THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL I---NO. 30. BALTIMORE THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

Particulars of the Battle at Ball's Bluff, between a Portion of General Stone's Command and the Confederates Posted near Leesburg.

POOLESVILLE, October 23.—The following report of the battle at Ball's Bluff, midway between Conrad's and Edward's ferries, and opposite Harrison's Island, which occurred on Monday, has been gleaned from authentic sources.

On Sunday night, Colonel Devens of the 15th Massachusetts regiment, who had for some time guarded Harrison's Island with one company, ordered Captain Philluck, of Company H., and Quarter-master to one of his staff with a detachment of twenty-five men to scout the Virginia shore in the direction of Leesburg.

The party crossed from the island to the shore, and executed the order by approaching within three fourths of a mile of Leesburg, returning to their starting-point by 10 o'clock at night, after discovering, as they supposed, a small Confederate camp one mile from Leesburg.

On reporting the result to Col. Devens, the latter, with about three hundred men, pushed forward, by direction of Gen. Stone, to the same locality, with orders to destroy the camp and return.

At daybreak Col. Devens, who remained with his camp concealed, sent back word that no enemy was in sight.

Capt. Philluck's company then took an advanced position, while the remaining companies were concealed as a reserve, in case of an attack on the advance. When about a mile and a half from the river, and 500 yards in advance of Col. Deven's reserve, Capt. Philluck, accompanied by Col. Devens in person, attacked and drove back a company of Mississippi riflemen, and then fell back to the reserve concealed in the rear, on the appearance of a body of Confederate cavalry in the skirmish. Capt. P. had difficulty in getting near enough to the enemy for his smooth-bore guns to have much effect, whilst the enemy used long-range rifles against our forces.

At daylight, and the same hour that Colonel Devens' command left the shore, Colonel Lee, of the 20th Massachusetts sent over one company of his regiment, which remained on the shore to cover the return of Colonel Devens.

Colonel Devens retained his ground and was reinforced during the morning by three hundred more of his regiment under Lieutenant-Colonel Ward.

About one o'clock, he was attacked by a considerable force of riflemen, who attempted to out flank him. Fearing they might be successful and after resisting them for some time, Col. Devens slowly retreated in perfect order to the river where Gen. Baker had arrived with a battalion of the California regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. Wistar.

Gen. Baker then took command, first complimenting Col. Devens, for his successful resistance to a superior force, and giving his command now less than six hundred men the right of the line of battle.

The centre and left wing being formed of about three hundred of the Massachusetts regiment under Colonel Lee, and the California Battalion, about five hundred in number, under Lieutenant-Colonel Wiston. Two mountain howitzers commanded by Lieutenant French, and one piece of the New York battery, commanded by Lieutenant Bramball, were in front of the centre just previous to the commencement of the action. The attack was commenced by the enemy on our right, which was soon directed more heavily to centre and left.

For about two hours the battle raged terrifically, with a complete shower of leaden hail. Three several times the left of the line made an advance, but were as often compelled to retire. The right was better protected and held their position. An order came from General Baker to throw two companies of the 15th Massachusetts to the centre, which was immediately executed.

This produced the impression that the battle was going against us, but caused no confusion or dismay. The left was hard pressed but remained firm.

About this time the news spread that Gen. Baker was killed! While in the act of pushing a cannon forward, with his shoulder to the wheel, he was pierced by six balls. He was evidently the object of the enemies Sharp-Shooters.

After this there was a cessation of the fire for a few minutes, during which Colonel Cogswell, of the Tammany regiment arrived with two companies, and he being the senior officer, the command devolved on him.

In a short time it became evident to Col. Cogswell that the day was lost, and he thought it best to cut his way through to Edwards' Ferry, where Gen. Garman was in charge, throwing over reinforcements by direction of General Stone, who was in sight of the battle field at Edwards' Ferry, directing the general movements.

An order was now issued to transfer the 15th Massachusetts regiment from the right to the left, which was executed as calmly as a battalion drill. Colonel Cogswell soon became satisfied of the impossibility of reaching Edward's Ferry as desired, and gave an order to fall back towards the river, which was executed as well as the circumstances would permit.

They reached the river bank about twenty minutes before night-fall. Here the 15th Massachusetts regiment deployed as skirmishers along the shore, the only means of conveyance to the Island was a large boat capable of carrying about forty persons, which was overcrowded and swamped, and one of smaller dimensions. The troops remaining on the shore made a desperate resistance, and it is believed the enemy took comparatively few prisoners in consequence.

Those who could swim plunged into the water—those carrying their arms who could, and others throwing them into the river to prevent their falling into the enemy's hands. Some escaped by availing themselves of the darkness of the heavily wooded banks, but several are known to have been drowned in the waters from the Potomac.

