THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

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TERMS

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BALTIMORE.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1861.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET will be issued daily from the office formerly occupied by the *Daily Exchange*, and will be, as its name implies, simply a "News Sheet." It will furnish the latest intelligence as derived from the despatches of the Associated Press, by which it will be supplied in common with the New York journals; from its exchanges, and from such reliable private sources of information as it may be able to command. Expressing itself no opinions, it will devote its editorial columns to such extracts from other journals as may be deemed of interest to the public.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

The Confederates appear to be quite active on the lower Potomac. According to the statement of the Washington *Star*, published elsewhere, the Confederate steamer George Page has come out from her moorings at Aquia Creek, and had been making trips to the Maryland side, crowded with men. They crossed at Budd's Ferry, between Evansport and Shipping Point, where the river is a mile and a quarter wide. Small boats are said to have also made trips across. The *Star* states that the Confederate batteries have recently thrown balls from their rifled guns across the river, and to a distance of two miles into Maryland. The third regiment of Sickles' brigade is stationed along the Maryland shore, and if the Page has conveyed Confederate troops across as stated, we may at any moment expect to hear of a sharp engagement on the soil of Maryland. Among the thousand rumors afloat yesterday, was one to the effect that heavy reinforcements had been sent from the vicinity of Washington down the Maryland shore of the river, and if the facts are as stated by the *Star* it is more likely that these rumors may prove true.

The *Star* also states that an oyster-boat which ran the blockade and came up to Washington yesterday morning, reports seeing the Page fire up and leave Aquia Creek on Wednesday night. The Confederates were building a battery at Cock Pit Point, and were apparently clearing away the woods in the rear. The schooners Fairfax and Mary Virginia, captured by the Confederates, were being unloaded at Quantico. Guns are reported to have been mounted on several vessels recently captured, which will of course, when necessary, act in concert with the shore batteries. A force of some two thousand men last week took possession of a schooner in the Patuxent river, and compelled the captain to carry them to St. Mary's county, Maryland, from whence they proceeded to Point Lookout, and thence into Virginia. A number of these men are said to have been from Baltimore.

The details of the recent battle near Leesburg represent the Federal defeat as much more disastrous than was at first represented. The facts are leaking out through the special correspondents of the New York and Philadelphia papers, extracts from which will be found elsewhere. It will be seen that the California regiment—composed principally of Philadelphians—which went into the fight six hundred and eighty-nine strong, came out of it with but one hundred and eighty-four men. So also with the Massachusetts Fifteenth—one thousand strong on the morning of the fight, now with scarcely a corporal's guard left. In proportion to the forces engaged, the slaughter at Leesburg is represented as having been much more severe than that at Bull Run.

The news from the South, which we publish elsewhere, although not of striking importance, will be found interesting. The details of the battle of Santa Rosa will not fail to attract the attention of the reader. Full details are also given of the latest Virginia prices current. Another account of the Santa Rosa affair is also given to-day, differing widely from that furnished by the Richmond papers.

The Confederate Ministers to England and France, Messrs. Slidell and Mason, are reported to have safely arrived at Cardenas, Cuba, in the steamer Theodora, from Charleston. They are said to have arrived on the 16th instant. Should this report be correct, they are by this time on their way to Europe, in one of the West India mail steamers.

The *Planters' Advocate*, published at Upper Marlboro', Prince George's county, Maryland, having been prohibited from passing through the mails, by order of the Postmaster-General, the editor has suspended its publication for the present.

Another Confederate privateer has made her appearance on the ocean. It is said she mounts a long gun amidships. She ran the blockade off Charleston on the 10th inst. Three days afterwards she succeeded in capturing the brig Grenada, from Nuevitas for New York. The privateer is called the "Sallie."

From Western Virginia we have news of some skirmishing between the Federal and Confederate forces. The vicinity of the Burning Springs, in Wirt county, appears to have been the principal scene of conflict, though from the telegrams we should judge that but little damage has been done on either side.

In Missouri there has been more skirmishing between Wright's battalion and the Confederates near Linn Creek, without any very decisive results. Col. Taylor, in command of the Confederates at Springfield, has issued a proclamation, requiring all members of the Home Guard either to leave the country or go with the Confederate army for the same length of time they have already served in that of the Federals. The proclamation also prohibits the sending of more slaves to the South. If we may judge from the tenor of the correspondence from St. Louis, Fremont's removal will thoroughly disorganize that military department, unless he succeeds in winning a signal victory over Price, which appears to be very doubtful.

The advices from San Francisco, by pony express and telegraph, are to the 16th inst., and from the Sandwich Islands to the 26th ult. The dates from Japan are only a little over a month old. The news from these distant regions, now brought by the aid of steam and electricity in such close proximity to us, will be read with interest.

