced for representation this evening, entitled *A Struggle for Freedom*, or *The Priest and the Armorer*, in which Mr. Proctor will inaugurate the second week of a successful engagement by appearing as *Gio* and *Balbec*, twin brothers. Mr. Proctor will be supported by that excellent actress, Mrs. Phillips, in the character of Marina. The comic drama of *Toodles* will also be performed, with Bishop as the immortal *Toodles*.

KUNKEL'S OPERA HOUSE—*The Museum.*—An entirely new programme will be presented to-night, in which all the company will appear in better parts than any which have yet been assigned them. Buckstone's admirable comedietta, "*Nun, the Good-for-Nothing*," will be presented for the first time, in which Messrs. Floyd and Colton will sustain the chief characters. New songs, new dances, acts, &c., will be introduced. The opera of "*Norma*" has been burlesqued and will be presented in a few days.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE BOND.

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

John Miller and wife, charged with an assault upon John Bach and wife. Cross-case. Miller fined $5 and costs, and Bach adjudged not guilty.

Patrick McNally, charged with assaulting Henry Long. Sent to jail for one week.

Michael Clark, charged with an assault upon James Owens. Compromised on payment of costs.

J. H. Lancaster, charged with assaulting policeman Cadwalader. Fined $5 and costs.

Carl Benney, charged with assaulting a policeman. Sent to jail for two weeks.

Laura Snell, colored, charged with an assault upon Harriet Lynch. Fined 25 cents and costs and sent to jail for two weeks.

John McGowan, a soldier, charged with exposing his person in the street. Fined $1 and costs and sent to jail for one month.

Court then adjourned.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE MARTIN.

Thomas Lanahan *vs.* Richard France. *Fi. fa.* Motion to quash *fi. fa.* Two cases. On trial.

Assignment for Monday 274 to 332 inclusive.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE MARSHALL.

Belt, Bowie & Co., *vs.* J. W. G. Price & Co. Before reported. Judgment reversed.

Chas. E. Jay *vs.* Christian Rohlfing. Appeal from McAllister. Jury out.

Bekelman *vs.* Stephenson. *Non pros.*

Assignment 32 to 64 trial calendar.

The latest Paris styles of ladies' shoes are thus described by a correspondent: A new style of walking boots, for ladies, is out. It is made of kid, and fastened with buttons, or elastic, at pleasure. The front of the sole is corked, raising it from the ground, and rendering it perfectly and entirely water-proof. It is also light and springy in its action, and very agreeable to tender feet, as well as to persons who have not been accustomed to wearing thick-soled shoes. A new walking slipper, "*a la Marquise*," is made of red morocco, with black heels, and trimmed with black velvet or lace. The same style is made in bronze or black kid, with little lappets, ornamented with heavy gilt buckles. The *soulier Fenelon* is a pretty breakfast slipper, in delicate shades of kid, ornamented with a velvet bow of the same color, and sparkling steel buckles. Breakfast slippers, in all the new shades of color, are also trimmed with black lace and fine gold cord, and black satin slippers with narrow gold lace placed around the edge on the outside, and forming a sort of fan in front.

A Northern paper says that the great comet which attracted so much attention last summer while it lay stretched across the heavens, is still seen with a telescope not far from the star Eta in the constellation Hercules. It is entirely shorn of that wonderful appendage known as the tail, and nothing remains but a nucleus enveloped in a nebulous shroud, the whole not unlike in appearance a small planetary nebula.

Lord Lyons is himself insolent, and has for some time assumed a tone in his intercourse with our Government that should not be tolerated. It would be well for him to receive his walking papers. Let England send a gentleman to represent her at Washington.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

WAR ITEMS.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Reported Fight at Santa Rosa Island--Defeat of Billy Wilson's Regiment--Things in Norfolk and Richmond--The Indiana Prisoners Arrived in Norfolk, &c.

The steamer Louisiana, Captain Solomon Pierson, arrived in port this morning about six o'clock, bringing the United States mail and nearly one hundred passengers, about sixty of whom are from Norfolk. A large proportion of them are ladies and children, who have been induced to change their place of residence on account of the unsettled state of society there, the consequent excitement of things around them, and the high prices which they were compelled to pay for the necessities of life, whilst, in fact, their sympathies and preposessions are with the people of the North, and therefore they will live happier and more securely there than in Virginia.

The Jamestown.

