THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

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TERMS

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BALTIMORE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 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.

We publish in another column a remarkable letter from Mr. Boernstein, the United States Consul at Bremen, in regard to the popular feeling exhibited in Europe with respect to American affairs. Mr. Boernstein addresses his letter to the St. Louis *Anzeiger* and it has since been published in the *German Correspondent* of this city. From the latter paper our translation is made. The Consul states frankly and unequivocally that all the active and energetic sympathy displayed in Europe, and more especially by all classes except the very poor, is undoubtedly in favor of the Southern Confederacy. The almost universal belief in Europe, he says, is that neither re-union nor reconstruction is possible except upon the Southern basis. He deplores the coldness evinced towards the North among all the intelligent classes without exception, and the evident disfavor in which the war policy of the Federal Government is held. He states that American securities have fallen into disrepute, and leaves it to be inferred that Mr. Chase will find no takers for his loan in that quarter of the world.—This letter, emanating as it does from one of the most prominent of the Revolutionists of 1848 and also one of Mr. Lincoln's warmest supporters, is not only bold, frank and manly in its tone, but is especially valuable at this time, as coming from a writer whose thorough acquaintance with the popular mind of Germany and of other European States cannot be doubted.

A correspondent from Wheeling furnishes us with the official vote of Ohio county, in which the city of Wheeling is included, as taken on the 24th ultimo, on the question of seceding from the State of Virginia. He gives a comparative statement of the number of legal votes in the county and of the vote cast at the Presidential election, and shows by those figures that the vote polled for secession was considerably less than one-third of the legal vote of the county.

The boat which left Old Point on Monday evening brings us the intelligence that the commander of the great naval expedition had received his final orders, and that the fleet was expected to sail at daybreak yesterday morning. It is reported that one hundred thousand rations were distributed among the regiments on board the fleet on Monday afternoon, and that the captains of the men-of-war and transports received sailing orders at the same time. It was rumored that one of the captains of the fleet had opened his orders and developed the destination of the expedition. The men and horses on board the ships are said to have suffered terribly from the gale which has prevailed in Hampton Roads for some days past. A detachment of Massachusetts troops had made their way to Newport News and back to Old Point without encountering any Confederates.

The delay in the departure of the great naval expedition at the appointed time, is attributed to various causes. One rumor, which has gained much currency and many believers, is, that the private Secretary of Commodore Dupont absconded on Saturday last, carrying with him the maps and charts and even the sealed orders of the Commodore. The New York *Tribune* of yesterday announced the fact in double-leaded columns upon what its correspondent believed to be "good authority," and based an article abounding in "if's" and "but's" upon the intelligence thus received. The Navy Department, on the other hand, has regarded the statement of sufficient importance to demand some sort of a denial. It has accordingly issued a despatch stating that there are the best reasons for believing the rumor to be untrue. This, however, is scarcely so unqualified a denial as the public had a right to expect. Either the Secretary of the Commodore has gone off with important charts and papers, or he has not. If he has, the Department certainly ought to know it; if he has not, it would been the simplest thing in the world to say so in language that could not be mistaken.

The frequently repeated report of the intended resignation of General Scott is again revived, and this time comes to us apparently from an authoritative source. The New York *Tribune* states that he will retire within ten days, in consequence of the infirm state of his health. Coupled with this announcement is a curious and somewhat suggestive piece of information, to the effect that the Secretary of War has reported favorably upon an old claim which was made by General Scott upon the Government subsequently to the war with Mexico, and which had been rejected by Jefferson Davis when he occupied the position now held by Mr. Cameron.

We also learn that an important change has been finally determined upon in another military Department. General Fremont is actually to be superseded by General Hunter. This determination has not been reached without difficulty; but his removal is made imperative unless the order should reach him whilst in front of the enemy, or preparing for battle. It is quite possible that one or the other of these contingencies will have occurred by the time the messenger reaches Springfield, and that Fremont may yet hold his command for some time longer. There are those who entertain a strong belief that his recall will create serious disaffection, not only among the troops now under his orders in Missouri, but also in the States of the Northwest.