The steamer yesterday from Fortress Monroe brings us no intelligence of important military movements. Advices from Hatteras Inlet say that the remaining members of the 20th Indiana regiment were suffering severely for want of proper clothing and shelter. It will be recollected that the clothing intended for this regiment was captured in the steamer Fanny, by the Confederate forces. It was supposed at Fortress Monroe that the great naval expedition would sail yesterday.

In consequence of the closing of the lower Potomac, all transports from Northern ports having on board army supplies are hereafter to proceed to Locust Point, Baltimore, from whence the supplies are to be forwarded to Washington by the railroad. Immense quantities of ammunition and stores are now being shipped to St. Louis from New York by railroad.

The steamer Salver, from Havana, with a cargo of supplies for the Confederates, was recently captured by a Federal man-of-war, whilst attempting to get into Tampa Bay. She was first taken to Key West, where the prize-master, Captain Scott, refused to give her up to the Federal Marshal for adjudication, and set sail for New York, where she arrived yesterday. Her cargo consists of munitions of war and clothing.

The Convention of the National Democratic party, composed of delegates from the various wards of this city, met yesterday, and after mature deliberation nominated a full ticket to be supported at the election to take place on the 6th of November. The names placed on the ticket will be found in another column. The Convention also endorsed the nomination of General Howard for Governor, and A. Lingan Jarrett for Comptroller.

The famous iron-eased frigate, the Warrior, recently built in England is 6,000 tons burden; she can throw a broadside of 1,400 lbs. of metal, and has cost £560,000. She is half as large again as the next largest ship in the British navy, and could blow that ship out of the water. Each of her guns is above five times the calibre of those with which the three-deckers fought their actions in days gone by. The most ardent wish we can utter is, that this iron vessel may never have to bring her destructive powers into operation.

Messrs. Sampson, Low & Co., have just issued the first volume of a book of some pretension. It is a History of American Manufactures, from 1608 to 1860, and exhibits the origin and growth of the principal mechanic arts and manufactures, comprising annals of the industry of the United States, in machinery and useful arts, with notices of inventions, tariffs, and the results of each decennial census, besides valuable statistical information.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

We have been put in possession of Richmond papers of the 17th inst., two days later than our previous advices, from which we extract the following interesting intelligence:

The editor of the Richmond *Examiner* has had an interview with Judge John F. Welsh, of Auburn, California, who recently made the trip from New York to Richmond, successfully—by daring and strategem—getting through the Federal lines opposite Washington. The Judge furnishes an interesting account of his trip. Of our own city he says:

He found Baltimore groaning under a rigorous enforcement of martial law. The Federal forces in the city and immediate vicinity, amounting to fully 15,000 men. As if to heap insults on this unfortunate city, it would seem that the vilest portion of the Lincoln troops were purposely selected for its occupation. They were evidently composed of the lowest dregs of the foreign and native population of the Northern cities. A strong feeling in favor of Southern independence exists in Baltimore, but all open expression is suppressed by the dominant armed despotism.

The Judge thus notices the celebrated Garibaldi regiment:

Having procured a carriage and horses at Alexandria, he drove to Munson's Hill. Here he found the Federal troops under orders to move, with directions to leave behind, on the hill, a small detachment of some two or three companies. At Munson's Hill our informant fell in with the Garibaldi regiment, on their march southward; most of the members of the regiment were drunk; all kinds of caricatures were displayed; amongst others, about a dozen handcuffs strung upon an old broom, which was greeted with loud huzzas for the Union.

He thus explains the mode by which he passed the Federal lines:

Judge Welsh remained during the night in the neighborhood of Munson's Hill. Having made a reconnoissance of the picket guards and finding one point not closely watched, he passed the Federal pickets without molestation. Having arrived at Colonel Ball's he went to Doland's, where he reported himself to Colonel Walton, of Gartrell's Georgia regiment, who sent him to Fairfax Court House under escort, to the Provost Marshal, who extended to him every kindness and courtesy.

Of the Capital and grounds, the Judge says:

The Capitol at Washington presents a picture of wanton defacement. The basement is converted into a bakery, and the once beautiful grounds, now occupied by horses and wagons, have become a scene of filth and desolation.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 17th says:

"The Georgia Legion now encamped at the Fair Grounds, under command of Hon. Howell Cobb, were yesterday furnished with one thousand Enfield rifles, with sword bayonets attached. These celebrated weapons need no praise. They are in the hands of parties who know how to use them."

The *Examiner* thus refers to the publication of what purports to be news, but afterwards turns out to be devoid of truth:

The Baltimore *American*, of a recent date, contains a sketch of certain information purporting to have been obtained of the prisoners released and sent home from here on the 6th of October. The genius of lies presided at its incubation. There is hardly one word of truth in the whole statement. We will not do the wounded monuments of "Lincoln's war police" the injustice to suppose they had any hand in the getting up of a document so entirely divested of truth. It was manufactured, evidently, by some thieving Yankee to stimulate existing prejudice.