The work of transforming this fine and swift steamer, says the Richmond *Enquirer*, into a certain something for the assertion of Southern rights, and the defence of Southern liberties, is progressing with commendable rapidity, and in a short time will be fully prepared to enter what may be termed by that instrumentality a mission of peace. The precise and peculiar character of the alterations now being made we will not, for obvious reasons, relate; but we can assure our Southern readers that they are of a character to inspire a very great degree of confidence in her ability to render good service to our cause upon the sea.

Flag of Truce from Norfolk.

At an early hour on Friday Colonel Huger, commanding the military department of Virginia, gave orders for the steamer William Selden (stolen from the Bay line) to get in readiness for the purpose of conveying the parties who desired to leave the place for Old Point. The boat soon got under way, and the party left with the highest anticipations of joy on account of their change of residence. A large steam-tug was despatched by the commandant of Fortress Monroe for the purpose of meeting her, the Selden displaying from her peak a very large white flag, but a most unpleasant altercation took place between Captain Smith, of the Selden, and the Lieutenant in command of the tug, in consequence of the former running over a mile inside of the naval lines. The Lieutenant said that under the circumstances he would hold no communication with her. In the meantime, some of the most influential of the passengers appealed to the Captain, and to oblige them he backed his boat for more than a mile, when his papers were examined, pronounced proper, and the parties received on board, and soon conveyed to the fortress wharf.

Reported Fight at Santa Rosa Island--Defeat of Billy Wilson's Zouaves.

Before the persons who came by the flag of truce were permitted to leave Norfolk they underwent a pretty close examination, the main object being to prevent them from concealing newspapers upon their persons. One gentleman, however, had previously purchased a copy of the *Day Book*, and, placing it in his trunk, it escaped their notice.—The *Day Book* is printed on a half sheet, and is the only publication of the kind in either Norfolk or Portsmouth. It contains under its telegraphic head a despatch dated New Orleans, giving an account of a desperately fought battle on the 8th instant, between Billy Wilson's New York Fire Zouaves, and about one thousand Confederate troops. About two o'clock on the morning of the 8th the Confederate troops, commanded by General Anderson, crossed the bay and landed on Santa Rosa island, near the Zouave encampment, without being discovered. Soon, however, as they came upon their outer line of pickets they drove them in and commenced storming the place, and in less than an hour they had destroyed all the tents excepting those used for hospital purposes, and succeeded in capturing a large amount of rations, equipments, stores and ammunition, and spiked all the cannon which had been placed in position.

The Zouaves fought with the utmost determination and heroism, and the Confederate loss is put down at 40 killed and a much larger number wounded. Captain Stafford of Florida, a brave and gallant officer, was killed whilst in the thickest of the fight; Lieutenant Neims, of Georgia, was also killed whilst leading on his column to the attack; Lieutenant Walter Bugler, of the Mobile Continentals, received a desperate wound and will probably die; Lieutenant Syre was badly wounded in the hip. The attacking force consisted of three companies of a Georgia regiment, about 210 muskets, 14 members of the Mobile Continentals, three companies of regulars, a detachment of Mississippians, and a detachment of Georgians, under the command of Lieutenant Neims and Bollingrist; also, 200 Alabamians, and a number of naval officers and seamen, commanded by Captain Brest, formerly of the United States Navy. Lieutenant James E. Slaughter (not Lieutenant S. in the United States Army Register), whilst carrying a flag of truce for the cessation of hostilities, was badly wounded. Major Israel Vodges, of the Second Light United States Artillery, recently stationed at Fortress Monroe, was taken prisoner by the Confederates. The loss of killed and wounded sustained by Wilson's command is not given, but in the exulting language of the *Day Book*, "scores upon scores of the Hessians were slain."

Things in Norfolk and Richmond.

The passengers who come direct from Norfolk and Richmond give a gloomy account of the state of society. The poorer classes of citizens were suffering much and really tired of the war, whilst the wealthy and aristocratic were full of fight and evinced the most uncompromisable determination to whip the —— Yankees. Some of these men, worth a million of dollars, had laid aside their fine broadcloth and appeared in coarse, heavy negro cloth, for the purpose of setting an example of economy and sacrifice to others, and the ladies eschewed the finery of crinoline and dressed in the plainest homespun. The most intelligent of the passengers who came up in the Louisiana declare that the Southerners laughed most heartily at the Northern idea of subjugating the South by starvation, and looked upon it as the most palatable joke of the season. The idea, they say, of a *mercantile* class subjugating a great *agricultural* people!

