THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

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SEE FOURTH PAGE.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The following important despatch from our Minister to Portugal in reference to the admission of American grain into that kingdom was received by the last steamer:

MR. HARVEY TO MR. SEWARD.
LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LISBON, September 26, 1861.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State:

SIR—I have the honor to enclose herewith translations of the two acts passed at the recent session of the Cortes—which the King has approved, and now caused to be published—that are of some interest to the people of the United States.

The law in regard to the admission of cereals was modified after my despatch No. 14 was written, and does not include flour in the authorization, but, as will be seen, is confined to wheat, rye, barley and oats, in grain. As the requisite information has not yet been obtained from the Civil-Governors of the Provinces in regard to the extent of injury to the crops, the necessary decree for opening the ports is still reserved by the King. Little doubt is now entertained, however, but that it will be issued.

Private letters from well-informed sources speak with great positiveness of shortness of cereal crops in England, France, Belgium, Holland, Spain and Italy, and all answers to the inquiries made here concur in representing that Portugal will suffer correspondingly, and perhaps in even a larger ratio than the others.

The Cortes has for several years successively authorized the Government to admit cereals, as a precautionary measure, and it has generally been exercised to a greater or less extent. The grain crops appear to be touched with the disease, or something like it, which has so seriously injured the vine.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES E. HARVEY.

[Signed]

Don Pedro, by the Grace of God, King of Portugal and of the Algarves, &c.:

We make known unto all our subjects that the General Cortes has decreed, and we sanction, the following law:

Article 1.—All foreign vessels of coasting trade which, measuring up to fifty tons burden, shall take the Portuguese flag and be destined for the coasting trade in the province of Cape Verd, are hereby freed from paying the duties imposed by the law of 12th August, 1852.

Article 2.—When the vessels referred to in the preceding article shall leave the coasting trade of Cape Verd, and take some other, they are previously to pay the duties marked in the law of 12th August, 1852.

Article 3.—All legislation to the contrary is hereby revoked.

We, therefore, etc., the King.
CARLOS BENTODA.

Palace Necessidades, 10th September, 1861.

TELTA The Great Seal of the Royal Arms.

Don Pedro, by the Grace of God, King of Portugal and of the Algarves, &c.:

We make known unto all our subjects that the General Cortes has decreed, and we sanction, the following law:

Article 1.—Government is authorized to decree the importation of foreign cereals: Wheat, rye, barley and oats, in grain, and baked bread of wheat or rye, through the inland and maritime ports of our Kingdom up to the end of the month of April next.

To wit: All cereals thus admitted are only to pay the same duties as are charged on home cereals when despatched for consumption.

Article 2.—Before making any use of the present authorization, Government must consult the Civil Governors of the Kingdom, and likewise the Council General of Commerce, Agriculture and Manufactures, as well as the Councils of districts.

Article 3.—After the time designated by the present law, such cereals will still be admitted, regarding which proof shall be given before the Government and the competent fiscal department, that they left direct the port of their shipment for those of this kingdom in sufficient time to have arrived here within the specified date, in case of a regular voyage.

Article 4.—Government will give an account to the Cortes of the use made of the authorization conceded by the present law.

Article 5.—All legislation to the contrary is hereby revoked.

We therefore ordain that all the authorities to whom all knowledge and execution of these presents doth pertain, to comply and observe the same, and cause the same to be complied with and observed as therein mentioned. Let the Counsellors of the State, Minister and Secretary of State for Finance, and the Minister and Secretary of State for Public Works, Commerce and Industry, cause these presents to be printed, published, and distributed.

Given in the Palace of Necessidades, the 11th of September, 1861.

The King, with Royal Sign,
ANTONIO JOSE D'AVILA.
SHINGRO AGUSTO VELLOSO DE HORTA.
[The Seal of the Royal Arms.]

Arrest of Judge Merrick.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Judge Merrick to-day sent a letter to his brother Judges of the Circuit Court relative to his arrest. It grew out of proceedings concerning a recent *habeas corpus* case.—Soldiers are now guarding him in his own house, a prisoner.

The Court to-day made an order citing General Porter to appear and show cause why he had ordered the arrest of Judge Merrick, and thus obstructed the course of justice.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

More Batteries Erected—Reported Preparations of the Confederates for Crossing into Maryland.

WASHINGTON, October 22.—The steamer Harriet Lane arrived up from Indian Head last night. She reports that new batteries have been erected at Mathias Point. The steamers Freeborn and Island Belle, whilst making a reconnoissance at that point yesterday, threw some shot into the woods and the fire was returned by some new batteries of eighteen heavy guns. Immediately thereupon the woods and underbrush were cleared away, exposing the batteries to view.