The Battle on Santa Rosa Island.

The Pensacola *Observer* has the following additional particulars about the fight on Santa Rosa Island:

We are enabled this evening to give a fuller account of the engagement of Tuesday night last, on Santa Rosa Island, between the Confederates and Yankee troops. There are many rumors afloat in regard to the matter, but we have endeavored to obtain the most reliable. Although it was a serious and bloody fight, there were many amusing incidents in the engagement, which we shall publish from time to time. There were some $500 in gold and a watch taken by the soldiers from the tents of the officers, besides other valuables. Many of Wilson's Zouaves were bayoneted while in their tents, and it must have been amusing to see the scamps escaping from the back part of their tents and our boys after them.

We were shown a letter taken from the pocket of one of the Zouaves. The envelope had on it a representation of a soldier holding in his hand the United States flag—his foot placed upon an anchor, with the inscription underneath, "Long may it wave." The letter was from an affectionate sister in New York to her brother—the one from whom it was taken. We understand that the person who took and read the letter could not help feeling for the sister, for it seemed, by the same, that her whole affections were upon that brother, who now lies cold in the arms of death.

Capt. Bangham fully displayed the bravery and coolness for which he is everywhere characterized. He arrested three prisoners alone and unaided, and marched them to the guard; and we would feel like doing injustice to brave and noble men did we not mention that Adjutant Black, of the 5th Georgia regiment, arrested a sergeant, who was at the time sergeant of the guard, and had with him his report, and used the very gun he took from his prisoner in making one or two more Yankees bite the dust.

Taking into consideration the disparity of our forces, being but about 1,100, and the enemy over 2,000, we are proud to say that we gained a most complete victory. We attacked them in their very dens, whipped them out, and destroyed their property. Their loss, it is estimated, will quadruple ours.

Full Account of the Fight.

A correspondent of the Atlanta (Ga.) *Intelligencer* gives the following interesting account of the fight:

We have endured several gross insults from the enemy without offering any resentment. So emboldened were the occupants of Fort Pickens that they imagined we dare not retaliate. Gen. Bragg determined to pursue a policy which would convince the world that the soldiers of the Confederate States dared do anything necessary to protect their national honor. Accordingly details were picked from various companies in the different regiments and a duty assigned them calculated to carry death and destruction into the very midst of the enemy's stronghold.

I was complimented with a place as were about one hundred others of the 1st Florida regiment. Our body consisted of about fifteen hundred. We had only a few hours notice of the enterprise, but were ordered to prepare forty rounds of ammunition and be ready for any emergency. At nine o'clock last night we left the wharf of the navy yard and proceeded to Pensacola, where we were placed aboard some launches and quietly landed upon Santa Rosa Island. Here we were apprised of the object of our expedition, which was to make an attack upon the camp of Billy Wilson's Zouaves and spike the guns of the batteries along the beach. Santa Rosa Island is a long, low, narrow strip of land, on the extreme end of which is Fort Pickens, while the troops outside have organized entrenched camps about half a mile from the gates of the Fort.

We were landed about five miles below the fortification and deployed in three columns—one along the bay beach, another in the centre, and the third along the Gulf beach. Our object was to surround the Zouaves and make an attack from all quarters simultaneously. We started out quick time by columns along our respective lines, and had every prospect of complete success, as the enemy were not dreaming that any one had the temerity to undertake so bold an experiment. We had proceeded about four miles without any interruption, except occasionally meeting an advanced picket, who, in some instances, were shot down, and in others, either surrounded or fled precipitately. The deploy columns along the bay commenced firing such rapid discharges that we feared they had fallen into ambush and started to their assistance in great haste.

Ascending the hill back of the beach, we found ourselves among a squad of picket guard, who gave our close ranks a most destructive fire, throwing the company, of which I was a member, into great disorder. We were charging them with the bayonet, thus hoping to drive them from their strong position, when I rushed in their midst and received a severe blow over the head, which sent me rolling to the foot of the hill. We were in line again, and as friends, were engaged with Wilson's Zouaves, and our misfortune had prevented the possibility of cutting off their retreat, we double-quickened for those quarters—after a little skirmishing along the way we reached the encampment just in time to see the quarters fired and the guns spiked.

The 5th Georgia and 10th Mississippi each claimed the honor of having first reached the tents, &c., and applying the torch. As these composed one column, and they arrived there together, I suppose they will have to share the glory. As much fuss as the Northern papers have made of Wilson's Zouaves, and as proud as the United States is of such "pets," I think them the most contemptibly cowardly wretches that ever disgraced the face of the earth. Here, in an *entrenched* camp, where were quartered an entire regiment, having all their clothing, arms, and much property, these men were surprised and fled without firing a gun, except in retreat. This, too, was after we had been fighting all around them, and they ought to have been able to slaughter every man upon the island. They were snugly fixed, and have lost a vast deal, besides being utterly disgraced.