All the officers of the Confederate army were superbly equipped, and such of the regiments which they saw were tolerably well equipped. According to an order issued by the Department at Richmond, the Government has purchased nearly all the coffee in Richmond and Norfolk for the express purpose of supplying the soldiers, and all the fruit crop has been carefully gathered and generously given for the use of the troops. Flour of a superior brand was selling freely for $5 per barrel, and corn, corn meal and beef commanded prices but a shade or two higher than in Baltimore, but others things were extravagantly high. Coffee, per single head a despatch dated New Orleans, giving an account of a desperately fought battle on the 8th instant, between Billy Wilson's New York Fire Zouaves, and about one thousand Confederate troops. About two o'clock on the morning of the 8th the Confederate troops, commanded by General Anderson, crossed the bay and landed on Santa Rosa island, near the Zouave encampment, without being discovered. Soon, however, as they came upon their outer line of pickets they drove them in and commenced storming the place, and in less than an hour they had destroyed all the tents excepting those used for hospital purposes, and succeeded in capturing a large amount of rations, equipments, stores and ammunition, and spiked all the cannon which had been placed in position.

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Benjamin Huger, formerly in command of the Pikesville Arsenal, on Friday received the commission of Major-General, whilst his son is acting as aid with the rank of Major.

On Friday the General published an official notice in the *Day Book*, informing all parties who desired to leave Secessia that they must first proceed to Richmond and procure their allen passports without clearing or difficulty, but before they could leave Norfolk they must first be submitted to him, and he must be the judge as to their character and intentions. His headquarters are at the Norfolk Custom House, a very elegant and substantial structure on Main street. Amongst the Baltimoreans at Norfolk was Capt. William Rollins, of the steamship Isabel, now detained at Charleston. Among the passengers who came up in the Louisiana are two merchants from New York and Boston. They have spent some time in Richmond and Norfolk, and they speak of the Confederate officers as a most courteous and polite set of men. They chatted with them freely about the war and politics generally, and paid them a great deal of attention, even going so far as to invite them to visit the fortifications, particularly those at Craney Island, which are said to be quite extensive, but the invitation was delicately declined.

The Indiana Prisoners Arrived in Norfolk.

The prisoners captured by the Confederate forces reached Norfolk on Wednesday night in a large barge drawn by the steamer Empire, and were in pretty good condition. As they marched along the streets considerable curiosity was excited, and they were followed by large crowds of persons. No indignity was offered, except by a gang of boys, who followed in the rear cheering for Jeff. Davis. The prisoners stated in Norfolk on Friday that their treatment thus far had been kind—much better than they anticipated.

LIST OF PRISONERS CAPTURED ON BOARD THE STEAMER FANNY, OCT. 1ST.

Lieutenant F. M. Peacock, United States Navy, commanding steamer Fanny.

Lieutenant Isaac W. Hart, Regimental Quartermaster Twentieth Indiana regiment.

Corporal J. E. Tuttle, Company C, Ninth regiment, New York Volunteers, Hudson county, N. Y.

Corporal G. Everard, Company G, Ninth regiment New York Volunteers, New York city.

PRIVATES NINTH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

J. S. Rowan, Company C, Hudson county, N. J.
J. R. Havens, Company C, Hudson county, N. J.
W. H. Edsall, Company G, Hudson county, N. J.
W. H. Cunningham, Company C, Richmond county, N. Y.
D. Dougherty, Company C, Essex county, N. J.
Joseph V. H. Page, Company C, Essex county, N. J.
John Carson, Company I, New York city.
James Belth, Company I, New York city.
Frank Trothers, Company H, New York city.

TWENTIETH INDIANA REGIMENT.

Sergeant F. M. Bartlett, Company I, Porter county, Indiana.
Captain C. W. Keefer, Company K, Monticello, Indiana.
Washington Probis, Company D, Fountain county, Indiana.
Abraham Vanhorn, Company H, Cook county, Ill.
Nathan Brady, cook, Company D, Baltimore, Indiana.
Lucius L. Bennett, Company H, Howard county, Indiana.
Joseph Maddox, Company F, Pulaski county, Indiana.
Christian Shrach, Company H, Indianapolis, Indiana.
James Clayton, Company H, Marshall county, Indiana.
Henry Hines, 14 years old, captain's boy, Lancaster, Penn.
John Berringer, Company J, Cedar Lake, Ind.
John Drury, 13 years old, Company I, Wabash, Indiana.
Leonard H. Ricley, Company E, Laport county, Indiana.