The behavior of our troops before a superior number of the enemy was marked as nobly brave and enduring. Near the close of the action, and after the day was irretrievably lost, the two recently arrived companies of the Tammany regiment made a desperate charge but were met by a terrific fire by the enemy.

It is probable that a Secession officer was mistaken for one of our commanders who appeared in front and gave the order to charge.

They brave Lieut Bramball, of the New York 9th battery, lost one of his guns; and himself was wounded severely, but not fatally.

The gallant Lieut. French, of the Howitzer battery, fired with his own hands four shots after the day was lost and his men scattered. He was shot in the left breast and ancle, but not mortally wounded.

On reaching the island, which he did by throwing his sword and revolver into the river and swimming across, Col. Devens at once posted thirty of his men to prevent any of the enemy from an attempt at pursuit. This force was subsequently augmented by the arrival of three other companies from the Maryland shore, under Colonel Hinks, of the 19th Massachusetts.

Col. Devens received a slight contusion in the breast from a musket ball.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded:

Killed—Commissioned officers of the Massachusetts 15th—Captain Rockwood, Company A; Captain Stevens, Company B; Captain Brennan, (supposed killed,) Company C; Captain Studley, Company D; Second Lieutenant Grant; Second Lieutenant Vassal, Company E; Captain Gatchell, Company K.

Wounded—same regiment—Lieut. Col. Ward, leg amputated; Capt. Sloan, Company F, slightly; Capt. Frehand, Company G; First Lieut. Holden, Company G, and Capt. Philluck, Company H, slightly.

Colonel Lee, of the Massachusetts 20th, and Colonel Cogsnell, of the Tammany regiment, are probably prisoners.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wister, of the California regiment, is supposed to be mortally wounded.

As an instance of the weight and concentration of the enemies fire, the clothing and equipments of Quartermaster Howe, of the 15th Massachusetts, bore the marks of four distinct rifle shots; one ball passing through the crown of his cap, and another flattening on the plate of his belt, yet he escaped uninjured.

Lists of the wounded have been conveyed to their respective encampment hospitals. The enemy's forces were large and their positions well selected from a familiar knowledge of the country.

There is at present no means of ascertaining their loss, but it must have been immense, as our few pieces of artillery were served with accuracy and terrific effect.

It is proper to state in connection with the foregoing, that Gen. Stone's orders to Gen. Baker, were to advance a Brigade including a battery, to the support of Col. Devens, and to attack the enemy in force only in case of a knowledge of their inferior numbers and of his ability to defeat them, but under no circumstances to bring in a general engagement between the main forces of both sides.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Blankets for the Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—It is understood that the blankets ordered from Europe, in August last, for our army, by the Quartermaster's Department, are arriving. Twenty-nine thousand five hundred have already reached New York. They cost the Government forty cents per pound. Weighing five pounds, they each cost, therefore, two dollars.

Discontent Among the Confederates—Murmuring Against the Confederate Government.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Reliable information from Virginia confirms the stories heretofore published of discontent and murmuring, not only in the camps, but among all classes, at the management of affairs by the Southern Congress, which, while it subjects them to continual sacrifices and privations, bestows no advantages in return. It is believed that but for the overawing presence of the Southern army, Eastern Virginia would now be ready to return to loyalty.

Many evidences of satisfaction and signs of welcome are displayed by the inhabitants of Loudoun county toward the newly arrived troops of Gen. Banks.

Cotton Speculators and the Blockade.

It is well understood here that the reports of intended interference with our blockade by European powers, are for the most part the inventions of cotton speculators, or those who wish to engage in the same business.

Army Appointment.

Lieut. Charles E. Hay, of the Third Regular Cavalry regiment, has been appointed an aid-de-camp to Gen. Hunter.

Death of Asbury Dickens.

Asbury Dickens, late Secretary of the Senate for many years, died here this morning at an advanced age—probably ninety years.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Successful Movement of Generals Banks and Stone Across the River.

WASHINGTON, October 23.—The success of the movement of Gen. Stone and Gen. Banks across the Potomac is now fully established, as the enemy did not venture to make any further resistance to it yesterday.

All reliable accounts received agree that our men conducted themselves nobly in the affair of Monday. Even the portion of the column which received a temporary check by the death of its brave commander, Col. Baker, behaved gallantly although opposed by a force triple their numbers. The remainder of Gen. Stone's command also acted with coolness and courage.

The ground thus gained by our troops was retained in the undisturbed possession of our army all day yesterday.

Scouts and reconnoitering parties were sent out during yesterday, and obtained much valuable information in regard to the enemy.

The Latest from the Upper Potomac—Occupation of the Virginia Shore by the Federal Forces.

