The South.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, SEPT. 24

THE NEWS.

All doubt as to the result of the battle of Lexington is dissipated by the official despatch from General Prentiss, which we publish elsewhere, announcing the capitulation of Colonel Mulligan, after having sustained a loss of 37 killed and 140 wounded, the Confederate loss being estimated at 800. By this reverse the Federals lose 3,500 men, and a large amount of military stores, munitions of war, arms, &c., together with 3,000 mules, which had been collected at Lexington to be used, whenever a sufficient force could be congregated, to renew offensive operations in the southwestern part of the State. The worst feature of the disaster, however, is the loss of a valuable strategic point, commanding the navigation of the upper Missouri, which can now be made by the Confederates the basis of operations, either against Kansas, Jefferson city or the northwest. Its occupancy by the Southern troops moreover cuts off Gen's Lane and Pope from co-operation with the Federal forces in the Eastern part of the State, and renders their situation critical. The Confederates will probably next undertake expeditions against St. Joseph on the North-west and Jefferson city on the East. According to a St. Louis correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune*, the Federal forces in Missouri were distributed about as follows:—The main army under Gen. Hunter, was at Jefferson city. Gen. Lane was on the border of Kansas, South of the Missouri river, with some 4 to 5,000 troops, while Gen. Pope had command of a small army in the vicinity of St. Joseph, an important point on the Upper Missouri, on the confines of Kansas. The forces engaged at Blue Mills were a portion of his command. Gen. Fremont holds St. Louis, and directs military operations from that point. There are lso Federal troops in the vicinity of Rolla, Ironton and other points in South Eastern Missouri. On the side of the Confederates, Gen. Sterling Price, with 15,000 men, now occupies Lexington; Ben. McCullouch, with 18,000 men, is somewhere between Lexington and Jefferson city; Gen. Rains, with a considerable force, is observing Gen. Lane in the West, while Gen. Hardee, with a large army, is concentrated at Greenville, in the South Eastern part of the State. There are, besides, large parties of Secessionists, each several thousand strong, under Martin Green, Jeff. Thompson, and others, which seem to have a roving commission to go where they please.

From Kentucky we only hear "the dreadful sound of preparation" prior to the great struggle. We may, however, at any moment hear of important events.

VALUE OF THE INDEPENDENT PRESS.

Looking over a late number of the Manchester (England) *Guardian*, we find some severe comments upon the suppression by the United States Government of certain American newspapers, and the remark is made that hereafter no reliance can be placed upon the statements contained in the journals which are tolerated, for the reason that they will be necessarily one sided and partial. In this way the reputation of the American press will suffer incalculable injury, and their representation of the success of the Government army, even when correct, will be received with incredulity, and fail to produce any effect upon the European mind. The Administration, therefore, should see that it is not less its interest than its duty, to protect the independent press in the indulgence of fair and liberal criticism and the proper presentation of facts. The false bulletins which Napoleon issued during his retreat from Moscow, so far from benefitting his cause, did it immense damage, and when in his 29th bulletin he at last confessed the full extent of the disaster which had befallen the Grand Army, the revulsion in the public mind of Europe proved fatal to his after success. Confidence was gone, prestige lost and the allies of the conqueror of Europe d[illegible] him on every side. In this the Government m[illegible] read a lesson. The partisan press, will, during the present war conceal the truth, when reverses overtake the Federal army, and will magnify trifling successes into important victories, so that if they should have a really great triumph to record at any time, no one will accept the correctness of their statements. The independent journals, however, speaking with fearlessness and truth, carefully sifting out facts from the midst of mere fancies, guided in all their utterances by a just impartiality, will be received both at home and abroad as reliable mediums of intelligence, and their representations will have their full and due weight. If the Government, in the conflict now going on should achieve the successes it anticipates the non-partisan presses will give them in all fairness to the world. If, on the other hand, these expectations should be disappointed, the truth cannot be long concealed by any act of suppression, in this age of the world, and in this land of railroads, telegraphs and newspapers. Let the Government, therefore, see that the journals which disseminate facts and prune out exaggerations and false statements are not molested, and it will be none the worse off for so doing.

FACETIOUS.

The dignified *American* of this date—one of the "brightest luminaries" in the galaxy of truthful journals grows exceedingly facetious over the "Peace Party" being so "suddenly snuffed out" by "Federal authority." Hear the funny one:

"We hear but little of the so-called "Peace Party" in Maryland at present, its brightest luminaries having been suddenly snuffed out by the remorseless hands of Federal authority."