A letter from Richmond, to the Memphis *Appeal*, although not of a very recent date, indicates the fact that the Confederate Government at Richmond are quite as well informed, with reference to the movements of the Federals, as we are here. The passage, through the streets of Richmond, of one of the Armstrong guns brought over by the Bermuda, on its way to the Potomac, caused considerable enthusiasm in that city, as did also the appearance of a considerable body of Confederates on their first parade, armed with the new Enfield rifles with sabre bayonets attached. The demand for Confederate postage-stamps in Richmond was so great, that it was with difficulty the supply could be kept up.

The Associated Press despatches dated Edwards' Ferry on the 26th, and Darnestown on the 27th inst., furnish us with the latest intelligence from General Banks' division, the main portion of which is again at Darnestown.

There were upwards of 900 sick and wounded soldiers in the various military hospitals at Washington yesterday.

NEW BOOKS.

The *North British Review* for August, 1861, has been received. Its table of contents embraces articles on "The British Universities and Academical Polity—Monta lembert and Parliamentary Institutions in France—British Columbia and Vancouver's Island—Stanley's Eastern Church—Edwin of Deira—Recent Discoveries in Scottish Geology—Freedom of Religious Opinion; its Conditions and its Limits—Marriage and Divorce—Du Chaillu's Explorations and Adventures—Mr. Buckler on the Civilization of Scotland." For sale by Henry Taylor.

From the same source we have *Blackwood's Magazine* for October, which opens with an article based upon American affairs and entitled "Democracy teaching by example." The second and last paper on Dyspepsia gives the method proposed by the writer for the cure of that distressing malady. There is also a new story commenced in this number, entitled the "Chronicles of Carlingford," which opens well and promises to be more than usually interesting. Besides these we have The Book Hunters' Club—Social Science—What seems to be Happening just now, with the Pope—Among the Lochs—and the first part of a West Indian adventure under the taking caption of "Captain Clutterbuck's Champagne."

From James S. Waters we acknowledge the receipt of a sermon by the Rev. Edward J. Stearns, of the Diocese of Maryland, which was preached at Newark, New Jersey, on the 20th of September last, and its delivery created quite an excitement in that city, it being charged that Mr. Stearns in his discourse pointedly justified the course of the South and denounced the North. The discourse is remarkably well written and its logic irrefutable.

Correspondence of the Maryland News Sheet.

The State of Kanawha—The Vote in Ohio County.

WHEELING, Oct. 26, 1861.

As an evidence of the opinion of the citizens of that part of the State of Virginia out of which a few unscrupulous demagogues desire to form a new State, contrary to the Constitution of the United States as well as of the State of Virginia, I subjoin the official vote, given on the 24th inst., of Ohio county, which includes the city of Wheeling, with a comparative statement of the number of loyal voters therein; and of the vote given at the last Presidential election in November, 1860; and on the question of secession, in May, 1861.

The official return of the vote on the question of seceding from the State gives: for division or secession, 1,140; against, 139; total—1,279.

The total number of legal votes, as returned by the listing officers for 1860, is 3,559; number given at the Presidential election, 3,604; given at the vote on secession from the United States, 3,517.

By which it is to be seen that on the question of secession from the State the vote given in favor of that measure wants 489 votes of being one-third of the legal votes of the county.

There is little doubt that the vote in all of the thirty-nine counties included in this movement will result in about the same ratio, and will show that the people are not with the demagogues who have initiated it; and it indicates, moreover, that whenever a fair expression of their sentiment can be had under legal authority, the people will link their fortunes with those of Virginia, and nowhere else.

VIRGINIUS.

Correspondence of the Maryland News Sheet.

ANNAPOLIS, Oct. 28.

THE OCTOBER TERM OF COURT—THE BALTIMORE CASES—THE POTOMAC BLOCKADE AND OUR PORT—SLAVES RE-CAPTURED—THE TOBACCO CROP, &c.

The October term of the Circuit Court for Anne Arundel county was called at 10 o'clock this morning, Hon. Nicholas Brewer, Judge, and James Revell, Esq., Attorney for the State.