EDWARDS' FERRY, Oct. 23.—During a skirmish last evening, nearly opposite this point, General Lamden received a painful flesh wound in his left leg. The ball has been extracted, and no danger is apprehended to life or limb.

Our pickets now extend a mile inwards from Edward's Ferry, and almost the same distance up Goose Creek, occupying the bridge, we have also extended our posts one and a half miles up the river towards Conrad's Ferry. The enemy evidently selected our officers for the marks of their rifle-men.

Still Later.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—It appears from despatches received to-night from Conrad's Ferry, that Gen. McClellan and Gen. Stone were all day on the Virginia side, and returned at night to the Maryland shore.

There has been no picket firing to-day and all was quiet.

General Gustavus W. Smith, of the Confederate army, was not in the fight, their troops being commanded by General Evans.

The Secretary of War, in order to relieve the prevalent anxiety, has sent a special messenger to Edward's Ferry for a complete list of the killed and wounded, which, however, up to this evening had not been prepared at that point.

The battalion commanded by Major Parish, attached to the California regiment, was not in the engagement being employed on picket duty at this time. Adjutant Harvey, of that regiment was wounded and taken prisoner.

The body of Col. Baker, was brought to this city this evening, at six o'clock, under an escort of his late command, accompanied by several relatives and immediate friends.

The body was taken to the residence of Col. G. W. Webb, from whence the funeral will take place to morrow. Col. Baker was wounded by two balls in the head, one through the heart, one in the body, and another in the arm. After he fell the enemy endeavored to procure the body, but his friends, after a vigorous contest, succeeded in bringing it away.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The Harriet Lane went down the river again last evening.

Yesterday afternoon the steamtug Pusey brought up to the Navy Yard the steamer Hugh Jenkins, which was disabled and sunk in shoal water by a collision with the steamer Robert Leslie a few days since.

The gunboat Yankee ran the Confederate batteries day before yesterday and brought to the Harriet Lane the news at Matthias Point.

The Union, the Ice boat and the Satellite are between the Matthias Point and Shipping Point batteries.

Two or three prizes with oysters have run by the batteries within the last two days.

There is a small channel near the Maryland shore, opposite Shipping Point, and it is navigable by vessels drawing eight feet of water.

Several of the vessels which have run the blockade came by this route under the shore and escaped the notice of the Confederates.

LATEST FROM MISSOURI.

Confirmation of the Union Victory at Fredericktown.

PILOT KNOB, October 22.—The battle at Fredericktown is fully confirmed. The fight lasted about two hours, but after the first half hour the Confederates broke and left the field in disorder, closely followed by both our infantry and cavalry. Our loss is reported at five killed, five mortally and twenty slightly wounded.

It is the last accounts the Confederates were in full retreat with their baggage train, and our troops in pursuit.

The command of Colonel Plummer, engaged in the above battle, was, on Friday morning last, ordered from Cape Girardeau, with instructions to move toward Fredericktown, and cut off the retreat of Thompson and Lowe's army.

This force consisted of Marsh's 18th Illinois regiment, a section of Taylor's battery, and Steward and Leiperman's companies of cavalry, all from Cairo. Also, part of Plummer's 11th Missouri, a part of Ross' 21st Illinois, and a section of Campbell's battery, all from Cape Girardeau.

The force from this point was composed of the 20th Illinois, Colonel Carlin; 33d Illinois, Colonel Hovey; 21st Illinois, Colonel Alexander; 8th Wisconsin, Colonel Murphy; 1st Indiana Cavalry, Colonel Baker; Captain Hawkins' Independent Missouri Cavalry, and four 6-pounders and two 24-pounders, under Major Schofield, of the 1st Wisconsin Light Artillery.

[Fredericktown, where the action above mentioned took place, is the county seat of Madison county, and is about twenty miles southeast of Pilot Knob.]

Price Still Retreating.

ROLLA, Mo., Oct. 23.—Price was at Greenfield last Wednesday, retreating South.

FROM GENERAL McCLELLAN'S COLUMN—More Reconnoitering.

WASHINGTON, October 23.—Reconnoissances were made yesterday by two companies of Col. Friedman's regiment of cavalry under command of Captain Brown. They proceeded to Vienna and thence in the direction of Flint Hill, two miles and a half from Fairfax Court House, driving in the Confederate pickets until they came within sight of their encampments, which was located on a road leading to and within a mile of the Court House.

From observations made it is supposed the Confederates have a force of three or four thousand at that place.

Several persons residing outside our lines were arrested to-day, on strong suspicion of giving secret information to the enemy.

FROM THE BLOCKADE OFF NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans Picayune's Account of the Victory Somewhat Modified.