The "Peace Party" not being a "living creature," the facetious *American* need have no fears as to a suit for "libelling," for which they express such "abhorrence" in alluding to "one Patterson" who has been bold enough to enter suit against them in vindication of his character.

ARRIVALS FROM OLD POINT.

The steamer Louisiana, Capt. Pearson, arrived this morning from Fortress Monroe bringing as passengers, Commodore Stringham, of the U. S. N., Col. De Russy and Ross Winans, Esqs., of this city, who has been released from confinement by order of the Government. Everything was quiet at the Fortress when the steamer left.

Fatal Balloon Reconnoissance.

We learn by a passenger who came up in the train from Washington this morning that the balloon of Prof. Lowe, while making a reconnoissance over the Potomac last evening, was fired into by the Confederates and the top entirely shot away. The balloon was at an altitude of 2,000 feet, and of course descended to the ground with great violence. We did not learn who were its occupants at the time, or what was their fate.

We are daily under obligations to Henry Taylor, Sun Building, for late Philadelphia and New York papers.

The Baltimore Correspondent of the Tribune on Maryland Matters.

The Baltimore correspondent of the New York *Tribune* thus pays his respects to the independent press of this city, indulges in allusions to certain prominent citizens and makes some suggestions:—

The *Exchange* newspaper has been revived under the title of *The Maryland Times*, but its hostility to the Union cause is much abated. The trenchant and talented pens, that used to make *The Exchange* a second *Charleston Mercury*, are gone, and the parties now in charge content themselves with fighting the cause of Disunion by manipulating the news so as to give the victory always to the enemy. Small business that, but nevertheless big enough to keep the community in hot water. *The South* is out again also with its mischievous representations and falsities, but with none of its fierce invective. *The Republican* continues to snarl, but not savagely. *The Sun* keeps its pledge not to oppose the Government, with unusual fidelity, though now and then it displays the cloven foot in its selections and collocations. The town is relieved from the open and shameless preachers of treason, and this is a great point gained in the right direction.

No intercourse is suffered with the State prisoners at Fortress Monroe and Fort McHenry—not even are their families permitted to see them.

Great efforts are being made to get off Henry May, Ross Winans, Charles H. Pitts and Mayor Brown; and strange to say, they come from many who call themselves Union men—*but if they knew that their exertions were only serving to fix suspicion upon their loyalty, they would, perhaps, not be so officious.* If these parties are let off the Government may as well open the whole cage, for they are among the leading conspirators. After Mayor Brown announced, in his reply to Gen. Dix, that he should pay the defunct police the arrearages due them, unless ordered not to do so, he was sent for to come to the fort, and then and there expressly told not to do so, as the original order was intended to forbid any further payment whatever. And he was advised that another letter to this effect would be sent to him. What did Mayor Brown do but hasten to town and direct the payment of the arrearages that same day? His excuse was that the order did not reach him for some days thereafter; but this does not justify his haste in doing what he was told not to do. Mr. May, it is said, ate soup when he was in Richmond prepared by the hands of Jeff. Davis' wife. If so, it has proved to be a dear plate of soup to him, as many of his friends told him it would prove to be. As to Mr. Pitts, his speech in the House of Delegates at the last session was even more treasonable than anything Teackle Wallis uttered. Mr. Winans broke his parole by voting for the Wallis resolutions.

The prompt occupation of the peninsular counties between the Chesapeake and the Potomac by the Government troops, and of the Eastern shore counties, must eventuate in bringing back those regions to their sense and loyalty. At all events, the effort is worth making, and if it does not succeed it will then be for the Government to try what virtue there is *in bringing the act of confiscation to bear against the slaves of the resistants.* We have 95,000 free blacks in this State now, and the addition of a few thousand more to the number, even to the extinction of the institution, not only will do no harm in Maryland, *but a vast deal of good.* It will be removing one of the roots of the cancer from the body politic, that, perhaps, can never be eradicated in any other way. Public opinion in this State is rapidly converging to this point, and if the Government only knew to what extent the policy of Gen. Fremont is approved in this State and city, *Gen. McClellan would apply it at once to the rebels of Maryland.* Let that be done, and there would be no further need of the military occupation of our soil.