No vessels passed down the river last night, and it is not known that any came up. The river men report that the Confederates have a number of seine boats in the creeks and inlets between Aquia creek and Occoquan bay, and that they are busy building launches, apparently with a view either to cross into Maryland or to seize vessels coming up. This report, however, needs confirmation.

The report that a number of vessels bound down have been captured by the Confederates is unfounded.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

The Virginia Side of the River Still Held by the Federal Troops.

WASHINGTON, October 22.—The most reliable accounts from the Upper Potomac this morning state that our troops had returned to their positions in far better order than was anticipated, and now hold the Virginia side of the Potomac.

The Latest from the Upper Potomac--No Renewal of the Fight.

So far as can be ascertained there has been no renewal of the fight at Edwards' Ferry. The indications plainly are that the military authorities are seduously engaged in strengthening our forces at that point.

FROM MISSOURI.

Capture of Scouting Parties by the Confederates.

HUDSON, Mo., October 20.—Messengers say that a scouting party from Cameron, numbering 100 men, have been taken prisoners by some 600 Confederates at Micabam, Caldwell county. A detachment of 400 United States troops at Cameron were ready to march to the rescue, when the train left. Another party of from forty to sixty Confederates was in Carroll county, and has captured seventeen of Colonel Morgan's men. Colonel Morgan had started in pursuit.

Movements of the Confederates.

ST. LOUIS, October 21.—Union scouts report the total number of armed Confederates in Southeastern Missouri at 6,000.

A man direct from General Price's army says Jackson's Confederate Legislature is in session at Stockton, the county seat of Cedar county, which place Ben. McCulloch was approaching, with from 6,000 to 12,000 reinforcements for Price.

ST. LOUIS, October 21.—The statement in the Washington correspondence of the New York *Tribune* that Captain Prince, the commandant at Fort Leavenworth, refuses to recognize General Fremont as his superior officer, is untrue.

JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 21.—The steamer Perry, which arrived here to-night with thirty wagons and 140 mules from St. Louis, was attacked by the Confederates at Portland and narrowly escaped being captured. [illegible] have been 700 Confederates at that place.

The Skirmish Near Lebanon, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 20.—In the skirmish near Lebanon on the 13th inst., between two companies of Major Wright's cavalry and about four hundred Confederates, previously reported, the latter lost sixty-two killed, twelve wounded (four mortally), and thirty-six taken prisoners. The loss of Major Wright was one.

Union Victory in Missouri—Five Thousand Confederates Routed at Fredrickstown.

PILOT KNOB, Oct. 22.—The following was received here this morning:

"FIELD OF BATTLE, Fredrickstown, Mo., "October 22.

"In company with Colonel Plummer's command we have routed the Confederate forces of Jeff. Thompson and Lowe, estimated at 5,000 men.—Their loss is heavy. Our loss small and confined principally to the 1st Indiana cavalry regiment. We have captured four heavy guns from the enemy, and Lowe, the Confederate leader, is killed.

"Major Garitt and Captain Hymen, of the Indiana cavalry, were killed in a charge upon the enemy's battery."

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 21.—The severe gale which has prevailed here for the last twenty-four hours, but now moderating, has somewhat retarded the preparations for the great expedition. A large number of transports belonging to it have arrived during the day. Also a large regiment of troops from Baltimore. Neither General Sherman nor the Annapolis contingent have yet arrived, but are hourly expected.

Two hundred and fifty men of the Massachusetts Battalion who were sent out from Newport News this morning for fuel, were attacked by the Confederates, but stood their ground bravely. The 1st and 7th New York regiments had been sent out to reinforce the Massachusetts boys when the steamer left for Old Point.

[P. S.—The fleet from Annapolis, we learn, passed the steamer from Old Point about 8 o'clock last evening, and doubtless reached the rendezvous early in the morning.]

FROM GENERAL BANKS' DIVISION.

DARNESTOWN, Oct. 20.—The 1st Maryland regiment, Col. Kenly, which for three months has been guarding the Potomac from the mouth of the Antietam to Hancock, a distance of forty-five miles, has been relieved from this ardous duty by the 13th Massachusetts, and arrived near Gen. Banks' headquarters, yesterday, accompanied by Brig. Gen. Cooper. As showing an unprecedented degree of health, this regiment, numbering upwards of 900 men, had only four sick men to be conveyed thither in ambulances. This is attributed by the medical officers to the purgation of liquor from their late camp and its surroundings. Letters for this regiment should now be addressed to the care of Gen. Banks' headquarters, near Darnestown.

On Friday night a picket of the Massachusetts 12th, after hailing him and receiving no reply, fired upon a cavalry messenger, on the tow path of the canal. Last night all hopes of the latter's life were abandoned.

THE BLOCKADE OFF CHARLESTON.