We formed round the burning camp and shot down the wretches as they dodged about, and took a good many prisoners. A large hospital building was within the entrenchments, which we left without the slightest molestation. Our men nearly all took some prizes, embracing mules, clothing, guns, pistols, money, swords, &c. I felt interested in other things and made no captures. After remaining till the camps were consumed and our object accomplished, we retreated for our launches, as the fort could not be carried by storm. Amid this excitement and conflagration, the wildest disorder reigned. Companies were disorganized and no such thing as a regiment was known.

Our men retired in great confusion, and the line was a confused mass, moving without orders, and almost without object. We expected every moment to be shelled by Pickens, and the fleet, which could have swept the island and not left a man. Fortunately for us they had sent out several companies to intercept our boats, and cut off our retreat. These lay behind the sand hills and embankments and fired upon our disorganized masses. Several attempts were made to rally into line, but without effect. The island is alternate marshes, ravines and hills, with occasional long sandy plains. Whenever we met these squads, we had to carry the place by storm, yet their advantage was too manifest.

They could hide behind sand-hills, completely protecting themselves from our bullets, and shoot into our disorganized body for several minutes before we could come upon them. Several times we met these hostile squads and mistook them for friends, occasioning us heavy loss. One time, I remember in particular, we were assailed by a body of Zouaves, who stood in a swamp. As they commenced firing we gave the watchword, and were answered friends. I thought, perhaps, they had forgotten the reply, yet they continued to shoot down the men around me at a fearful rate. I noticed them more closely, and could perceive the peculiarity of their dress, and could tell by the whiz of their bullets, that they were armed with rifles that were not like ours.

We then turned upon them and soon cleaned out the company. This was the severest tug of all, and we suffered severely before we discovered their complexions. In the spot I fought from, I saw some seven or eight of our men fall within five feet of me, while several others fell around. This was about the last skirmish we had, yet straggling bodies fired for miles, doing but little damage. Scattered as we were, for such a distance, and exhausted as were our men, they could have completely cut us off with cavalry or flying artillery, had they had either. It took a long time for us to re-embark, and as we were huddled together in open scows, they fell upon us after we were out of reach, and shot several of our men. Their large Enfield rifles carry a ball a great distance, and, elevate my musket as I would, the bullet fell short of the beach, while their balls fell among us or passed just over our heads. Here Brigadier-General Anderson was wounded very severely, though he had passed all the danger on the island, and that, too, far in the rear of the enemy.

It was wonderful that our soldiers should have fallen into such disorder, and been so entirely given up to excitement. Our men were as brave and daring as it was possible for soldiers to be, and, in the presence of the enemy, acted with as much gallantry as the occasion warranted. One cause of the confusion of ranks was the strange land we had to climb over and the deep bogs we had to wade. I should rather attempt to scale the ruggiest peak of the Rocky mountain than to make a forced march on Santa Rosa Island. It is impossible for the best drilled troops in the world to keep in line in such a place. Another thing that prevented, was that the advanced bodies were less tired than the rear, and marched too fast.

Again, one section, just in front of us, had their Captain killed and a Lieutenant wounded, and come crowding back into our ranks.

I scarcely know whether we achieved a victory or suffered a defeat. We did the duty which we went to perform, and did it well; yet we shot down our own friends in numbers. Indeed, I think as many of our men were shot by friends as by foes.—Night skirmishing is a dangerous business, especially in an an unknown country, as was the island of Santa Rosa.

It is impossible to estimate the damage done on either side as yet. I came across and saw at least 75 dead bodies: to which side they belonged I could not always tell. The column that fired the Zouave camp report a great many killed while escaping from their tents. The loss of the enemy is perhaps fifty killed and twenty taken prisoners. I do not know anything about the wounded. We captured a Major, Captain and Lieutenant among the prisoners.

Gen. Bragg sent a boat over to Fort Pickens this morning for the dead. They gave them up, and report only fifteen bodies found and thirty prisoners. I fear the loss may prove heavier after investigation.

The siege is momentarily expected to commence, and every preparation made; perhaps it will have, ere this reach you, and shot several of our men. Their dead and wounded are cared for, and the soldiers have rested from last night's fatigue. The enemy appear boastful that we did not assault the fort, after we had driven their men in and gone almost under its guns. We accomplished all, and the great misfortune is, more than we intended.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The Pensacola *Observer* has the following semi-official statement of the killed, wounded and prisoners:

Killed 21; wounded 38; prisoners 22; among whom is Lieut. Sayre. The Surgeons, who were arrested while in the performance of their duty, have been released upon parole, not to serve again in the State of Florida.

We have 18 Yankee prisoners instead of 15 as reported.