LOUISVILLE, October 23.—The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 12th instant, in reference to the affair at the Head of the Passes of the Mississippi, says:

"The United States ships Vincennes (heretofore reported sunk) and the Richmond are afloat. The Preble is not visible and is supposed to have been sunk. The lumber landed at the Head of the Passes (for the construction of the United States fortifications) was not burnt."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

FURTHER BY THE STEAMER AFRICA.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., October 21.—It was conclusively reported that the Bank of France was making additional arrangements for accommodations, the two millions coming from England being regarded as insufficient. The loss of cash during the month is eighty-one million francs. The Bourse was weak. Rentes 68f. 35c.

Prince Napoleon had reached Brest from America.

A conference on Mexican affairs was about to be held at Paris.

A decree has been issued appointing Admiral Lagla Viesta commander of the expedition to Mexico.

The interior navigation dues on breadstuffs have been abolished till September, 1862.

It is reported that the French Chambers will be convoked for a short session in January, and then dissolved.

The Italian Parliament meets on the fifth of November. There were rumors of a dissolution.

Count Cialdini had definitely resigned the Lieutenancy of Naples.

Della Marmora had been offered the command of the Neapolitan forces.

The steamer Africa has on board ninety-two passengers.

THE LATEST FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market report is the same as was received by the steamer North Briton.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The Breadstuffs market still continues to advance. Wheat firm and advanced 2d. since Tuesday. Sales at 11@12s. for red Western: 12s. 6d.@12s. 3d. for red Southern; 12s. 6d. for white Western, and 13s. 3d @13s. 9d for white Southern. Corn is firm at 42s. 9d for mixed, and 33@37s. for white.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—Provisions continue quiet, but steady. Messrs. James McHenry, Bigland, Athya & Co., and other authorities, report Beef quiet.—Pork quiet, but steady. Bacon firmer. Cheese declined 1 ct. Lard quiet, but steady. Tallow easier, at nominal quotations.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Ashes quiet at 38s. for Pots and Pearls. Sugars quiet at an advance of 6d.@1s. Coffee inactive. Rice active at an advance of 3d.@6d. Linseed Oil firm but easier. Whale Oil dull. Cod Oil dull. Rosin (common) is quoted at 12s. Spirits of Turpentine 63s. 6d.@64s.

LONDON MARKETS.—Baring Brothers report Breadstuffs advanced 1½@2½ cts. for British; Flour, 30@33s; Iron very dull; Coffee active; Linseed Oil firm at 34s @34s. 3d.; Sperm Oil very dull; Rice firm; Sugar is still advancing, and prices are 6d. higher; Tallow dull; Tea (common Congou) has an upward tendency—sales at 11¾@12d. Spirits Turpentine active, at 60@61s.

VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Afternoon.—The sales of to-day are estimated at 15,000 bales, the market closing firm but unchanged. The sales to speculators and exporters amount to 7,000 bales.

Breadstuffs closed steady. Provisions dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols are quoted at 92¼@92¾ for money.

American Securities are steady.

Army Supplies for Washington and St Louis.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Transports now loading here with Government stores for Washington, will, for the present, proceed to Locust Point, and thence their cargoes will be forwarded by rail to the capital.

Large quantities of ammunition and army stores are now being sent to St. Louis by rail.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Great Expedition—Arrival of General Sherman.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 22.—General Sherman arrived here to-day in the steamer Atlantic. Nearly a dozen large steamers also arrived here during the day to join the great expedition. Vast preparations are being made, and the fleet will doubtless be ready to sail as soon as the weather is moderate.

Gen. Harney arrived here this morning; also ex-Gov. Johnson, of Pennsylvania. Both return on the Baltimore boat this evening.

The affair at Newport News yesterday proved but a "flash in the pan," and terminated with but trifling loss on either side.

Burning of the Confederate Cannon Foundery and Arsenal at Memphis—Confederate Troops Leaving Columbus for Southern Cities.

CAIRO, October 23.—A gentleman from Memphis, *via* Paducah, Ky., has reached here, and reports that the Confederates' arsenal and cannon foundry at Memphis has been entirely destroyed by fire.

He also says it is reported that most of the Confederate troops at Columbus, Ky., under General Polk, have gone to New Orleans and Mobile, and that only 1,800 men are now left at Columbus.

The Death of Col. Baker.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 22.—The following General Order, No. 19, was issued immediately on the receipt of the intelligence of the death of Colonel Baker:

It is with great pain that the Governor and Commander-in-Chief has learned of the death of Colonel Edward D. Baker, upon the field of battle. Although not a citizen of Pennsylvania, he had been selected by many of her sons as their commander, and he met his death while gallantly leading them into action. The same feeling which inspired his soldiers to regard no State lines when our common country was in danger, induced the Commander-in-chief to recognize him, while living, as a Pennsylvania soldier, and impels him, now that he is dead, to bear public testimony to his gallantry and worth.