The Ship Thomas Watson Beached and Burnt.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—A letter received from on board the steam gunboat Flag, of the blockading squadron, off Charleston harbor, states that on the 16th instant the ship Thomas Watson, from Liverpool, whilst attempting to run the blockade with a cargo of army supplies, etc., for the Confederates, was pursued by the steamer Flag and the ship run ashore. The crew escaped in the boats to the shore, but the ship was boarded and a large amount of flannel and blankets was taken out, after which she was burnt.

Official Account of the Above.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The Secretary of the Navy to-night received the following letter from Flag Officer Goldsborough, dated

SHIP MINNESOTA,
HAMPTON ROADS, October 21.

Sir:—By the Vandalia, which arrived here last night, I am informed by Captain Marston, of the Roanoke, that the merchant ship Thomas Watson, one of those to which you called my attention a short time since, was burnt to the water's edge on the 15th instant, while lying aground on Stony Reef, by our blockading vessels off Charleston.

It was by attempting to get into Charleston, despite of the blockade and the pursuit of our cruisers, that she ran on this reef. No arms were among her cargo. It was made up of salt, blankets and flannels, and a few other things. She had various national flags on board, and among them a Confederate flag.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Flag Officer.

To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

LATEST FROM KENTUCKY.

General Zollicoffer Superseded by General Lee.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 21.—The reported occupation of Greensburg by the Confederates is premature. A small number went there and took twenty mules which had been placed, as contraband, in charge of Gen. Ward.

It is reported that General Ward fell back twelve miles from Greensburg to Campbellsville. He dispatched 15 cavalry to reconnoitre, intending that they should return yesterday, but they had not returned when our informant left.

General Ward has about 3,000 troops. The advance guard of the Confederates at Little Barren, on the south side of Green river, is estimated at 7,000. The river was very high, and will be impassable by fording for several days.

A private despatch to the *Journal*, says General Ward has not fallen back as reported.

General Zollicoffer has been superseded by Gen. Lee.

Union Success in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 22.—A fight occurred yesterday at Camp Wildcat, Kentucky. Zollicoffer, with some 1,000 Confederates, made three different attacks on Colonel Gerrard's camp of 1,200 men, and was each time repulsed with considerable loss. The Federal loss was four killed and twenty wounded. Reinforcements for the Federal camp are on the road thither.

FURTHER FROM EUORPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH BRITON.

QUEBEC, Oct. 22.—The steamer North Briton has arrived, with Liverpool advices of the 10th.

Lord Monck and suite are among her passengers.

The steamer New York arrived out on the 10th inst., and the steamer Kangaroo on the 11th.

It is reported that the principal Chambers of Commerce in France have memorialized the Emperor to recognize the Southern Confederacy, and raise the blockade of the Southern ports!

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Cotton has advanced at Liverpool ⅛ to ¼ d. The sales of the week were 120,000 bales, of which speculators took 60,000 bales. Friday's sales amounted to 20,000 bales. The market closed buoyant; fair Orleans 11¼d., Middling 10¾d., Upland 10¾@10¾. Breadstuffs have an advancing tendency.

Provisions are quiet and prices drooping.

Consols 92⅝@92¾.

Bullion has increased at the Bank of England £17,000.

Still Further from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA OFF CAPE RACE.

ST. JOHNS, October 22.—The steamer Africa from Liverpool on the 12th inst., with advices *via* Queenstown of the 13th, has been intercepted off Cape Race by the news boat of the Associated Press.

It is again reported that the Emperor Napoleon contemplates a recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

The Liverpool breadstuffs market was still advancing.

Provisions closed quiet but steady.

Consols closed at 92⅛@92⅜.

The London *Daily News* says that the reports that the Emperor Napoleon contemplates a recognition of the Southern Confederacy are from trustworthy sources, the want of cotton being severely felt.

The London *Shipping Gazette* says that France and England must act together, and argues that the recognition of the Southern Confederacy would carry an amount of weight and moral influence, which would set up the Confederacy.

The California Pony Express to be Discontinued.

ATCHISON, Oct. 19.—The President of the Pike's Peak Express Company issued orders to-day to stop the running of the pony express as soon as the California telegraph line is completed, which will probably be early next week. It is therefore probable that only one more pony express will be run.

The Death of Col. Baker.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—The death of Col. Baker, has caused great excitement in this city, where his regiment was raised, and there is an intense anxiety among the relatives of the troops engaged, to learn the result of the fight, which is augmented by the absence of particulars.