The several dockets were called and a large number of unimportant judgments taken in civil cases.

Upon the arrival in the court-room was thronged with parties to suits, a number of whom were from Baltimore, together with counsel from that city.

The clerk drew the grand jury from the forty-nine gentlemen summoned by the sheriff, and up to closing my letter the removed criminal cases from Baltimore to another and special term had not been officially announced; but, as previously stated in my letter of Saturday, they will not be called this term, and as the information is given authoritatively, parties are not required to be present.

State *vs.* Henry W. Owings, indicted for allowing a free negro, and also a slave of Thomas J. Hall, to frequent his liquor store after sunset, in violation of the local laws of this county. Verdict not guilty in the first case, and guilty in the second.

State *vs.* A. F. Westerman, indicted for assaulting John Graves. Compromised upon the party paying costs.

State *vs.* Wm. Johnson, colored, indicted for assaulting with intent to kill Wm. Armiger, by striking at him with an iron bar, alleged to have been committed on the 5th of January, 1861. Tried before the Court and held under *curia.*

State *vs.* George Matthews, indicted for assaulting George Scott. Compromised upon payment of costs.

It was officially announced that none of the removed criminal cases from Baltimore city or Howard county would be called for trial this term.

The Court did not charge the Grand Jury at length, as is his custom, in regard to groggeries, free negroes, etc., but merely gave them the chapters in the Code relating to the circulation of incendiary documents, as imposed upon him by law, and added that in case they at any time desired any information, the State's Attorney, Mr. Revell, would furnish them with it.

A. Lingan Jarrett, Esq., Comptroller of the Treasury, has appointed George W. Duvall, Esq., of this city, as his Chief Clerk, and John H. Stump, Esq., of Baltimore, Assistant Clerk in that office.

It is stated that the small-pox at the Naval Academy has somewhat abated.

Owing to the Potomac river being blockaded by batteries on the Virginia side by the Confederates, several schooners laden with oysters, produce, etc., from below, and consigned to parties in Washington, came into this port yesterday, and to-day transported their cargoes to Washington over the Annapolis and Elkridge railroad.

Yesterday Mr. James Logg, of this city, returned from Fortress Monroe, having in charge two slaves belonging to parties in this city and vicinity, they having been taken away by the troops composing a part of the naval expedition which left this port on yesterday a week.

The tobacco crop in Anne Arundel county this year is represented as an average one, and nearly if not all housed.

The government steamers Philadelphia and Powhatan are here coaling.

Translated for the Maryland News Sheet.

THE TRUE STATE OF FEELING IN EUROPE TOWARDS AMERICA.

CONSUL BOERNSTEIN'S LETTER.

The St. Louis *Anzeiger des Westens* has the following letter from Mr. Boernstein, who, it will be recollected, went to Bremen as United States Consul under the appointment of Mr. Lincoln:

* * * * * * * * * * * *

I have nothing to say at present about the internal condition of things in Europe; I intend, rather, to leave that entirely out of view, and to give you the picture, reflected on the European mirror, of the condition of American affairs. To see that picture as it is, you must not take newspapers for a mirror. One-half of them lie, and the other half are imposed upon. One must hear the people themselves—must catch the picture where it originates, and have the courage to transmit it at once, pure and unadulterated, whenever obtained from a pure and unadulterated source.

And now let me say to you, that you may light a thousand lamps, and yet, with the exception, perhaps, of Russia and the States of Barbary, nowhere will you find any upright and energetic sympathy for your cause—I mean sympathy becoming a grand cause, such as the French revolutions, the insurrections of the Poles, the struggles of the Hungarians, and the efforts of the Italians, met with. I mean sympathy showing that it arises from the depth of the soul; that it springs from a feeling of common interest in the struggles of humanity—sympathy worthy of great nations, of stupendous events. No notion—no trace of such sympathy. Not that there are, on the whole, more sympathizers with the South. No; but those who desire to see the South victorious, do so with an energy of speech and earnestness which are nowhere to be found among the true friends of the Union. The whole commercial, monied and industrial interests agree that there is nothing left for the Union, but its reconstruction on Southern principles, as if the North existed in imagination only! All who hold official positions, all who possess influence, all the rich, all who sell us their wares and corrupt our habits by pandering to luxurious tastes, they all desire victory to be with the South. Numerically, the representatives of this desire and opinion are in the minority; but their energy surpasses the entire sum of all sympathy which the North can command throughout Europe.