THE EXPEDITION FROM FORTRESS MONROE.—Letter writers at Fortress Monroe are much exercised by the extensive preparations making at that post for a descent on some important seaport on the Southern coast. A correspondent of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, under date 16th instant, write as follows:

There is great speculation as to the destination of the naval expeditions now preparing here. Where it will go no one knows in our fleet, except it may be our Commodore. But your correspondent will venture to suggest where it *should go*, and that is Savannah. There is an island called Tybee, situated at the entrance of the harbor, about five miles long and some two wide. It is about 18 miles from the city of Savannah, and commands the entrance to the harbor. It has on it a sand battery, not very extensively garrisoned or mounted with many guns. Getting possession of it, erecting such fortifications as could hastily be thrown up, and putting a sufficient force of troops on it, we could make this point a safe harbor for our coast fleet in any weather—a depot for coal and stores, and a place that could not be taken from us by the Confederates. Aside from the value of the place to us, as a Naval and Military Depot, the moral effect of the occupancy of the place would have a wonderful influence on the country in that vicinity and along the coast. I do not believe there is now within two hundred miles, or even more, 2,000 Confedrate troops, or that they could be got together there in a month. They would have to be brought from Richmond Manassas, or some point where they are at present. It would have the effect to divert their attention to home affairs, instead of talking about "on to the Capital!"

AN EARLY ADVANCE FROM THE POTOMAC PROBABLE.—While the policy of Gen. McClellan was very properly a defensive one till he had repaired the Bull Run disaster, and put his army in condition for operations in the open field, we cannot help believing that the time is not far distant in which he will resume the offensive. While he has been daily accumulating strength, the enemy has been constantly weakened, at least relatively, by his inability to carry on war upon any thing like the scale assumed by the United States. The defeat of the rebels will be in their commissariat, by which they can neither be properly paid, nor fed, nor clothed: their great army must, if General McClellan remains in his intrenchments, gradually fall to pieces and disappear. But we cannot afford to rest our cause entirely upon negative action. We have the disgrace of a defeat to efface, while we must make an adequate display of our power. The success of our army must not only be up to the nation's expectation, but to a nation's dignity, and to the magnitude of the crisis. Such, we are confident, is the feeling of the army at Washington, and of the Administration, and we consequently anticipate an early advance from the Potomac. Gen. McClellan has been successful in his efforts to create an army complete in any department, infantry, artillery, and cavalry. He has brought it to such a state of perfection, that he will not long hesitate to encounter the rebels on their own ground. We believe that many days will not elapse before we shall see a grand advance of all our forces, and if the rebels oppose, a great battle.—*N. Y. Times.*

WESTERN TROOPS ORDERED TO WASHINGTON.—A letter to the New York *Tribune*, dated St. Louis, Sept. 18th, says:—

In compliance with orders from Washington, several regiments from this department have been sent eastward within the last two days. To the well-known German commander of the Illinois 24th, Col. Fred. Hecker, Gen. Fremont conveyed the order in these characteristic terms: "Repair at once to——. Transportation is provided for you. My friend, I am sorry to part with you, but there are laurels growing on the banks of the Potomac." It is at least unfortunate, that when the Confederates are threatening our forces in this State and Kentucky, the Administration should see fit to order troops out of this department.—This is the third time that it has been done; and always during emergencies which seemed to render them peculiarly necessary here. Armies cannot be extemporized, and to draw forces from a commander, which he has labored unremittingly to organize and equip, just as they are ready for the field, cripples him fearfully and is like taking his heart's blood.

TERRIBLE AFFAIR AT PORT DEPOSIT.

It was reported in some of the papers yesterday that a terrible fight had occurred at Port Deposit, Maryland, on Saturday last, growing out of an attempt, on the part of Federal soldiers, to break up a Peace meeting, and that several prominent citizens had been killed. The *American*, of this morning, publishes the following letter, which we believe is as near the truth as can now be arrived at:

PORT DEPOSIT, Sept. 23, 1861.

I have the painful duty to inform you that we have had one of the most distressing occurrences here that ever happened in this town. The true details of the case cannot be had at present, as there are so many conflicting statements, but an examination will be had to-day before the civil authorities, when it is probable the facts will be developed.