The Army in North Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—Gen. Todd has been assigned to the command of the Federal forces in North Missouri.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

RENEWAL OF BAIL.—The following persons, having been indicted for treason by the Grand Jury of the United States District Court, yesterday appeared and renewed the bail respectively given at the time of their presentment: J. Sidney Hall, B. Rush Dallam, William Michael, Robert Smith, James Halloway and Augustus Hoopman. The bail in each case was fixed at $40,000, and the parties were recognized to appear at the November term of the United States Circuit Court.

COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.—Dr. Claude yesterday turned over to Mr. A. Lingan Jarrett the books and papers appertaining to the office of Comptroller, in view of the recent decision of the Court of Appeals, which ratified the action of the Maryland Legislature in declaring that Mr. Jarrett was legally elected to that office at the election held two years since. Mr. Jarrett's present term of office will expire on the first of January next.

CHARGE OF STEALING A DOG.—Adam Kerchner was yesterday arrested upon the charge of stealing a Scotch terrier dog, valued at $10, the property of Barney Sheraraly. He was taken before Justice Reid, who committed him for a further hearing.

RELEASE OF GEN. MCKAIG.—This gentleman was yesterday morning released from his imprisonment at Fort McHenry by order of Secretary Seward. The release was unconditional. This of course relieves him from the parole given by Gen. Kelley.

Amusements.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—The sensation star, Miss Lucille Western, has succeeded in establishing herself firmly in the good graces of our theatre-going public, her delineations being nightly applauded by crowded and fashionable audiences. She will appear to-night in the drama of the *Little Demon*, in which she will sustain the character of *Carlos*; also appearing as *Lola Montez*, in the amusing burletta of that name. In addition to which she will sing a beautiful song, accompanying herself on the guitar, and execute a grand Spanish dance. With such attraction a crowded audience may be fully realized.

BALTIMORE MUSEUM.—*Macbeth*, with all its weird appurtenances of scenery, costumes and effects, its original music, &c., will be presented to-night, for the last time, in connection with a diversified olio and elegantly harmonized concerted part. Messrs. Floyd and Lehr appear as singing witches, and Mr. Kunkel as Hecate. The character of Macduff will be assumed by Mr. Rainer, while Mr. Colton will sustain that of Macbeth.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE BOND.
George C. Maund, Esq., Deputy State's Attorney, prosecuting.

Henry Sollers, colored, indicted for the larceny of a pair of shoes, valued at $2, the property of William Kenney, was tried before the Court and adjudged guilty.

George Thompson, indicted for the larceny of fifty cents, the property of William Metz, was tried and a verdict of "guilty" rendered.

James Moore, indicted for the same offence, was tried before the Court. Under *curia*.

The Court then adjourned till this morning at ten o'clock.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE MARTIN.

John Duer, Jr., &c., *vs.* Commercial and Farmers' Bank, garnishee, &c. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiffs, first issue, damages $589.95. Verdict for plaintiffs, second issue, damages $589.95.

Lanahan *vs.* France. Before reported. Motion to amend granted on payment of costs. Writ amended. Motion to quash *fi. fa.* overruled without costs.

Lanahan *vs.* France. Before reported. Motion to quash *fi. fa.* overruled without costs.

Adolphus C. Schaefer *vs.* George Small. Not concluded.

Assignment for to-day Nos. 274 to 335 inclusive.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE GILES.

United States *vs.* sloop Sea Lark, libelled as a prize of war. Under *curia*.

Wm. H. Bellis, by his father, Joseph Bellis, *vs.* William M. Schley, commanding the Public Guard regiment. Petition for *habeas corpus*. Hearing of case postponed till Tuesday next.

WAR ITEMS.

THE FIGHT AT LEESBURG.

Additional Particulars.

The Washington *Star* of last evening gives the following version of this affair, in addition to the intelligence published by us yesterday morning:

The object of the movement (crossing the river) of Gen. Stone, was to secure the command of the Virginia shore, that his division, and that of Gen. Banks, could be safely transferred to the soil of Virginia.

After crossing his advance, he sent out Colonel Baker, with portions of three regiments—(his own, the Massachusetts 15th, and the New York Tammany regiment—numbering, in all, about 1,800 men—forming his right wing)—to reconnoitre in force in the direction of Leesburg.

Both his wings—his right and left—were attacked as early as 9 A. M., but repulsed the enemy wherever he appeared. At about 5 P. M. the right wing found itself confronted by near four thousand of the enemy under General Evans, with artillery.

Evans attacked Baker's command in front and on both flanks. Baker gallantly essayed a charge, in making which he was killed, and his command suffered considerable loss. The officer left in command of it by his death then very properly gave the order to fall back to a position near the river bank, where he could be supported by Gen. Stone and the other portion of his army that had by that time effected a crossing of the river.

This order was obeyed in good order, and he carried with him all his wounded and dead.

Col. Cogswell, of 8th Infantry, U. S. A. is missing.