One of the Confederates was taken prisoner while carrying the apparatus of Surgeon Lipscomb.

Lieut. Sayre is severely wounded in the leg—amputation is thought will be necessary.

The following lists have been furnished by members of the different companies:

Florida Regiment.—Killed—Thos. Bond, Joseph Hale, Ruth and Henry Tillinghast, and Captain Bradford. Wounded—Wm. Dunham, Joseph Ellis, —— Sims and Peter O'Fell. Prisoners—Lieutenant Farely, Ben Parker, —— Moch, Jarvis, J. H. Patterson, and Holeman Godlin.

McDuffie Rifles.—Killed—Lieut. L. Nelms, 2nd Sergeant J. H. Beddo, Corporal Charles Caton; Privates D. L. Codey and J. S. Jones. Wounded—J. Allen, Wm. Cason, S. C. Wheeler, E. E. Codey, R. J. Wall—none missing.

This company had no arms except hatchet and knife being detached for the purpose of destroying the property on the island.

Great credit is due them for the bravery and coolness with which they stood the heavy fire while executing their task.—They are highly spoken of by the other companies.

Hardee Rifles, 5th Georgia regiment.—Killed—Corporal R. W. Stewart, and privates Clark and Smith. Wounded—J. B. Lambert, W. W. Olivant, and Franic—both slightly.

Company K, 10th Mississippi regiment.—Missing—James Maulden. Wounded—privates Kincaid, Martin and Hooker—all severely.

We must notice the aid of the Sisters of Charity at the navy yard. Their labors have been incessant since the wounded arrived. Neither sleep or rest has caused them to forsake the bedside of the sick soldier. Such examples are worthy of emulation, and show the deep interest which the ladies of the South feel for the soldiers. God will bless them for their efforts, which are more to be esteemed than those of the "Mothers of '76."

The Santa Rosa Affair.

AUGUSTA, GA., Oct. 16.—Pensacola intelligence to the 13th inst. has been received. It is announced that a flag of truce was sent from Fort Pickens to General Bragg, on yesterday, stating that the prisoners would be sent to New York on Sunday.—General Bragg sent the Paymaster over to pay off the men, in full, for the remainder of their terms.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 17.

From Manassas.

The late news from Manassas is full of interest. Passengers from there by the Central train, yesterday, report that Fairfax Court-House had been abandoned by our troops, on Tuesday night, and that the sheds in the neighbourhood, previously occupied by us, for the quartering of our soldiers, had been burned to prevent the enemy from turning them to useful account. Our troops are said to have retired in the direction of Centreville. All Tuesday night the trains from Manassas to Fairfax were busily employed in transporting troops and carrying supplies back to Manassas.

Passengers also state that heavy firing was heard in the direction of Fairfax, yesterday morning, for half an hour before the train left Manassas.

The Engagement at Evansport.

Owing to the indefinite nature of the account received yesterday, respecting the engagement at Evansport, we were induced to give an undue importance to the affair in question. It seems that only two Federal steamers made their appearance, and their fire, it would appear, was opened upon our batteries merely for the purpose of unmasking them. Our light batteries alone returned the compliment, but their fire fell short, which was also the case with that of the enemy. Our heavy batteries were silent in obedience to orders which Gen. Holmes, the commanding officer, had received from Gen. Johnston some days previous. Both steamers passed down the river.

Federal Vessels Chased Out of Pamlico Sound by Confederate Steamers.

The Norfolk *Day Book*, of the 16th inst. says:

The steamer Roanoke, Captain Hobbs, arrived here last evening about 8 o'clock from Roanoke Island.

The Roanoke left the island 6 o'clock Monday afternoon, and her Captain reports that the Confederate steamers Curlew, Fanny, Raleigh, Winslow, and Edwards, left Sunday afternoon, under the command of Commander Lynch, for Hatteras. Very heavy firing was heard on Monday following in the direction of Hatteras, which began at daylight and continued until 8 o'clock; but no reports from the expedition had reached the island when the Roanoke left.

The Captain further states that it was reported that two Federal war steamers were cruising in Pamlico Sound previous to the departure of the expedition, but that they were chased out by our steamers.

News by Telegraph to the Richmond Examiner.

The Southern Commercial Convention.

MACON, GA., October 16.—The Convention this morning passed a resolution recommending Congress to open all the ports of the Confederate States free to all countries at peace with them.

MACON, Oct. 16, P. M.—The Convention this morning adopted, with great enthusiasm and unanimously, a resolution recommending Congress to suspend the collection of import duties, and to throw our ports open for free trade to all nations who maintain peace with us.

Some slight modifications and additions were made to the action of the Convention on yesterday upon the subject of advances upon cotton.

A resolution was also adopted requesting Congress to alter and adjust coins, weights, and measures to a decimal ratio.