The small shop-keeper troubles himself very little about our affairs; America is too far away, and the friends and relations he has there he considers himself well rid of. He has liberal views, extending no farther, as in the past, than to the beer-house; he does not comprehend the magnitude of the object for which the United States are now contending: he was never educated for that.

Whether this class of people is for or against us, matters but little. Indeed, having the option, one might almost prefer to have them for enemies. But the higher class of citizens has nothing but ill-will for us. Those people have an inveterate hatred against all revolutions, and their perpetual defeats since 1848 are to them an incontestible proof that all future revolutions, too, will suffer the same fate. Now they see all the German revolutionists of the years 1830 and 1848 on the side of the Union. How, then, can they sympathize with a cause defended by a Carl Schurz and a Boernstein? The commercial men, also, the Unionists are revolutionists. They cannot sympathize with them! Moreover, so far we have always been defeated; and as defeat is the only convincing argument for these thick-skinned gentry, they may just as suddenly transfer their sympathy to us when we have once defeated the South and proved the reality of our power. The manufacturer points to his idle looms, the financier opens his iron strong-box and shows you whole bundles of American bonds that do not pay any interest, and the principal of which he looks upon as lost.

They all wish the South to get the better of us; they wish us a monarchy; and could they induce England and France to send an expedition, like that now fitting out against Mexico, to enforce the payment of their dues, they would most certainly do it; and should the scales turn a little more in favor of the South, our heavy indebtedness in Europe may serve the great maritime powers as a pretext to interfere. The younger generation does not even think of our troubles. They are perfectly absorbed by their professional studies, and so thoroughly trained to love, respect and submit to all that exists; so filled with contempt for every aspiration for the ideal; so totally estranged from every higher aim of life, so miserable and frivolous, that there are, as quite a number of their professors sorrowfully inform me, hardly five out of a thousand students who would not be ashamed to dedicate even one quarter of an hour per week to keep pace with the development of this gigantic American revolution.

The Radicals would heartily sympathize with us, if our struggle aimed at the right object. "Let Mr. Lincoln," says one wing of them, "declare 'Slavery is abolished,' and the whole European Radical propaganda will stand by your side." Prove your contest by one single proclamation to be for the same interest with the contests for liberty in Europe, and we will stand by you," says the other wing. And thus, piled with if's and but's to disgust, partly humbled too, by the knowledge that they are not entirely in the wrong, the American martyr turns away even from his Basle friends* to seek for consolation and honest sympathy only among those whose whole fortune is their true hearts, and whose whole energy consists in their bitter hatred of everything that has made them slaves of an iron necessity in the midst of the richest and most civilized countries of Europe. These are the poor, and those rare select intellects who neither by temporary losses of fortune, nor by the bitter defeat of their opinions during the last decennium, are shaken in their belief in humanity, its liberty and in civilization! These, and here and there, perhaps, an Imperialist member from the higher ranks of society, are the only true friends whom the Union can claim in Europe. Whosoever tells you of the sympathys of entire states, of whole ranks of society and classes of people and particularly of sympathy that is more than mere lip-words—HE LIES!!

I have endeavored in my conversations with prominent people to discuss the reasons for this indifference to our fate, and to satisfy myself whether it were not to be found in the great distance, and, in comparison to the rest of the world, in the numerically small proportion of the population of the United States. I have inquired of famous historians whether there had existed a similar indifference during the first American war of independence, and I was answered that then it was nearly as it is now; that only in France public opinion had energetically spoken out in favor of the colonies, whilst the rest of Europe had manifested but little interest in the colonies and in their struggle for existence.

I have formed my own views about all this, and have no doubt am on the right track. It is my opinion, then, that the reason why we meet with no sympathy in europe is to be found in the demoralization, in the dread of liberty, and in the intellectual poverty of the European people as well as in the nature of the contending parties in America.