Lieut. Col. Ward, of the Massachusetts 15th, was wounded in the affair, losing a leg.

On reaching the position selected, the right wing turned, and both wings held their own upon it, though under the fire of the enemy, which gradually slackened until midnight, by which time it ceased; having for some hours before become little more than picket shooting, as it were.

Throughout the night the balance of Gen. Stone's force crossed the river and threw up temporary works that rendered his position secure, and enabled him to protect the crossing of the division of Gen. Banks, to be essayed this morning.

Our information as far this forenoon is that Gen. Banks' army duly arrived at the Maryland landing of Edwards' Ferry last night, and has been crossing the river securely since daylight.

Gen. Banks is in person on the Virginia side, and has assumed the chief command there.

Ere going to press with this first edition of to-day we have not learned that the enemy have seriously renewed the engagement of yesterday.

Colonel McDowell's division remains in about the position its main body has held for some days past, from whence it may operate effectively in any required direction—its presence higher up the river to support the important movement of Generals Stone and Banks not having been necessary, as the result proves.

P. S.—Our total killed, wounded and missing, in the course of the day, was about 200.

THE DEATH OF COL. BAKER.

The announcement of the death of this gallant officer has caused the deepest sorrow in this city, where he was so well-known, and was held in such general esteem.

At the White House the intelligence had additional poignance from the warm personal regard existing between the President and the deceased. President Lincoln, in fact, seems to have felt the loss as if of a brother, and walked the floor of his room through the night in the greatest grief. Mrs. Lincoln is not receiving visitors this morning from the same cause.

It was the desire of the President and Mrs. Lincoln that the body of Colonel Baker should be taken to the White House and placed in the East Room, but the house being just now in the hands of the upholsterers, that course was not practicable, and the body will be brought to the residence of Major J. W. Webb, in this city.

Cor. of the N. Y. Times.

ACROSS THE POTOMAC.

A Vivandiere.

I recently met a Lieutenant of the Philadelphia Fire Zouaves, above the city, accompanied by a person, in appearance a fine-looking young boy, uniquely dressed, but who I subsequently learned was Miss Virginia Hall, the *vivandiere* of the regiment. In person Miss Hall is above the medium height. She is of a bright blonde, having a clear blue eye, and her light hair is [illegible] over her wife, and parted on the side. Her nose is slightly *retrousse*, her mouth well formed, and when she converses, even dentists might go mad at the display of so fine a set of teeth. Her uniform consists of a blue Zouave shirt, trimmed with some colored braid, a Zouave jacket of the same color, and similarly ornamented, a tunic skirt, dark pants, Zouave light leather gaiters extending from the knee down, a liberty cap with a red band, a blue top, a green sash, and hospital steward's chevron. She wears a short sword and small revolver attached to her belt. Decidedly her appearance is prepossessing. Miss Hall is a Bostonian by birth; she received a finished education at one of the academic institutions on the Western Reserve, Ohio, and by her intelligence, fine conversational powers, and pleasing manners, she impresses those who form her acquaintance very favorably. She makes herself generally useful about the hospital, and renders whatever service she can to make the camp more comfortable. The fire Zouaves take great pride in her, and quickly resent any imputations made against their *vivandiere*.

Vandalism.

A fact which strikes the visitor to the Virginia side with wonder is finding so many houses in a dilapidated condition. On nearly every road, houses and barns are found stripped of windows, doors and boards, leaving nothing but the framework and roof standing, and the lath and plastering where these exist. This work of devastation has been done by our own troops to get lumber for floors to their tents, or to make huts to shelter pickets. A day often suffices to turn a neat looking dwelling into a mere skeleton. Vacant houses are the ones thus selected, and they generally belong to Confederates; if, however, on the advance of our lines, a fugitive loyal Virginian does not reach his home within a few hours, he may find it valueless as a means of shelter. These outrages, however, were so manifest that our commanding officers station guards about vacant dwellings as soon as their locations are learned after an advance, and by this means much property has been saved from destruction. Mount Olivet Church, a mile north of Ball's Cross Roads, is now a mere shell, every clapboard having been taken off. Hunter's Chapel is threatened upon, but was saved before the work of destruction had proceeded far.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A Visit to General Rosecrans, and How He Lives in Camp---Better News from the Troops.

A correspondent of the Wheeling *Press*, writing from Charleston, Virginia, under date of October 14, gives an account of a visit to General Rosecrans's headquarters, on the Gauley river, and a much better account of things than for some days past. After giving the locations of the several regiments above Kanawha Falls at the junction of the Gauley and New rivers, the writer says:

On arriving at Camp Tompkins, we found Rosecrans and the brigade with him encamped upon a plain about 400 feet above the level of the river, almost enclosed with mountains from five to seven hundred feet higher. The entire site was a most beautiful one for an encampment.