A series of resolutions were also adopted in relation to the sequestration act, and recommending that the payment of debts sequestered be not required during the war, that claims for indemnity and indebtedness due the North be allowed as a set off; that the courts be empowered in certain cases to modify the retractive effect of the bill; and that the property of Northern residents laboring under the disabilities of coverture of infancy be exempted.

A committee, consisting of delegates from Charleston, Savannah and Mobile, was appointed to examine into the plan for a marine steam battering ram, submitted by J. R. Butts, of Georgia.

The Convention then adjourned.

Affairs in Kentucky.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 15.—The Louisville *Courier* of to-day confirms the destruction of two spans of the railroad bridge over Green river by a misapprehension of the orders of the officer in charge. Any forward movement of our forces, which may have been contemplated, has thus been delayed by this great blunder.

Lincoln forces are at Smithland, and it is reported that they are four hundred.

Lincolnites have destroyed water craft of every kind on the Cumberland river, as far up as Ross' Ferry, a distance of twenty-seven miles.

Returned parties from Western Virginia, and who came direct, report that Rosecrans has gone to Kentucky.

The Louisville *Journal* of the 21st., reports the capture of New Orleans, without firing a gun!!

A Duel in Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 15.—A duel was fought to-day in Arkansas, opposite to Memphis, between Messrs. Leake and Chambers, both of Mississippi, and rival candidates for Congress. They fought with rifles, at fifty paces, and three shots were interchanged. At the third fire Mr. Leake was shot, mortally, in the head. Mr. Chambers was uninjured. The difficulty occurred during their canvass, and great efforts were made, but without success, to prevent the hostile meeting.

The Federal Fleet Off Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 16.—The *Courier* of this morning states that the Federal fleet off this port consists of seven vessels.

Re-Election of Gov. Pettus, of Mississippi.

AUGUSTA, GA., Oct. 16.—The Mississippi election returns are meagre, but they indicate the re-election of Governor Pettus.

Richmond Markets, Oct. 17.

New Flour is coming in freely, and sells at $5 for superfine, $5 75@6 for extra, and $7 for family. The stock of Coffee is light—sales of Rio at 43@45 cts. The supply of Bacon is fair—sales of hog-round at 23@24 cts; sides 23 cts.; shoulders 20@21 cts. Butter sells at 25@31 cts., as to quality.—West India Molasses 40@45 cts.; New Orleans 62@65 cts. per gallon. Oats bring 35@37½ cts. per bushel. Rye 60@65 cts. Wheat—good red 90 cts., and good white $1. Sugars are irregular; Cuba, 12½ cts; Porto Rico very scarce; stocks of brown very light; prices high; New Orleans 12½ to 14 cts.; refined New Orleans 15 to 16½ cts.; crushed 27 cts.; stock small. Tobacco.—The receipts of Tobacco are light at this time, and we notice more animation in the market to-day. Lugs and common leaf sold a shade higher. We quote lugs of good weights at $2.25@3 75; inferior leaf $4.25@5; good $6@7.50; good and fine dry English $8@10.50. A few extra fine hogsheads have recently sold at $11; fancy wrappers $10@16. Guano.—We quote James River Manipulated Guano at $60; Hartman's Fertilizer (Richmond) and Manipulated Guano $55; Peruvian—none in market; Rhodes' Super Phosphate of Lime $50, Bone Dust $38; Eilde Island $50; American $40; Ruffin's Phosphor Peruvian $50; do. Bone Ash Guano $50; do. Tobacco Manure $45; Ground Bone Ash $35; do. Agricultural Salt $14 50@15. None of Ruffin's Fertilizers to be had, except Ground Bone Ash at $35 per ton.

Richmond Money Market, Oct. 17

Exchange on New York 6@6½. Silver and gold selling at 15 cts., buying at 12@13, very scarce. The brokers are buying at 20 per cent. discount the following notes: Bank of Berkeley; Northwestern Bank, at Wheeling and Branches; Merchants' Bank of Wheeling and all Branches; Bank of Phillippi; Bank of Fairmont. The notes of the principal Banks of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Alabama, and some of the Tennessee Banks, are taken on deposit by our Banks. The notes of the Pittsylvania Bank are not taken on deposit.

Richmond Cattle Market, Sept. 28.

Beef—The supply of cattle at the scales this week was heavier than usual, yet, the demand being active, previous prices were fully sustained. There were 398 head sold, at prices ranging from $3.75 to $5, gross. Those at the latter price were extra fine in quality.

Hogs still in active demand at $10.25 net. Supply light.

Sheep—from fair to good quality, are worth $3.25 to $4.50; extra at $5, gross.

Fredericksburg Markets, Oct. 11.

Flour—Family $6.50@7; extra $5 50@5.75; superfine $4.50@5. Wheat—White 80@90 cts.; red 75@80 cts. Corn—45@50 cts.