List of prisoners captured from the Federal forces at Chickamacomak, N. C., on the 4th and 5th of October, 1861:

Sergeant Major C. B. Comly, Twentieth regiment Indiana volunteers.

Fourth Sergeant C. W. Demotee, Co. I, Valparaiso, Indiana.

Second Sergeant H. B. Johnson, Co. I, Wanatah.

Third Sergeant Ford Engel, Co. D, Fountain county, Ind.

First Sergeant M. L. Kinnard, Company D, Fountain county, Ind.

Fourth Corporal W. H. Dangerfield, Company H, Peru, Ind.

Eighth Corporal F. B. Easton, New Buffalo, Mich.

PRIVATES.

Charles E. Jones, Company E, La Porte county, Ind.
Jacob Shoof, Company H, Wabash county, Ind.
Charles M. Gross, Company G, Lafayette county, Ind.
George M. Parker, Company E, Michigan city, Ind.
Henry A. Unwrah, Company C, Wanatah county, Ind.
Lawrence C. Ruff, Company C, Lafayette county, Ind.
Henry Pearsall, Company I, Wanatah county, Ind.
Francis M. Glover, Company D, Fountain county, Ind.
John H. Hoffman, cook, Company D, Fountain county, Ind.
William Stickfey, Company C, Marshall county, Indiana.
Eli Schnelden, Company E, Warsaw county, Ind.
Paul Bernheart, Company I, Chicago, Ill.
George W. Gerbee, colonel's boy, 15 years old, Lancaster, Pa.
John Helson, Company C, Marshall county, Ind.
J. W. Sparks, Company I, Indianapolis, Indiana.
John H. Andrews, Company H, Rossville, Ill.
Robert Inglis, Company C, Marshall county, Ind.
F. F. B. Parsons, Company H, Hamilton Co., Ind.
Elias Oxford, Company H, Vermillon Co., Ind.
G. W. Clark, Company C, Marshall county, Ind.
Hiram Hyde, Company I, Valparaiso county, Ind.
Van Hinds, Company K, White county, Ind.
Abel Oblenis, Company C, Marshall county, Ind.
John Jones, Company I, Dauphin county, Pa.
James A. Meek, Company H, Wabash county, Ind.
Michael Caspar, Company K, Jasper, Ind.
John Mustus, Company I, Switzerland.
Noah Kelly, Company F, White county, Ind.
J. A. Cammgone, Company F, Logansport, Ind.
Napoleon Baum, Company I, Valparaiso, Ind.
W. P. Wendel, Company H, Manchester, Ind.
H. C. Wilkerson, Company F, Logansport, Ind.
Jacob Rice, Company I, Michigan City.
J. B. Smith, Company H, Van Buren Co., Ind.
J. C. Kerns, Company H, Logansport, Ind.
H. Watson, sutler's clerk, Wabash county, Ind.
Wm. Vagel, cook, Company F, Cockeysville, Md.
Joseph Chaffer, cook, Co. I, Chester county, Pa.
J. H. Edwards, colored boy, Dulaney's Valley, Md.

Affairs at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 11.—The steamer S. R. Spaulding returned from Hatteras Inlet this morning, bringing details of the recent engagement, which, however, differ in but few respects from the accounts already published.

The 20th Indiana regiment, in their retreat, to avoid being cut off by the enemy, had to abandon their tents and provisions, and many of their knapsacks, etc. Col. Bowman states his total loss at about fifty. None, however, were killed. The inhabitants along the beach came in with the regiment. The loss of the Confederates has been overestimated, but was undoubtedly large.

The revenue cutter Corwin sails for Hatteras Inlet to-night. Brigadier-General Williams will take passage on the S. R. Spaulding to-morrow night.

Special Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

General Fremont's Departure from Jefferson City--Items from the Army and the West.

JEFFERSON CITY, October 8.—General Fremont encamped last night nine miles from this place. The news from the West is embodied in my despatch of this morning. Price is rapidly retreating and is already seventy miles in advance of our vanguard. Forty families from Warrensburg are said to have packed their effects in wagons and gone with his army, seeking the peace and security of Dixie land. All the large slaveholders in Henry county are said to have removed with their negroes South. It is believed here that it is Fremont's intention to pursue Price with all possible rapidity, drive him out of the State and force him to battle on the soil of Arkansas.