General Cox's command was coming to General Rosecrans' camp, and was within half a mile on the road when we left on Sunday. General Benham's brigade was a short distance this side of the Hawk's Nest, about seven miles above Camp Tompkins, and General Scheinck's column was about five miles to guard. They are admirably located for defence and provisioning, secure a base for a forward movement to Lewisburg, whenever occasion may require, preclude the possibility of the Confederate forces again taking possession of the Kanawha valley, and will confine them to such a barren area of territory as to compel them to make no inconsiderable retreat to secure subsistence. These are our conclusions from the topography and resources of the region where the respective armies of Western Virginia are now located.

The camp is upon the premises of Col. Tompkins, of the Confederate army, but upon the opposite side of the road from the house of Col. T., in which his wife and children are residing in perfect security. His garden, fields and servants are unmolested, and a guard is now, as has been the case almost continually since the departure of Wise's army, stationed about the house.

We found General Rosecrans' headquarters to be one of the most ordinary tents upon the ground, not even having a board floor, its simple furniture consisting of two or three camp stools and camp chests, and a bed of the most primitive character. There was nothing whatever about the tent, save the stars and stripes floating above it, to indicate that it constituted the headquarters of the army of the United States in Western Virginia. As to his present position and the movements of those under his command, we have but one word to say. He knows what he is doing, and what he should do—what the Confederates are doing, and what they can do. All is quiet, and liked to be so.

FROM PITTSBURG.

Troops Embarked for Kentucky---A Perilous Accident.

Six steamboats left Pittsburg, Friday, P. M., with troops, horses, and munitions of war for Louisville. There was an accident at the embarkation, which is thus noticed in the Pittsburg *Chronicle*:

The guns, caissons and forges, together with shot, shell, and other ammunition, were placed at the bows of the boat. The fatal fall of an artillery horse from the stage plank of the steamer Hallman, caused an indiscriminate rush to the larboard side of the boats, and the hurricane deck of the Sir Wm. Wallace gave way under the strain, and precipitated all who were unable to retreat either to the boiler deck or cabin deck of the boat.

The accident was frightful to behold, and consternation was spread upon the countenances of thousands of spectators gathered on the wharf.—The ill-fated boat was occupied by Colonel Hambright's regiment, and the regimental band were all on the hurricane deck. When the roof fell, it broke down the front railing, and crushed those who were underneath. Thirty or forty soldiers were scratched, but the number injured was very small considering the circumstances.

Recovering from the consternation which the accident and its unknown extent occasioned, the spectators gave loud vent to their indignation at the inhumanity of packing five hundred men, together with their camp equipage, stores, &c., on one boat.

Half-past five o'clock had arrived before the wounded had been cared for, and the troops on the Wallace put in order again. In the meantime Gen. Negley's staff officers had all been sworn in by Capt. H. B. Hays, of the regular army. A quarter of an hour more and comparative calm had been restored, and the boats backed out into the stream, amid the cheers and benedictions of the multitude. The brigade goes to Louisville, Ky., to reinforce Gen. Sherman.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Fremont's Transportation Facilities.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Information is received here that Fremont's transportation facilities have been largely augmented within two days. General Price has, however, crossed the Osage river, and is sixty miles in advance of General Fremont's army, with the prospect of widening the distance. Gen. Fremont's army is in five divisions, under the command of Generals McKinstry, Hunter, Siegel, Ashboth and Price. It is thought in St. Louis, as advices here inform the Executive, that Price's game is to run South, and, uniting with McCulloch, strike for St. Louis in the absence of the Union army.

Colonel Baker.

The remains of Colonel Baker were removed to Poolesville, and will be brought to this city on Wednesday. He held his commission as Colonel from the State of Pennsylvania, having lately received it at the hands of Governor Curtin, as Commander of the California regiment.

Court of Inquiry.

A court of inquiry is now sitting at Camp Williams, Va., in the case of Col. D. S. Miles, who commanded the fourth division at Centreville during the fight at Bull Run. It was alleged, at the time, that Col. Miles acted in a very unofficer like manner, and some very hard things were said against him. Lieut. Salinger, of the 27th Pennsylvania regiment, says that he was with Col. Miles during nearly the whole time, and he saw nothing wrong in him, further than that he was laboring under an illness which he had contracted some days before. There appears to be some mistake as to the indentity of the Colonel, which will be clearly shown. The person who flourished a sword and cut up some strange antics by tumbling into a carriage at Centreville on the day of the fight, was a civilian from Philadelphia, and not Col. Miles, as many at the time supposed.

Steam Rams for Harbor Defences.