Lynchburg Markets, Oct. 5.

Tobacco—Lugs $1.50@3.50; leaf $4 50@7.50; fine wrappers $10@35. Wheat—Red 75@85 cts; white 80@90 cts. Corn—50 cts. for yellow; 55 cts. for white. Flour—Superfine $4.75@5; extra $5@5.25; family $5.50@5.75.

Petersburgh Markets, Oct. 5.

Tobacco—Fine shipping $8.50@12; lugs $2 to $3.50. Cotton—Sales at 11@11½ cts. for new. Corn—60@65 cts. Wheat—Red 75 to 85 cts., white 85@110.

Danville Market, Sept. 19.

Tobacco—We quote Tobacco as follows: Lugs, from $1 to $3; common leaf, $2.50 to $5; fine, $12 to $20. Wheat—white 65 cts.; red 60 cts. Flour—$5 per bbl. Corn—40 cts. per bushel.

EUROPE.

From the Saturday Review.

AN OLD CHAPTER RE-WRITTEN.

If the gods sometimes destroy men by granting a foolish prayer, they also sometimes save them by rejecting it. For several years the king and people of England struggled with all the power of the Empire to subdue the revolted American Colonies. They went on till they had accumulated an immense debt, till they had lost their best troops, till they had given a dangerous shock to their own political system, and brought themselves so low that they were obliged to concede legislative independence to Ireland, from fear of a mob of hastily-raised volunteers. In vain did the wisest and most illustrious statesmen protest against such madness. In vain did they ask what was to be done with the Colonies in case they were subdued, and whether it was intended to maintain an immense standing army on the other side of the Atlantic for the purpose of holding in subjection an unwilling population of the same free blood as ourselves. If the remonstrants were not tarred and feathered, or made to ride upon rails, it was only because the full measure of liberty, which enables unpopular sentiments to be so promptly dealt with, had not then been obtained by an old and somewhat stagnant community. Their remonstrances were given to the wind, and the remonstrants were overwhelmed with ignominy and abuse. "What was to be done with the rebels when they had been subdued? was a question which might be solved when it arose. One thing was clear—rebellion must be put down. The honor of the Crown must be vindicated. The unity of the Empire must be restored. Till that was done there could be no thought of peace, and those who desired it were but little better than rebels in their hearts." And yet all this time the separation of the Colonies, against which we were struggling, was the greatest boon that Providence could bestow. Regarded in a commercial point of view alone, it was worth more to us than all our conquests put together. The gain of India has often been rhetorically contrasted with the loss of America; but the truth is that the incapacity of Lord North, and the bungling of his wooden commanders, did more for us than the genius of Warren Hastings. The golden current of trade which began to flow between the two countries when the commercial energies of America was set free, very soon repaid us even the immense sums which had been squandered in endeavoring to keep ourselves out of that rich heritage. Yet in the wise endeavor to avert from ourselves this good fortune, we had brought ourselves to the brink of destruction. "We and mankind in general," says a cynical historian, writing of a similar case of blindness, "are a set of extremely wise creatures."

The refusal of the American Colonies to submit to imperial taxation was a signal given by nature, though not understood by man, that the time had arrived when it was good for both parties that the Colonies had become a nation. The present secession of the South from the North is a similar signal given by nature, and equally misunderstood by man, that the time has arrived when there ought to be more than one nation on the continent of North America. The Unionists imagine that the greatness of their country depends upon the retention under one Government, and under one set of institutions, of the whole of a territory equal to that of all the great nations of Europe put together. But they mistake the nature of greatness. Greatness is not independent, in the case of nations of material size and power; but it is essentially a moral, not a material quality. And in order that she may be morally great, a nation must have other nations at her side to give her the wholesome lessons which, in the case of individuals, man gives to man. America has been like a great blustering boy brought up at home, instead of learning common sense, manliness and modesty, among his equals in a public school. She has had nobody to control her tyrannical arrogance, to make her feel her faults, to cure her of that intense self-conceit which is the root of all littleness and all failure. She has fancied her power unbounded, because she has had nobody to measure it against, except the decrepit States of South America, or British colonies still in their leading-strings; and she has naturally contracted those wretched habits of bragging and blustering which attend the fancied possession of unbounded power. She has had before her but one set of political institutions, which she has naturally supposed to be the best imaginable; and she has consequently been led, instead of confessing, to glory in and aggravate all their defects. She has complacently carried democracy to the height of an absolute mob rule, in which respectability is a disqualification for political power; and she has seemed to herself all the time to be advancing towards a political perfection hitherto unattained; and half-a-dozen independent nations, with different institutions, at her side, would have taught her better than this, besides obliging her to have other men than spouting grocers for the officers of her regiments, and to fill her dock-yards with something better than rotten wood. The hour of trial has shown her what sort of an education it is to be lord of all you survey. Her big, burley, bectoring frame turns out not to be tenanted by a big soul. Her natural grandeur is astounding. Other people's rivers are her brooks, other people's hotels are her beershops, what other people do by inches she does by acres; but her troops march home when the cannon are sounding, her officers boast to their men that they are "licked into a cocked hat," and her greatest statesman in her extremity is Mr. Seward. Nature is going to cure all this by introducing into the New World, as well as the Old, the salutary division of independent nations. And to thwart the beneficent object of nature is the aim—the hopeless aim—of this ridiculous war.