The substance of the matter, however, is as follows:—It seems that Saturday last (21st instant) was the day for the primary meetings of the "Peace party," and supporters of that party rallied in their strength here, being the voting place for the Seventh Election District of Cecil. They assembled at the house of Mr. Robert Smith, and were progressing with their deliberations when some Federal soldiers, who were off on leave of absence, entered the hotel. A general fight immediately commenced, which raged with indiscriminate fury until Mr. Robert Stephenson, of this town, and Mr. Thomas Kelly, of this vicinity, were stretched in death on the floor, and Messrs. George Gorrel, Samuel Aikin, John W. McCullough and John Gillespie were badly wounded. Several of the soldiers were badly wounded, and two of them are reported this morning dead.

Mr. Stephenson was a man of about fifty-five years of age, and for many years a respectable citizen of our town. He was a man of ultra Southern views, and uncompromising in his sentiments, but he has been a good citizen and neighbor. He was cut frightfully over the left eye and stabbed in jugular vein, and fell dead. Thomas Kelly was a man of sixty-one years of age. He also was stabbed in the jugular vein, had his skull broken, and died immediately. The two soldiers who are reported dead were stabbed in the region of the liver. Several of them were also dreadfully cut about the head.

The soldiers were from Havre de Grace, on a frolic, as is supposed, and, it is said, took the liberty to interfere with the "Peace" meeting.—They deny this, however, and charge the assault on the "Peace" men. There were perhaps about eight or ten of the soldiers and about one hundred and twenty-five of the Peace men. There were no firearms used, but chairs, clubs and knives, stones, &c., were brought into full requisition. Capt. John W. Taylor summoned a squad of the Union Rifles, arrested the soldiers and marched them to the guard house, where they remained until the proper officers from below came up, with a company, and took them. The prisoners will be returned to-day to the civil authorities when the whole thing will be canvassed and made plain, as we hope.

A letter in the Philadelphia *Inquirer* goes a little more into details. The writer, after describing the fight, says:

Of the soldiers, there were several cut and badly beaten. Two of them were stabbed in the stomach; one a dreadful cut in the region of the liver; another near the groin, and one of them badly cut by a chair [as I hear] on the head. Several of them are more or less hurt. After the fight had continued about two minutes, during which time all the injury was done, the soldiers took to the street; after which a general volley of stones and brickbats were exchanged. Capt. John W. Taylor then summoned a squad of his company, "Union Rifles," and took the soldiers and placed them in the guard-house, where they remained until the officer of the day at Perryville arrived. I should have mentioned that the fight occurred between four and five o'clock in the evening. A strong force of soldiers came up, and the prisoners were given into their custody, after giving a guarantee for their return to the civil authorities to-day.

Mr. Stephenson has been a member of the Methodist Church for many years, during which time he led an exemplary life. He leaves a large and very interesting family. Mr. Thomas Kelly was a man of strong passions, though he had many good qualities. During his life he had seen some "rough times," but, alas! he has fought his last battle!

It may be proper to say that the soldiers engaged in this dreadful affair were absent from their quarters on leave. They were not armed, except with knives, and they were not seen on them in the street. They all appeared young, indeed some of them looked to be quite youths, perhaps not more than seventeen or eighteen. They are New York volunteers.

DISMISSAL OF NAVAL OFFICERS.—The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the New York *Times*, says:

The virtual dismissal of Commodore Stringham, Capts. Mercer, Nicholson, Hull and others, at a time when the Navy is about to enter on general active operations, and on the heels of the victory of Hatteras, in which all the above officers were conspicuous, creates not a little excitement here, particularly in the fleet. The cause for this sudden movement I have heard no one attempt to explain, except that the Department has resolved to place the Navy in the hands of young men. If this is the true explanation, we can already see how it, in some instances, cuts down the tallest and best, and elevates the shortest and poorest. Capt. Goldsborough, who will have command of the Atlantic blockading squadron, is a worthy and capable commander; and, though he has not hitherto been specially distinguished, will, no doubt, sustain himself well in that important position. With the younger officers of the Navy the sweeping process is quite popular, though the respect, not to say affection, entertained for the senior officers relieved, at the same time produces a general regret. Commodore Stringham must be now well on to sixty years of age, while Commodore Pendergrast is probably a few years his senior, and somewhat stricken with palsy. The retiring Captains, though well on in years, are, nevertheless, by no means past the period of their usefulness. The movement appears to be more or less experimental, for it remains to be seen how well qualified those will prove themselves who will succeed to active commands.

Military Movements in Calvert County.