The Washington *Star* says that a letter was addressed by Mr. Ellet, Civil Engineer, to the President of the United States some time since, calling the President's attention to the powers of the steam battering ram as a means of harbor defence. It is a noticeable fact that in this letter Mr. Ellet distinctly alludes to the probable loss of some of our blockading vessels at the mouth of the Mississippi, which he thought were exposed to the assault of a steam ram in course of construction at New Orleans, and against which he regarded the guns of the fleet as no adequate protection. It is said that Mr. Ellet's plans will probably be adopted in the harbors of some of the Northern cities.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Post.

The New Position of the Confederates.

Judge McCook in coming back from Harper's Ferry took a peep at Leesburg from Sugar-Loaf Mountain, and judged from the number of camps visible, that there were three days ago at least fifteen thousand Confederate troops in that vicinity. His statement agrees with that of our scouts, who insist that at least one-third of the Confederate army is still northward of Manassas Junction, extending all the way to Winchester, and that another third is at the Junction, and that the remainder of the Confederate regiments are deployed on a line from the Junction to the Potomac river, the line running slantwise to the mouth of the Occoquan river and Aquia Creek.

It is a singular fact that, while the Confederate pickets have retired from Vienna, on the Alexandria and Leesburg Railroad, they still occupy the hills between Vienna and Falls Church. The road runs through a deep gorge at this cut, and the Confederate pickets occupy the woods south of it.—No troops are encamped, however, this side of Fairfax Court House, and the pickets come and go. There is a considerable mounted force between Leesburg and Fairfax, which continually changes position.

Cor. of Philadelphia Press.

The Prospects of a Battle--How Manassas is to be Approached.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Although, as I have said, a battle may be precipitated at any moment, it is possible that some two weeks may elapse before our advance will be enabled to reach Centreville, which is seven miles distant from Fairfax. The latter post is supposed to have been occupied this morning by the division under Slocum or Smith. Once in possession of Centreville, and the surrounding heights, some miles from Bull Run, we shall be enabled to shell the fortifications of the Confederates and drive them [illegible]—where they are expected to make another stand. Meanwhile, McCall is advancing towards Leesburg, from the right, heavily supported. When Leesburg is occupied, with a strong force at Fairfax, extending towards the river on the left, in the neighborhood of the Confederate batteries, the enemy will be almost completely surrounded. The one great fact that gives assurance to the troops and to the country, is that, while the army has been advancing from all points along its former base of operations, each division is perfect in all its appointments, and each *corps d'armee* within supporting distance, and ready, at any moment, for offensive or defensive measures.

From the N. Y. Herald, Oct. 22.

The Potomac to be Opened.

The Navy Department to-day notified the War Department, and also a number of gentlemen who have vessels that are now below the batteries and afraid to venture up, that after to-morrow they would be able to bring all the vessels up the river. How this is to be done the Department does not state.

From the Boston Courier, Oct. 21.

Senator Wilson's Short Campaign.

The telegraph tells us that Colonel Wilson has resigned the command of the 22d Massachusetts regiment, and Captain Saxton of the regular army has been appointed his successor. Nobody will regret this change, since it gives the services of a valuable officer to the country, instead of the "word of promise" only of Colonel Wilson. But we must remonstrate against the whole proceeding by which this United States Senator has made use of his official and party influence to raise men, whom it was constantly alleged he was to lead to the field, and whom he now leaves at the very outskirts of the camp. It is neither more nor less than a sheer imposition. The public has been bubbled into a sort of artificial enthusiasm about Colonel Wilson's regiments—one of our contemporaries, we remember, during the process of recruiting declared him "the most popular man in the State;" a splendid charger was procured for him by subscription; regimental colors were formally presented to the troops, under his auspices; and yet, so soon, the whole, so far as he is concerned, turns out as usual, to have been "words—words"

From the N. Y. Times, Oct. 22

Schooners as Convoys for Steamers.

When a very alarming account was published a few days since, of the extent of rebel batteries erected on the Potomac, a reassuring despatch was sent out from Washington, that vessels loading for that point need not be frightened out of their trips, inasmuch as "convoys" would be furnished of Government steamers, to accompany them through the perils of the Potomac.

The experience of the steamtug Reliance on Saturday last, while towing two schooners towards Washington, establishes the very great importance to steam craft in those waters of having commercial vessels to take care of. The schooner Fairfax, with its load of hay, proved a very acceptable breastwork to the steamer Resolute. The result is likely to give rise to new questions before maritime courts, and to reverse the reading of despatches sent out from Washington. It is the tugs that must pay the schooners hereafter for passing them safely up the Potomac; and it will be hay-laden vessels that will "convoy" the Government steamers on their trips. Such arrangements are a great change in the relations of things produced by the war.

From the New York Express.

Difficulty with the Morgan Rifles.