* Basle friends: political refugees from the German revolution in 1848, now living in Switzerland.

EUROPE.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM RUSSIA.

From an Occasional Correspondent of the London Times.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 6, 1861.

Considering the reputation so long enjoyed by Russia, not merely as a conservative, but as a stationary Power, it is wonderful what changes have taken place here during the last four or five years. Every one knows that the serfs are being emancipated, but I do not think it has been sufficiently noticed that there has been a loosening of chains in connexion with all classes and all things. Doubtless, there are plenty of malcontents in the country, but under the old system of universal repression they would not have been able even to make known their existence. Also, it is certain that the government is in a somewhat difficult position, as every government must be when it undertakes to carry out reforms of the highest importance. Some are injured, or believe they are injured, by the new measures, while among those who are clearly benefited by them are always a certain number who are left unsatisfied, and cry out continually for "more." This cry has been raised rather loudly of late, by a portion of the Liberal party—loudly enough, at all events, to be heard, and the consequence has been a reaction in the policy of the government, with which, however, no one seems to connect the name of the Emperor in whom, individually, these very Liberals place their faith.

Alexander II. is still in the Crimea, and in the meanwhile a number of secretly printed journals are appearing in St. Petersburg, which, being illegal publications, are naturally objected to by the police. Some new regulations, too, have been introduced and some new appointments made at the Universities, which are not approved either by the students or by the professors. Then, several persons, chiefly writers, have lately been arrested at Moscow; but, what is far more extraordinary, these arrests, (or rather the mode of effecting them,) have been protested against, and the protesting parties not punished, as they assuredly would have been, and most severely, seven years ago. A short time since it was proposed in high official regions to suppress the excellent Sunday schools, in the establishment of which all the best men of Russia have taken part, and which are entirely supported by voluntary contributions. The Emperor would not hear of such a thing, but it was at last determined to appoint government inspectors to visit them; and the schools still exist and are doing an immense amount of good both directly and indirectly. Finally, I am told that the censorship is exercised more severely now than it was immediately after the first *ukase* on the subject of serf-emancipation was published. Nevertheless, new journals and reviews are being started from year to year; subjects are discussed in the newspapers which under the last reign would scarcely have been alluded to; several series of cheap popular books are being produced and meet with a ready sale, and as the result of this intercommunication of ideas, a clearly recognizable *public opinion* has been created. There have been forward and backward movements during the last few years, but on the whole there has been unmistakable progress (say in a spiral direction) towards a better state of things.

A correspondent, writing at the present moment from Russia, is of course expected to say something about the success or non-success of the measures taken for the emancipation of the serfs. But where is the information to come from? I read the other day in a North of England newspaper an account of the general condition of Russia, for which the writer said he had obtained materials during an hour's conversation with three passengers by one of the St. Petersburg steamers. A great deal that has been recently published about the serf question seems to me to be based on information obtained in a similar manner, and it is not in St. Petersburg, but on the confines of the great and small proprietors, that the effect of the new laws for the amelioration of the condition of the peasants must be studied.

AFTERNOON.

I had written thus far, intending to finish my letter in time for to-night's mail, when I learn, to my astonishment, that the University of St. Petersburg has been closed. Admiral Count Putiatin received the professors to-day for the first time since his appointment, and spoke to them of the necessity of suppressing a movement on the part of the students which the professors think ought to be, not suppressed, but directed. After a very unsatisfactory interview, the Minister of Instruction declared that the lectures must be discontinued, and for the present, and until an indefinite period, no more classes will be held at the chief educational establishment of Russia. This step is looked upon as the beginning of a great reaction, and has already caused immense excitement.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM LONDON.