By command of A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander-in-chief.
Signed CRAIG BIDDLE, Aid-de-Camp."

Arrival of the Steamer North Star.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The steamer North Star, from Aspinwall, has been signalled below.

The North Star brings five hundred and thirty-six passengers, including the old officers and crew of the sloop-of-war Lancaster, and also brings $1,000,000 in treasure.

She passed the steamer Northern Light on the 18th.

The Panama *Star* has received intelligence by the British steamer from St. Thomas that the privateer Sumter was still cruising among the Windward Islands.

NEWS VIA WASHINGTON.

From the Washington *Star* of yesterday evening we extract the following items of news:

THE DEATH OF COLONEL BAKER.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac,
Washington, Oct. 22, 1861.

General Orders, No. 34.

The Major-General Commanding, with sincere sorrow announces to the army of the Potomac the death of Col. Edward D. Baker, who fell gloriously in battle, on the evening of Monday, the 21st October, 1861, near Leesburg, Virginia.

The gallant dead has many titles to honor. At the time of his death he was a member of the United States Senate for Oregon, and it is no injustice to any survivor to say that one of the most eloquent voices in that illustrious body has been silenced by his fall. As a patriot, zealous for the honor and interests of his adopted country, he has been distinguished in two wars, and has now sealed with his blood his devotion to the national flag. Cut off in the fullness of his powers as a statesman, and in the course of a brilliant career as a soldier, while the country mourns his loss, his brothers in arms will envy while they lament his fate. He died as a soldier would wish to die, amid the shock of battle, by active, by voice and example animating his men to brave deeds.

The remains of the deceased will be interred in this city with the honors due to his rank, and the funeral arrangements will be ordered by Brigadier General Silas Casey.

As an appropriate mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the usual badge of military mourning will be worn for the period of thirty days by the officers of the brigade lately under his command.

By command of Major General McClellan.
S. WILLIAMS, Ass't Adj't Gen'l.

THE LATE COLONEL BAKER.

The remains of the late gallant Colonel E. D. Baker have not yet reached Washington. They are to be taken to the residence of Major J. W. Webb, at the corner of Fourteenth and H streets—No. 363. We learn incidentally that his body was pierced with six balls, either of which would probably have been fatal.

FROM UP THE RIVER.

The latest intelligence from the Union army in Virginia, opposite Leesburg, received by the War Department up to the hour at which the first edition of to-day's *Star* goes to press, conveys intelligence of General McClellan's arrival there at 8 P. M. yesterday, finding all quiet and the commands of Generals Stone and Banks in excellent condition and fine positions on the southern or western side of the river. Had the enemy again ventured to attack them the fact would doubtless have been known here by telegraph.

GENERAL LANDER.

On the advent of the news of the fall of Colonel Baker, General Lander was immediately ordered to the scene of his death, being at that time here making arrangements to proceed to his new command higher up the Potomac. Yesterday, while engaged in reconnoitering, he received a Confederate shot in the calf of his leg.

THE ENEMY IN OUR FRONT.

Up to last night the enemy was not in force in our immediate front, nearer to Washington than Centreville. All their troops had been withdrawn from Fairfax Court House and Fairfax Station, except mere picket guards.

THE CONFEDERATE LOSS.

Ere we go to press this afternoon we learn that, from spies and straggling prisoners taken yesterday near Leesburg, it is generally believed in the commands of Generals Stone and Banks that the Confederate loss in the engagement day before yesterday was far greater than ours; and that among their killed is Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, the chief commander of the whole Confederate army of the Upper Potomac.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

The President has just made the following military appointments: viz:

Lieut. Col. J. A. Hardie to be A. D. C. to Gen. McClellan.

Dr. Z. F. Azpell to be Brigade Surgeon of Volunteers; also, Drs. S. S. Cox, J. Hames, G. Grant and C. B. Chapman.

Carle A. Woodruff to be Second Lieutenant of 2d artillery, U. S. A.

Ed. D. Muhlenberg to be First Lieutenant 4th artillery.

Dr. J. G. Kennon to be a Brigade Surgeon of Volunteers.

Dr. Wm. A. Bradley, Jr., to be Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.

Dr. William H. Mussey, to be a Brigade Surgeon of Volunteers; also, Drs. C. W. Jones, Geo. Burr, W. M. Chamberlain, Robert Raskoton, S. L. Pancoast, Nathaniel R Mosely and F. H. Gross.

William H. Scheler, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General, with rank of Captain of Volunteers, to serve on staff of Brigadier-General J. J. Wood.

Frederick Kneffer, do., with same rank, to serve on staff of Brigadier-General Lewis Wallace.

Carrol H. Potter, do., with same rank, to serve on staff of Brigadier-General C. D. Jameson.

James C. Montgomery, do., with same rank, to serve on staff of Brigadier-General John Newton.