A private letter from Calvert county, dated on the 20th instant, says:

Our county has been thrown into a panic by the arrival of some 1,200 Federal troops, composed of the First Massachusetts and Young's Cavalry. Their errand seemed to be chiefly to collect the arms in possession of certain volunteer companies here. In this they succeeded to a great extent. Most of the muskets and the secession flag were unearthed, having been very carefully buried; but, it seems, not beyond the reach of ramrods. Our prominent politicians were seized with the Bull Run fever, and fled at the approach of the troops, as though they thought themselves the sole object of pursuit. The troops left for Baltimore to-day.

Foreigners in the U. S. Service.

The New York *Herald* says that the following eminent foreigners have accepted commissions in the United States army:

Prince Salm-Salm, Prussia; Colonel Liebenhoff, Prussia; Lieutenant Oscar Brendeuer, Prussia; Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, England; Lieutenant-Col. Fitzroy de Courcy, England; Count de Paris, France; Duke de Chartres, France; Captain Vegesack, Sweden; Captain Holtman, Sweden; Major W. A. Kirk, Canada; Colonel R. A. Rankin, Canada.

Army Appointments.

A despatch from Washington says:

Commissions were to-day issued to the Count de Paris and the Duc de Chartres as aids to Gen. McClellan. They expressly stipulate that they will receive no compensation for their services.

THE VERY LATEST.

FROM NEW YORK.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* has the following:

Intelligent gentlemen, who came as passengers from California by the North Star to-day state that Jeff. Davis & Co. have a good many active agents at work, in the southern part of the State, with a view to ulterior designs at war with the peace of the State and the maintenance of the authority of the United States Government. They likewise have their emissaries in San Francisco, but the recent overwhelming expression of public sentiment in favor of the Union, by the people at the polls, it is believed would compel them to seek a more congenial field.

The Mayor this afternoon issued a proclamation calling upon the people to observe the approaching Fast Day, as recommended by President of the United States and the Governor.

For the past two days the Surveyor has had a steamer cruising in the Sound awaiting the arrival of the Great Eastern, for the purpose of taking into custody several suspicious persons who were understood to have been on board, and for whom quarters had been provided in the Government Boarding-house, Fort Lafayette, but as the Persia brought the intelligence that the Great Eastern had put back, the Surveyor's vessel returned to the city this afternoon, much to the disappointment of detectives, newspaper reporters, etc.

Seventy-five more of the Fire Zouaves have been arrested and sent to Bedloe's Island. More than a hundred others have voluntarily reported themselves to the officers here, and will leave for Fortress Monroe to-morrow. It is not probable that the arrested men will be sent forward till Wednesday.

Another attempt was made last night to throw the Albany down train on the Hudson River Railroad off the track, by placing a number of stones on the rails, in the neighborhood of 10th street. But, happily, the fiendish attempt was unsuccessful, owing to the discovery and removal of the obstructions.

The number of deaths in this city was last week was 374.

The examination of George H. Lenas, the alleged captain of the slaver Falmouth, was resumed to-day before U. S. Commissioner Osborne. The mate of the vessel, who is the principal witness, gave the facts of the arrival of the Falmouth on the coast of Africa, and her reception of a cargo of negroes for conveyance to Cuba. The case stands adjourned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

We find the following items in the Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia papers:

This morning, the Confederates assembled several hundred cavalry on the side of the hill, where they spent a considerable portion of the time in drilling. Reliable reports substantiate the fact that the Confederates have moved up large forces in the direction of Munson's Hill, within the past two days.

Considerable excitement was produced in Washington this evening, by the burning of a house near Munson's Hill. The light was plainly seen from the streets, and numbers of persons viewed the burning from elevated points around the city.

The President has received despatches this evening confirming the surrender of Colonel Mulligan, with a loss of three thousand men taken prisoners.

The Confederate pickets have been largely increased within a few days past along the lines near Great Falls.

Considerable force is now engaged on new earthworks on the side of the hill towards Bailey's Cross Roads, half a mile distant, still held by our pickets.

It is rumored that Gen. Baker is to be ordered to the West, to take command there.

The following named Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers have been appointed: John B. S. Todd, of Dacotah Territory, late Captain in the Sixth Infantry.

Major and Quartermaster Van Vleit, U. S. A., to be assigned duty as Chief of the Quartermaster's Department of the Army of the Potomac.

Major Barnard, of the U. S. Engineers, to be assigned duty as a Chief of Engineers of the Army of the Potomac.