The Washington *Republican*, of yesterday morning, publishes several interesting extracts from a private letter written by a gentleman in London to a gentleman in that city, from which we extract the following:

The news of the disaster at Lexington has just reached us. I will not stop to say what you know already—that it has deeply afflicted me. I send you the *Times*, *Chronicle* and *Telegraph*, with leaders on the subject, that will let you know what is thought of that defeat over here. But now, I must tell you what will be the effect of it. Unless the next few days bring over the news of a brilliant and decisive victory gained by the Federal Government over the Confederates, England will certainly at once try to raise the blockade of the Southern ports. I told you she was on the fence. You will see it announced in the *Times* of this day, which I send you, that Lord John Russell has said he "will consider of the propriety of sending out ships-of-war to raise the blockade." But do you know I think that is partly insincere? Ships-of-war have already left these ports, sailing westward under sealed orders. From all that I can gather between the half confidences of the press, and the cautious gossip of John Bull at his dinner table, I think that there is no doubt that the destination of those ships is to the Southern ports, where they will cruise to wait further orders, to be carried out to them by some fast sailing war steamer. What those "further orders" will be, you may easily imagine. I tell you, if we do not astonish England by such a decisive victory as shall entirely destroy the Confederate army now on the Potomac, we shall have her down upon us in aid of the South. I am breathing out all my soul in hoping, praying, longing for this victory.

In another letter, the same writer says:

The English Government don't like the letter of mediation sent by the Emperor of Russia to the President of the United States; which, as they so much desire the end of the war, seems a little inconsistent. But they are certainly jealous of the interference of Russia. Since that, Russia has sent a special envoy to France upon some errand of which this Government is very suspicious and profoundly ignorant. And now observe. You will remember that in the late Crimean war the people of the United States certainly sympathized with Russia, as a Christian nation should, for after all, Russia against Turkey was the Cross against the Crescent. You know also that the present Czar is one of the most enlightened and liberal-minded monarchs that ever sat upon the Russian throne. He has abolished serfdom in his own dominions. I think Russia bears a grudge against England, and would set her at variance with France if possible. And I have a hope and a presentiment that if England and France do help the rebels, and thus make a world's war of it, Russia will come to the aid of the Federal Government. There was more in that letter of mediation than met the eye, especially in that part of it which reminded the President that Russia and the United States were the two greatest powers of the Eastern and Western hemispheres. I hate monarchs, but my heart warms to the Czar. And yet I know that there is precious little magnanimity left in Europe, and whatever any nation may do for, or against the United States, will be done primarily for self-interest. We must not rely upon any help from any quarter—we must rely only upon God, our cause and ourselves.

THE TRIAL OF THE CONFEDERATE PRIVATEERS IN NEW YORK.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, under date of 28th instant, says:

There is scarcely room for a pin to stand in the U. S. Circuit Court room this afternoon, so eager is the desire of the public to hear the closing argument for the defence of the privateersmen, by Hon. James T. Brady. Previous to Mr. Brady, however, Mr. Duke, one of the associate counsel, reviewed the law of nations as applied to the distinctions between privateering and piracy. The prisoners, he contended, could not be convicted. The Confederate Government, under which these men acted, had been recognized as a belligerent by the most civilized nations of Europe. It would not do for this Government to put its head under its wing, like the ostrich, and suppose that other countries were not watching its actions and the course of events.

Mr. Sullivan followed on the same side. He appealed to the jury to meet the issue like men, no matter what pressure might be brought to bear upon them from political causes, and to do justice by discharging the prisoners. They must bear in mind that the Government of the Confederate States had the same right to issue letters of marque that our revolutionary forefathers had, and if these men were wrong, so were their predecessors.

Mr. Brady then took the floor and addressed the jury. He regretted that the trial had been called on at this juncture, when the public mind was so prone to excitement; yet the city of New York was showing by it that free speech and freedom of opinion were not yet extinct. He then went on at great length to review the causes of the war—which was not one for the abolition of slavery—and passed to a careful analysis of the testimony that had been submitted. He also referred to the law governing the case of the Joseph, recently tried in Philadelphia. In the course of his argument, the learned gentleman spoke very plainly in regard to Mr. Lincoln, and other members of the Government, so much so, that, at times, his friends were apprehensive he was making a special plea for Jeff. Davis, as well as his clients. Nevertheless, his eloquence frequently elicited bursts of applause from the audience, which the Court, however, promptly repressed. The argument will be continued till to-morrow.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal, Oct. 18.