Nathan Rere, do., with same rank, to serve on staff of Brigadier-General J. N. Palmer.

Walter S. Parker, to be a Second Lieutenant of 4th infantry, U. S. A.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

M. Guizot is about to publish a work of four or five hundred pages on the Christian World in 1861.

The Second Part of King Henry IV. has been recently played at Sadlers' Wells, in London. Mr. Phelps played two parts—the King and Justice Shallow.

G. P. Niccolini, the tragic poet, author o "Filippo Strozzi" and "Arnold da Brescia," has recently died in Florence at the age of seventy-five. His funeral took place by torchlight, and was attended by distinguished personages from all parts of Italy. At the church of Santa Croce, where the last funeral rites were performed, Professor Vanucci pronounced an appropriate discourse.

SPIRITUAL DELUSIONS.—The beauties of spiritualism are shown in the case of two young married men of Searsburg, Vt., who left for California some years since and returned home recently to find their wives re-married, who, having heard nothing from them since their departure, applied to a young lady spiritualist, who was very exact in describing to them the death and burial of their husbands, the date of the funeral, and the disease of which they died. Their wives, supposing this to be reliable, re-married, and there was a funny time when the long-absent husbands returned.

THAT'S IT EXACTLY.—A Washington letter thus boils down the theories about the late Confederate movement:

The Confederates are either trying to draw us on fair battle ground for a last desperate fight, or into ambuscades which it is suspected Beauregard has been preparing at Falls Church and Fairfax for another Manassas, or are falling back on Manassas for winter quarters, or are concentrating for an attack elsewhere. You pay your money and may take your choice.

The majority of Todd in Ashtabula county, Ohio, is about 3,300, which is a thousand less than Lincoln received. The Cincinnati *Inquirer* says that the radical irrepressible Abolitionists did not go to the polls on account of their sympathy with General Fremont.

General Rosecrans has caused to be arrested the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Volksblatt*, for alleged slander of himself. The correspondent will be tried by court-martial, and, if found guilty, will be imprisoned or drummed out of camp.

Among the Federal officers reported to have been wounded in the battle of Edwards' Ferry, is General Lander. He was struck in the leg by a musket ball.

Fort Warren, in Boston harbor, is to be garrisoned at once, and a battalion of four companies is now being enlisted in Boston for that purpose.

Mr. Marshall, the Democratic candidate for State Senate in the Allen (Ohio) District, has been elected by 370 majority over Bliss, the Union nominee.

WAR ITEMS.

THE BATTLE AT EDWARDS' FERRY.

A careful and accurate correspondent, writing from near the scene of the late engagement at Edwards' Ferry, has furnished to us some particulars of that affair, which may be fully relied upon, and which will serve to show how extremely disastrous it was to the Government forces.

The regiments actually engaged in the conflict were the following:

The California, Col. Baker.

15th Massachusetts, Lieut.-Col. Ward.

20th Massachusetts, Col. Lee.

Tammany (New York), Col. Coggswell.

It is also said the Minnesota regiment, under Col. Willis A. Gorman.

Besides these Col. Stone had on the Virginia side of the river his right wing, making the whole force about ten thousand men.

The engagement, our correspondent informs us, did not last more than forty minutes. The Confederates were posted in a field where they were well protected by a great number of rocks or boulders, from behind which they opened fire upon the Federal forces as they were advancing towards Leesburg. The latter immediately broke, threw down their arms and fled back towards the Ferry. The Confederates pursued them, killing great numbers of them on the way, and continued to fire upon them as they were recrossing the river in the ferry-boats which had brought them over.

Our correspondent assures us that many hundreds of the Federal forces perished or were taken prisoners. Many were drowned in the effort to cross the river. The 20th Massachusetts regiment suffered most severely. Col. Lee, by whom it was commanded, is among the missing. Lieut. Col. Ward, who commanded the Massachusetts 15th, lost a leg. Col. Coggswell is missing, and is believed to have been killed. It thus appears that the commanders of four out of the five regiments engaged were either killed or captured.

Correspondence of the Md. News Sheet.

THE FIGHT AT HARPER'S FERRY.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, MD., Oct. 22, 1861.

MESSRS. EDITORS—A great deal of nonsense has been written about the late battle near Harper's Ferry, and the defeat of 3,000 of the "rebels," with terrible slaughter, and the "*terrifically magnificent*" charge of the Federal troops, which nobody saw, and no one ever dreamed of but the sensation author who wrote the despatch. The only true version of the affair which I have yet seen, or which approximates near the truth, appears in your issue of yesterday from "C. R.," of Sandy Hook. He states the killed on the Confederate side at *one*, and *five* wounded. This I know to be a fact from the most undoubted testimony, received a few days ago. A few days ago communication was held, by permission, in a case of great necessity, between persons from Maryland and Virginia, near the scene of conflict; and upon the authority of an eminent divine, whose word has never been doubted, and also that of others, it was stated that the whole loss of the Confederates was but *one* killed and less than ten wounded.