John Newton and Winfield S. Hancock, are also to be Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

DARNESTOWN, Sept. 23.—A tragical occurrence transpired near this village yesterday, in the Pennsylvania Forty-sixth Regiment, Col. Knipe, on their way to join Gen. Banks' column. In the regiment is a company composed principally of Irishmen, who have given the commander much trouble. When near Muddy Run, two of the men got engaged in a fight, and one of them named Lanahan, of Co. I, a very bad character, was by order of Maj Arnold C. Lewis, tied to the rear of a baggage wagon.

After proceeding about a mile, it was reported to Major Lewis that Lanahan was at large with a loaded gun in his hands. The Major, accompanied by Assistant Surgeon W. Chas. Rogers, rode towards Lanahan and ordered him to give up the gun. Lanahan refused, and while the Major was in the act of getting off his horse to enforce his order, Lanahan retreated a few steps, took deliberate aim, and shot the Major in the back with a ball and three buckshot.

The latter fell and expired in three minutes without uttering a word. Lanahan was secured, and the body of the unfortunate officer was placed in a wagon and guarded to the camp. Lanahan is now in the hands of the Provost Marshal, and will be tried by a drumhead court, probably to-day. The murderer is a resident of Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Major Lewis was thirty-two years of age, was married about a year ago, and leaves a wife but no children. He served in the Mexican war, and on the breaking out of the present rebellion was editing the Catasauqua (Lehigh county) Herald, which occupation he resigned to enter the army.

Yesterday morning Colonel Le Due, of the New York Thirty-fourth keeping guard on the Potomac, discovered a body of Confederate cavalry on the opposite side, partially concealed by trees and ravines. From various movements it was supposed that they were in considerable force, and that they meditated constructing some offensive works there. About noon he commenced throwing shells from a point too far distant to produce much effect. Changing the position, he threw several shells into their midst, scattering them. This occurred at the mouth of the Seneca river.

During the shelling to-day one of the Confederates, by the aid of glasses, was discovered to have on a uniform of the Thirty-fourth, belonging it is supposed, to one of the killed or captured men who ventured across the river last week.

Continued ill-health has compelled Colonel Seward, of the New York Nineteenth, to resign, and he leaves for his home to-day.

Winter blankets and new tents are being issued to several of the regiments in view of the approaching cold weather. Saturday night was very cold, and the farmers predict early frost in this region.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The town of Portsmouth, where the Federal Expedition against Ocracoke Inlet stopped, is not on the main land, but upon an island a mile and a half from Beacon Island. It formerly contained 500 inhabitants, but when the Federalists landed, less than one hundred remained, the rest having fled. A writer accompanying the expedition, says in a letter to a Northern paper:

Beaufort has been cased outside with railroad iron, so as to render it impregnable; ten thousand troops have been quartered in and around it, and it is said to be now one of the strongest forts in the Southern part of the United States. To-night another expedition is to start for Oregon Inlet and Roanoke Island, where there are batteries. It is about twenty miles above Hatteras, and is the key to Norfolk.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Arrest of Baltimoreans in Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of this morning, says:

Marshal Milward has arrested James Haig, of Baltimore, E. Wyatt, clerk, in an iron-store on Water street, and Wm. Gilchrist, dealer in cutlery, on Commerce street, for suspected furnishing aid to the rebels. Haig, who has been some time suspected, was induced to come to Philadelphia by a police agent acting as a confederate of the rebels and in want of supplies. Haig introduced the supposed rebel sympathizers to Wyatt and Gilchrist. At Gilchrist's establishment about $1,500 worth of percussion caps and cannon primers were seized, and it was ascertained that a week or two ago a quantity had been sent to Baltimore.

Wyatt's trunk was taken in charge. It contained a large number of letters. A pair of epaulets, belonging to Capt. Richardson, now a Colonel in the Confederate army, was also found in his room. In Wyatt's trunk was found a photographic group of pictures, Wyatt occupying a central position, and surrounded with the likenesses, according to a statement of a gentleman who said he saw the parties, of Col. Richardson, previously named; John D. Cullen, Captain in the Confederate army; C. D. Finley, Lieutenant in the same; and C. D. Blodgett, Mayor of Savannah. The prisoners have been sent to Fort Lafayette.

Operations at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of to-day says:

The force of workmen at the Navy Yard was increased yesterday, by the addition of seventy ship carpenters and forty laborers. The Harriet Lane is receiving her stores preparatory for another cruise. She is said to be much more formidable than heretofore. The Government has purchased a number of Holmes' patent metalic lifeboats, and they have been received at the Yard.