The force which burnt Osceola was under the command of Montgomery, and not Lane, as was reported. The secessionists themselves extenuate the act, acknowledging that for a long while all Union people in the town had been robbed and banished, and that retaliation was just.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times*, commenting upon the strength of the armies pitted against each other in Missouri, in a letter dated at Jefferson City, Oct. 5, says:

The Strength of our Army.

The force of our army here and hereabouts is probably some 50,000, well equipped and appointed, and, generally, well drilled. We are well supplied with artillery and cavalry, and have just about the proper number of men to move on an enemy with celerity and to advantage. Our present army can all be brought into action, and in five divisions commanded by Generals Pope, Hunter, McKinstry, Asboth, and Siegel, all experienced and regular officers who know war as a stern reality, and who have the entire confidence of their men and full faith in themselves, will soon meet the Secession forces, and give them an opportunity to make good their insolent boasts of superiority at the bayonet's point and the cannon's mouth.

The Confederate Forces.

General Sterling Price's army at present numbers, from all I can learn, thirty-five to forty thousand, many think from fifty to sixty thousand men, and they are said to be far better appointed and disciplined than is usually supposed—to be, indeed, a formidable and resolute foe, fighting with the strength of desperation, as did Cataline and his fellow conspirators at Rome. Our forces are superior to these in arms, subordination and drill, and the number of the Confederates, perhaps two to one, cannot be managed, it is thought, effectually on the field. A considerable portion of them are quite raw, and if a panic seize these, as it is not improbable, they will be apt to throw the entire army into confusion. The Confederates are lacking in bayonets and disciplined cavalry, and cannot, therefore, charge with much effect upon our better prepared troops. It is true the foe have many advantages over us, especially in their increased knowledge of the country, in the choice of their locality, their guerilla mode of warfare, and their capacity to move rapidly.

Late Reports from Price and McCulloch.

A special despatch to the Missouri *Democrat*, dated Jefferson City, October 8, says:

Parties arrived last night from Sedalia, report Price, on Wednesday night, at Pogue's Mills, on Grand river, twenty miles west from Clinton, on the Papinsville road.

McCulloch was reported to be with Price at Pogue's Mills, in person, and his army, under the command of his brother, advancing to join them from Arkansas.

Price has from 20,000 to 25,000 armed men, and from 5,000 to 10,000 camp followers. He left Lexington hurriedly; and some of his officers from the western counties, who have been visiting their homes, say that it is his intention to join with McCulloch, and then return and give Fremont battle.

A very respectable and reliable gentleman, who was in Lexington during Price's stay, informed Major Marvin that he overheard Price say that he had been promised 60,000 armed men if he would come to Lexington; that he had been disappointed, and must retreat.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

FROM KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 1.—Gen. Sturgis and General Lane are here, and expect orders to move this week. I fear so much delay will let Price move off South to Arkansas or the Indian nation. In my recent travels through the border-ruffian sections of Western Missouri, I find that three-fourths of the people are now for secession. They believe that Jackson has got the State. Price sends men from his army into every neighborhood to organize and raise recruits. They meet in camps and drill in the day time, and scatter to their homes in the night. Platte, Clinton, De Kalb, Clay, Ray, Lafayette, Jackson and Harrison counties could raise 1,000 men each, in a short time, of such guerilla forces, who, when the United States troops come along, are out of the way, or quietly at work, till they are gone, when they are at their work again.

The Union men are crushed out in this section, for the time being. A traveller told me he heard leading secessionists at Maysville, De Kalb county, planning the destruction of the Platte river bridge, a short time before the accident. If wealthy and leading secessionists can remain at home and furnish provisions, outfits, and money for their tools to carry out their plans, the war will never end. But if the property of these wealthy traitors was confiscated, and the law put in force, we might hope for peace; but no good will ever come of the country till these nests are broken up. It is a great work, for one-half of the wealthy men in the counties above named have taken up arms or furnished aid to the enemies of their country.

From Arizona.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says: "I have just seen a copy of the Mesilla *Times*, a secession paper published at Mesilla, Arizona Territory, dated on the 10th of August last. From this it appears that a complete secession government has been organized there, from governor down to justice of the peace—the governor being the notorious John R. Baylor, well known for his violent pro-slavery feelings. The *Times* calls for troops, in order to enable the traitors to hold the Territory, and apprehends an att