Letter from Richmond.

RICHMOND, Oct. 17, 1861.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC FALLS BACK TO CENTREVILLE—ALL SORTS OF RUMORS—PROBABLE POINTS TO COVER THE MARCH OF A STRONG COLUMN INTO KENTUCKY—AN ARMSTRONG GUN IN RICHMOND—NEW ENFIELD RIFLES DITTO—POSTAGE STAMPS—SEQUESTRATION OF THE HIVES FAMILY PROPERTY IN ALBEMARLE.

The army of the Potomac has fallen back from Fairfax Court House, sure enough. The main body is now at Centreville. This is just what I gave you as news, yesterday, that such a movement had been ordered. They will fall back further yet. They will keep falling back. They will conjugate the compound verb, to fall back, in all its moods and tenses. Or, rather, I might say, in every mood except the potential. Nobody has the least idea of what it all means—that is, nobody about town. The President, who keeps his own counsels, and the bright-eyed little Secretary of War, who doesn't whisper a word of the business of his office even to the partridges he eats for dinner, may know, but all else are ignorant. That the army will retire as far as the old lines of their intrenchments at Manassas Junction, I have learned upon good authority.

Meanwhile the town is wild with rumors. The Yankees, we are told, are moving in a strong column under General Banks upon Harper's Ferry. There was a report to-day that they were landing at Urbanna, on the Rappahannock. Also, that another heavy attack was about to be attempted on the Evansport battery, and that an effort would be made to put troops ashore to take it in the rear. In addition to this, great activities are reported at Fortress Monroe. A large number of horses, and sixty or seventy rifled cannon have been received there within a few days. It is impossible to get at the truth of any one of these rumors. Probably there is just enough of foundation for them to justify us in believing that several feints will be made in the East, while a powerful army will be thrown into Kentucky. The great struggle will be in that State for the present. If I might venture to suggest the reason for the backward movement in Fairfax, I should say it was designed to release a considerable portion of Johnston's army for operation in another quarter, leaving Beauregard's command to defend the border against an advance of the Yankees, which it could successfully do, should the odds be ten to one in favor of the invaders.

One of the Armstrong steel guns brought over in the Bermuda passed through the city yesterday. It is a tremendous piece of ordnance, and excites great attention as it was drawn through the streets. Numbers of the new Enfield rifles with the sabre bayonet made their appearance this morning in the hands of soldiers to whom they had been distributed. It is a beautiful and very dangerous-looking weapon, which the Yankees may soon become better acquainted with, at the other end.

There has been a considerable run on the Post Office Department for stamps since the delivery of them commenced, and the supply has been exhausted for the time, but they will be abundant again in a few days. The stamp is really quite a good one, though somewhat defective in adhesive quality, and inconvenient in sheets, from not having been perforated with dividing lines for tearing them apart. This omission will create a demand for scissors, and there will probably be a rise in the latter article.

MARRIED.

On the 27th instant, by Rev. Dr. A. A. Reese, OLIVER P. MURRAY to Miss MARY E. CANNON, both of this city.

On the 24th instant, at the Parsonage, 174 Alesquith street, by Rev. W. R. Mills, ANDREW J. AWBREY to Miss MARY E. HULL, both of this city.

DIED.

On the 28th of October, GEO. W. DUWEES, son of J. C. and Eliza Ann Duwees, aged 11 years and 2 months.

His funeral will take place on this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 161 Harford avenue.

At the residence of her brother-in-law, Dr. Chas. Macgill, Jr., in Hagerstown, on Sunday, the 20th of October inst., Miss EUGENIE McSHERRY, daughter of the late John H. McSherry, Esq., of Shepherdstown, Va., in the 21st year of her age.