The order for the consolidation of this command with the United States Rifles becoming known among the soldiers of the command, much feeling was manifested, which on Sunday reached its climax.

At the noon parade, after the formation of the line, the soldiers desired to see Colonel Lutz, the superseded commander, who thereupon stepped to the centre of the line and addressed the regiment, stating that nothing could be done now to change the order. The whole arrangement was completed through the instrumentality of a committee who were politically opposed to him, and anything could be laid to his charge, it was army, stationed about the house.

We found General Rosecrans' headquarters to be one of the most ordinary tents upon the ground, not even having a board floor, its simple furniture consisting of two or three camp stools and camp chests, and a bed of the most primitive character. There was nothing whatever about the tent, save the stars and stripes floating above it, to indicate that it constituted the headquarters of the army of the United States in Western Virginia. As to his present position and the movements of those under his command, we have but one word to say. He knows what he is doing, and what he should do—what the Confederates are doing, and what they can do. All is quiet, and liked to be so.

FROM PITTSBURG.

Troops Embarked for Kentucky---A Perilous Accident.

Six steamboats left Pittsburg, Friday, P. M., with troops, horses, and munitions of war for Louisville. There was an accident at the embarkation, which is thus noticed in the Pittsburg *Chronicle*:

The guns, caissons and forges, together with shot, shell, and other ammunition, were placed at the bows of the boat. The fatal fall of an artillery horse from the stage plank of the steamer Hallman, caused an indiscriminate rush to the larboard side of the boats, and the hurricane deck of the Sir Wm. Wallace gave way under the strain, and precipitated all who were unable to retreat either to the boiler deck or cabin deck of the boat.

The accident was frightful to behold, and consternation was spread upon the countenances of thousands of spectators gathered on the wharf.—The ill-fated boat was occupied by Colonel Hambright's regiment, and the regimental band were all on the hurricane deck. When the roof fell, it broke down the front railing, and crushed those who were underneath. Thirty or forty soldiers were scratched, but the number injured was very small considering the circumstances.

Recovering from the consternation which the accident and its unknown extent occasioned, the spectators gave loud vent to their indignation at the inhumanity of packing five hundred men, together with their camp equipage, stores, &c., on one boat.

Half-past five o'clock had arrived before the wounded had been cared for, and the troops on the Wallace put in order again. In the meantime Gen. Negley's staff officers had all been sworn in by Capt. H. B. Hays, of the regular army. A quarter of an hour more and comparative calm had been restored, and the boats backed out into the stream, amid the cheers and benedictions of the multitude. The brigade goes to Louisville, Ky., to reinforce Gen. Sherman.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Fremont's Transportation Facilities.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Information is received here that Fremont's transportation facilities have been largely augmented within two days. General Price has, however, crossed the Osage river, and is sixty miles in advance of General Fremont's army, with the prospect of widening the distance. Gen. Fremont's army is in five divisions, under the command of Generals McKinstry, Hunter, Siegel, Ashboth and Price. It is thought in St. Louis, as advices here inform the Executive, that Price's game is to run South, and, uniting with McCulloch, strike for St. Louis in the absence of the Union army.

Colonel Baker.

The remains of Colonel Baker were removed to Poolesville, and will be brought to this city on Wednesday. He held his commission as Colonel from the State of Pennsylvania, having lately received it at the hands of Governor Curtin, as Commander of the California regiment.

Court of Inquiry.

A court of inquiry is now sitting at Camp Williams, Va., in the case of Col. D. S. Miles, who commanded the fourth division at Centreville during the fight at Bull Run. It was alleged, at the time, that Col. Miles acted in a very unofficer like manner, and some very hard things were said against him. Lieut. Salinger, of the 27th Pennsylvania regiment, says that he was with Col. Miles during nearly the whole time, and he saw nothing wrong in him, further than that he was laboring under an illness which he had contracted some days before. There appears to be some mistake as to the indentity of the Colonel, which will be clearly shown. The person who flourished a sword and cut up some strange antics by tumbling into a carriage at Centreville on the day of the fight, was a civilian from Philadelphia, and not Col. Miles, as many at the time supposed.

Steam Rams for Harbor Defences.

The Washington *Star* says that a letter was addressed by Mr. Ellet, Civil Engineer, to the President of the United States some time since, calling the President's attention to the powers of the steam battering ram as a means of harbor defence. It is a noticeable fact that in this letter Mr. Ellet distinctly alludes to the probable loss of some of our blockading vessels at the mouth of the Mississippi, which he thought were exposed to the assault of a steam ram in course of construction at New Orleans, and against which he regarded the guns of the fleet as no adequate protection. It is said that Mr. Ellet's plans will probably be adopted in the harbors of some of the Northern cities.

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