From the high standing of those from whom this information is obtained, confirming the statement of "C. R," I am sure it can be relied upon as correct. Persons who witnessed the battle, if battle it can be called, from the Maryland side declare emphatically that there were not more than 700 or 800 Confederates in all, and that 1,000 Federal troops attacked them and were *repulsed three times* back into the Ferry. Reinforcements having come to the Federal troops, the Confederates retired towards Halltown before superior numbers, and left the 32 pounder in the hollow, where they had buried it, and from whence they could not remove it.

Persons who saw the whole affair from the Maryland side, all declare that the Federal troops fled rapidly before Colonel Ashby's cavalry. One Wisconsin soldier said, after he came back, that he never did better running in his life, and reflected severely on the courage of some of the Massachusetts men. It was his opinion that the Federal side was managed badly, very badly.

From the highfalutin accounts which we have read in the papers, one would imagine that the Confederate troops were nearly all slaughtered, and certain commanders performed prodigies, and were ubiquitous on the battle-field. But the truth of history, and a correct record of this war, will strip many a would-be hero of his laurels, and reduce hundreds of killed to tens and units.

Truly, VERITAS.

P. S. The Confederates stated that salt had been scarce but is now plenty.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Lamentable Condition of the Federal Troops.

A public meeting was held at Cincinnati on the 14th inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration the condition of our troops in Western Virginia, and adopt necessary measures for their relief. One of the speakers, a Mr. Miller, just returned from Western Virginia, stated that more than two hundred of the Guthrie Greys were in a pitiable condition for the want of clothing, and many of this number had hardly enough to conceal their nakedness. He also gave a description of the kind of shoes furnished many of our troops in that quarter.

The shoes furnished the 5th Ohio regiment looked well at first, but the soles were mainly of wood. The outside sole was of thin leather, and another thin leather sole was next the foot, but the filling between was entirely of wood. When the shoes became wet, the outside soles soon rubbed off, the wood fell out, and then they were worthless. Mr. Miller bitterly denounced some of the Quartermasters in Western Virginia, and said their conduct was outrageous, and that they were a disgrace to themselves and their country.

Colonel Ford fully endorsed all that had been stated by Mr. Miller, but said he had not told half the truth. The condition of some of the regiments in Western Virginia could not be imagined, much less described. "I was through the Mexican war," said the Colonel, "with both divisions of the army, and thought I had there been made acquainted with human suffering in all its forms; but I tell you candidly I have seen more suffering on Cheat Mountain within the past five weeks than I did in all the Mexican campaign." He said he had seen it rain on the mountain incessantly for forty-eight hours, the water freezing as it fell, and that the men had done duty when the horses around them died from exposure.

In conclusion, the Colonel spoke of the Western Virginians, whom he characterized as a "lazy, indolent, shiftless and worthless race," who ought to be swept from the face of the earth. Above Beverly and Buckhannon there was not a good Union man among them. It was "Good Lord, good devil" with them all.

Special Despatch to the Evening Post.

The Potomac Officially Declared to be Closed.

WASHINGTON, October 22.—Flag-officer Craven has just arrived here from the lower Potomac. He reports that the river is at last effectually closed, the Confederate batteries commanding it at every point below Washington.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

Treachery at Washington.

On two several occasions recently, the intended movements of our army have been revealed to the Confederates before the movements were executed; that on Munson's Hill, and General McCall's advance towards Prospect Hill. The intelligence of the first saved several thousand Confederates from capture, and the knowledge of the second came very near having General McCall captured. In the first instance, the traitor has been discovered to be a clerk in one of the military bureaus, but having no personal relations, it is stated, with Gen. Scott. The Secretary of War has sent the individual to Fort Lafayette. In the second instance, the traitor has not been discovered. The continued divulgence to the Confederates of these important movements, strongly confirms the statement in Mr. Potter's investigating report, that known enemies of the Government are still employed in the military bureaus. Against such treachery as this no General can hope to keep his plans secure, unless invested with entire authority over the movements of his army, and subject to no other control than that of his own judgment. The misfortune at Washington appears to be that the army has two heads—one at Washington to plan campaigns, and one in the field to execute them. The General to execute should be the General to plan. Both qualities are essential to a good General, and where the right man is found, he should be left to his own discretion and the entire responsibility. Nothing but jealousies and dissensions will grow out of a divided command, and reports are assuming more substantial shape that those jealousies and dissensions already exist, and are crippling the operations upon the Potomac. Political movements have nothing to do with military operations; and when one is allowed to control the other, the country will suffer.