The circumstances by which the decease of this young lady was surrounded invest it with a peculiar as well as a melancholy interest. Possessing as she did, even in a degree of excellence, those beauties of character and of person which render woman the charm of society and cut off, as she was, in the very effulgence of youthful loveliness, her death would have been a sad one; but the dark cloud of war which overhangs our country shaded the death-bed of the deceased, and gave to it a sadness by which even death-beds are not often overcast. She came among us, the very centre of a circle of devoted friends and admirers, to enjoy the society of those near and dear to her, and to impart to their enjoyments by her varied accomplishments. Troublous times interposed a barrier in the way of her return to her home, and disappointments thus engendered sowed the seeds of death. Prostrated upon her bed for weeks, a victim of typhoid fever, even in the ravings of delirium her mind was filled with ideas of reunion with her surviving parent, separated from her by the Potomac and the stern realities of war, while the mother, almost as frantic, spent her days, from the rising to the setting of the sun, in vain efforts to join her doomed daughter. Through the courtesy of the commanding officer of the Advance Guard of the Upper Potomac, a "pass" was finally obtained, and Mrs. Sloandree rejoined her daughter on the night preceding the day of her death, and had the consolation of being recognized by and closing the eyes of the loved one. Through the courtesy of the same officer, and others who had become interested in her afflictions, the bereaved mother was enabled, on the following day, to return to her home, bearing with her all that remained of the child once so joyous, beautiful and happy. In a frail skiff, rowed by a single pair of hands, with but a single friend beside her fainting form, the mother passed over the stream, accompanied by her husband, his relatives and friends, as a Christian nation should, for after all, Russia against Turkey was the Cross against the Crescent. You know also that the present Czar is one of the most enlightened and liberal-minded monarchs that ever sat upon the Russian throne. He has abolished serfdom in his own dominions. I think Russia bears a grudge against England, and would set her at variance with France if possible. And I have a hope and a presentiment that if England and France do help the rebels, and thus make a world's war of it, Russia will come to the aid of the Federal Government. There was more in that letter of mediation than met the eye, especially in that part of it which reminded the President that Russia and the United States were the two greatest powers of the Eastern and Western hemispheres. I hate monarchs, but my heart warms to the Czar. And yet I know that there is precious little magnanimity left in Europe, and whatever any nation may do for, or against the United States, will be done primarily for self-interest. We must not rely upon any help from any quarter—we must rely only upon God, our cause and ourselves.

* Basle friends: political refugees from the German revolution in 1848, now living in Switzerland.

DIED.

On Monday morning, October 28th, ELIZA, consort of Peter Leary, in the 67th year of her age.

CIDER! CIDER!!

A choice lot, fresh and sweet, just from the Apple Press, for sale retail, by

W. H. McLEAN,
52 N. Charles street.

ISABELLA GRAPES.

200 lbs. of these delightful GRAPES from Juniata Vineyard.

Received and for sale by

☞ Choice 50c. Black Tea! W. H. McLEAN.
51 N. Charles street.

GEO. S. CLOGG

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

GEORGE S. CLOGG,
No. 161 Baltimore street.

c8-eo3m

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AND KEEP A FULL ASSORTMENT READY MADE

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205 *BALTIMORE STREET*,

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FALL AND WINTER

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Cartwright & Warner's celebrated English Merino

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Scotch Wool, Red and Shaker Flannel Goods of every size and quality.

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SAVE 20 PER CENT. by buying your Wood at office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,

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FISHING TACKLE.

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PARKER BROTHERS' LONDON CLUB SAUCE.—This celebrated Sauce is fast superseding all others. From the richness and delicacy of its flavor, it has attained a popularity almost as great in this country as in Europe. For sale by all first-class grocers and by their agents,

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SEWING MACHINES,

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SUCCESSOR TO DR. G. A. HARRIS,

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REDUCTION IN PRICE.

I am now receiving regularly my supplies of this celebrated COAL, and am enabled to offer it to consumers at very LOW PRICES. In view of the present unsettled state of affairs, and the possibility of shipments being cut off, I would recommend consumers of Coal to lay in their supplies at once.

As no Cumberland Coal is now coming to this market, I would recommend the use of my Coal as a substitute for steaming and other uses. I shall keep a large supply constantly on my wharf.

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For the quality of the Baltimore Company's Coal for steaming purposes, I respectfully refer to the following parties:

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" Murray & Hazlehurst, Vulcan Works;

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