From the London Post (official organ), Oct. 9.

THE HOUSE OF ORLEANS AND THE UNION CAUSE.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF THE COMMISSIONS OF THE PRINCES—CONTRAST WITH THE COURSE OF THE BONAPARTES.

It is, no doubt, a question in what degree royal princes in exile are subject to the restraints of members of reigning houses. They certainly enjoy few of the advantages possessed by the latter; and perhaps the courtesy which continues to look upon them as royal personages, is the chief privilege which remains to them. They are debarred, of course, by the revolution which has supplanted them, by another dynasty, from all communion with their own country; and a prince in such a position virtually subsides into the rank of a private person. The Count of Paris and the Duke of Chartres are at this moment instances in question. The former of these princes has hitherto, we believe, led a quiet and retired life; and he has been content to be accounted the heir to whatever hopes and whatever traditions the late King Louis Philippe had to bequeath. His younger brother, with a less considerable position in the party of the Orleanists, has for some years passed a more active and energetic career. He held a commission in the Sardinian army, and he fought bravely, no doubt, in the war of independence in 1859. No one could have questioned his choice. He endeavored to retrieve, in some measure, the disasters of his family by his own personal courage and sacrifice, and he showed the world that he had energy at his command, a liberal cause at heart, and a desire for honorable distinction.

But it has occasioned very considerable surprise that both the Count of Paris and the Duke of Chartres have now enlisted in the Federal army of the United States against the Southern Confederation. This resolution on their part is as strange as the former career of the young Duke was intelligible and honorable. We could perfectly have understood these princes adopting either side of the Italian war, even if they had both taken arms in the campaign. Whether they chose the Sardinian or the Neapolitan cause, there was an equally ready explanation. By family connection they were allied to the royal House of Naples. By the political profession of the Orleans line they were constitutionalists. They were connected with the House of Austria also, through the marriage of their cousin, the Duke of Brabant, with an Austrian archduchess. Whether, therefore, they had taken the Austrian and Neapolitan side in the Italian war, on account of family connection, or whether they had taken the Sardinian, in accordance with the constitutional professions of the House of Orleans, little surprise would have been anywhere expressed.

It is, however, quite impossible to perceive what is to constitute two European princes judges of the merits of a quarrel between two great parties of an American nation. The war in which they have now engaged themselves is not an international or foreign war; it is not a war waged by an oppressed nation against a foreign oppressor—of such questions as these every one may hold himself to be a judge—but it is a civil war between two great sections of a nationality always hitherto accounted to be one and indivisible. Foreign nations look on and deplore the contest. They profess, even if they can at all understand the points really in dispute, at any rate to be imperfect judges of the merits of them. Least of all do they think of casting their own swords into the scale. The question they at once perceive to be whether a republican people shall have two governments in future, or whether they shall still have but one government as heretofore. This is essentially a national, and not an international question. If this national dispute involve an appeal to arms, we can only deplore that it should have such results. But we cannot possibly presume to say which party is in the right and which is in the wrong. Garibaldi is, as it were, an adventurer by profession; but Garibaldi has seen the vital distinction even between a guerrilla expedition against a tyrannical Neapolitan government and the acceptance of a military command in a country which has no business to be at war. It is said, indeed, that young soldiers should see as much service as they can. To a certain extent this may be true. A French officer may well be proud of having seized an opportunity of fighting in Algeria as well as in Italy. But to advertise for a legal commission to take human life at the hands of whatever government may grant it, is, in our opinion, utterly to demoralize war. An army composed of officers so chosen would, we think, be not much better in point of morality than an army of mercenaries, although there should be no personal advantage as to the object of enlistment.

Prince Napoleon, it is quite true, stands in a position of much greater responsibility than either the Duke of Chartres or the Count of Paris, for he is the cousin of a reigning emperor. But Prince Napoleon has scarcely even gone the length of evincing a decided sympathy for either side. The moderation of his conduct in America is marked by great discretion; and really, if the two young Princes of the House of Orleans had desired to throw the position of their own house into invidious contrast with the House of Bonaparte in the eyes of both Europe and America, they could hardly have done so more completely. Considering that they had around them in this country relations of an older generation to consult before they adopted so unfortunate a resolution, it certainly appears strange that they have not been better advised. The Northern States are no doubt very proud of their recruits; and from