Special Despatch to the Inquirer.

Arrest of Secessionists in Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 22.—The Government has been hindred and annoyed by a knot of Confederate sympathizers in Sussex county, who have openly boasted of their intention to aid and assist Jeff. Davis by all means in their power. Their insolent and defiant demeanor became at last so intolerable to their Union-loving neighbors, that the aid of the strong arm of the law was invoked, and last evening, United States Marshal Aiken, of this district, with two deputies, one of them his nephew, proceeded to Seaford, where the steamboat Balloon is lying, and obtained from on board a detachment of soldiers, went into Laurel and took in custody four of the most violent of the Secessionists.

Their names are John B. Bacon, Joseph Bacon, Thos. B. Giles and Samuel Frost, who are by the time this reaches you safe in Fort McHenry. Much credit is due to the Marshal for his tact and courage in accomplishing this mission. One of the Bacons had sent him word that if he came he had better bring an undertaker with him. When he arrested him he had just returned from a gunning excursion, and had his loaded gun and revolver with him. The Marshal was alone, and walked up to him, put his hand on his shoulder and said, "you are my prisoner." He made no resistance, and if he had it would have availed him but little.

Somebody Tells.

It has been reliably ascertained that in a few hours after Gen. McCall's column left Prospect Hill, the information was taken to Fairfax Court House, and a column of fifty to sixty thousand men started from Centreville to cut off Gen. McCall and capture him.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Southern News from Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 22.—The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 12th editorially congratulates its readers on the success of Hollins' flotilla on the Mississippi, and particularly the exploit of the Manassas. It urges the Southern people to be prepared to drive the Northern invaders from their ports and coasts, at every sacrifice and exertion.

A law of the Confederate States awards the owners of private armed vessels in Confederate bands, 20 per cent. of the value of any United States public vessel and armament which they may destroy.

Another law gives $20 bounty for each prisoner captured on board such vessel.

The *Picayune* also says two National vessels were to be seen at the Passes at last accounts, supposed to be the Richmond and Vincennes. The Niagara went eastward before the attack on Saturday.

The Richmond and Vincennes are afloat, but the other sloop is not visible. It is inferred that she was sunk. The damaged one is believed to be the Preble.

The lumber landed at the head of the Passes was not burnt.

The Memphis *Appeal* learns that S. B. Buckner has been appointed a Major-General.

The Galveston *News* says hundreds of companies, mostly cavalry, are tendering their services to General Herbert for the defence of Galveston.

Telegraphic communication between New Orleans and Berwick Bay has been completed.

A telegram from Berwick says the Yankees captured, on Saturday last, the schooner Sea Valla, with a cargo valued at $20,000.

The Mobile *Tribune*, of the 11th, speaking of the Santa Rosa affair, says the *coup* was made at considerable loss on our side, but, doubtless, the Federal loss much exceeded ours.

[*Special Despatches to the Charleston Courier.*]

RICHMOND, October 10.—Major Edward Mowry and other officers of Wise's Legion have arrived here. It is the opinion here that Rosecrans retired in consequence of the danger of having his supplies cut off. He will probably fortify himself on the other side of the Gauley, and return on the defensive during the winter. No further immediate fighting is anticipated in Western Virginia. Gen. Wise is rather better.

MOBILE, October 10.—A special despatch to the Mobile *Advertiser and Register* of the 9th, from Pensacola, says that Lieutenant Slaughter, bearer of a flag of truce, has been released. Walter Truglio was easier, and is in the Ladies' Hospital, receiving every attention. General Bragg, it is said, witnessed the fight from his headquarters, and was much pleased with the movements and result.

AUGUSTA, October 8.—The Charleston papers of this morning report that the schooner reported on Monday as a prize of the Federals, was taken at anchor off Stone Bar. The battery on the bar fired at the Federal steamer, but she was too distant for the shots to reach her. The Federalists sent four of their boats with armed crews, and took the schooner.

From the Philadelphia Press of yesterday.

Anxiety in Philadelphia Relative to the Late Battle.

Since receipt of the intelligence of the death of Col. Baker, the greatest anxiety and excitement has pervaded the city. Yesterday afternoon, when very meagre news arrived from Washington, and, the rumor being added that Gen. McClellan had forbidden the telegraph to convey reports of the troubles over the wires, the perplexity became positively distressing. A hundred absurd, conflicting and annoying reports were circulated. It was said that the Pennsylvania regiments of Baker and Owen had been cut to pieces, and that Colonel Owen had been mortally wounded on the field of battle.

Not content with fanning the flame already created, a number of discordant spirits berated the Government at street corners, and spoke loudly of mismanagement, recklessness, and cowardice. Toward evening the whole town was inflamed. Haggard mothers, in all stages of al