FROM MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23d.—It is supposed that as Lexington has been surrendered, Gen. Price will move down the river, and, unless checked or defeated, attack Boonville and then Jefferson city.

The reported fight between the Confederates and Gen. Lane's brigade, near Blue Mills, (telegraphed from Chicago,) is doubted here. Gen. Lane being some distance East of that point, at last accounts, marching on Lexington. The accounts of the battle at Blue Mills forwarded from this city last night, were derived from official despatches written on the spot, and therefore can be relied on. Col. Smith's command was to retreat from Blue Mills to St. Joseph on the day after the battle.

Post Office Order.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The following important orders have been issued from the Post Office Department:

Ordered—1st. That no newspaper or other printed matter be admitted into the letter pouches destined for the Pacific coast, letters exclusively being placed therein.

2d. That separate bags be appropriated exclusively to newspapers destined to the Pacific coast excluding all other printed matter.

3d. That such letter pouches and newspaper bags be forwarded to California as usual by the overland route.

4th. All other printed matter of every kind destined to the Pacific coast must be sent in bags to the New York office, there to be delivered to the agents of the overland mail company.

5th. Postmasters are requested to comply carefully with these orders, until further notice. Any neglect therein to be immediately reported to the appointment office.

By order of the Postmaster-General,
[Signed] JOHN A. KASSON,
First Assistant Postmaster-General.

The Surrender of Col. Mulligan.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 23.—Before Colonel Mulligan surrendered he sent two hundred of his men across the river to Brookville, en route for Quincy, Illinois.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Col. Mulligan has been released on his parole, and will arrive here this evening. Two thousand of his command were also released on parole, and will arrive at Quincy on Tuesday. His whole force was only thirty-five hundred, including the Home Guards, who are accused of cowardice. The flag was hauled down by the Home Guards, but Col. Mulligan refused to surrender his sword, and it was taken from him by force.

A Quincy despatch says that Mulligan and the commissioned officers are held prisoners by the Confederates.

Honorable Discharge.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 23.—The *Gazette* contains the following statement regarding a gentleman well known in Philadelphia some years since as editor of a Swedenborgian periodical:

"U. S. Commissioner Holliday has given a decision in the case of Rev. Labin Hough, charged with treason, ordering the defendant's release. This opinion will not surprise those who witnessed the trial, as the prosecution entirely failed to make out a case against the accused; the only evidence against him being the fact that he was in correspondence with Hon. Mr. Vallandigham. Any one less disposed than Mr. Holliday to do his duty to the Government, would probably have ordered Mr. Hough's release on the spot."

Accident on the Baltimore Railroad.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 23.—An accident occurred on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, near Claymont, Del., this morning, which detained the express train. A team was crossing the road and stopped directly upon the track. The man in charge disengaged the horses and attempted to give a signal to the engineer, but failed to do so in season. One passenger, who was on the baggage car, had his leg fractured. The engine, baggage car and mail car ran off the track, but the passenger cars were not injured.

Latest from Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 23.—Col. De Russy leaves Old Point to-day, to assume forthwith command of the Engineer Department in California. He has long been in charge of that Department at Old Point. He is succeeded by Capt Steuart, a most efficient officer.

For three days in succession, a flag of truce has gone to Norfolk for the accommodation of a few ladies—meanwhile two have arrived here from Norfolk on a similar errand. The feeling here is entirely against these frequent communications.

Arrival of European Steamers.

FASTNET POINT, Sept. 24.—The steamer Java passed here early this morning.

SANDY HOOK, Sept. 24.—The steamer City of New York, from Liverpool on the 11th inst., has arrived.

The advices by both steamers have been anticipated.

Murder of a Pennsylvania Colonel.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Sept 23.—Yesterday, Col. A. C. Lewis, of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, was shot dead by a private, named Lanahan. The act was a wilful murder.

Official Order from Gen. Fremont.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 22.—All the officers of Gen. Fremont's staff were ordered to-day to report themselves at headquarters forthwith.

Arms for Missouri.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Three thousand muskets and four thousand equipments will be shipped to Missouri to-morrow, by the most expeditious route.

DIED.

On the 23d instant, DANIEL McCADDIN, in the 49th year of his age.

On the 23d instant, MRS CORDELIA STANDIFORD, in her 28th year.

On the 23d instant, MRS ANNA E. CHANDLER, in the 23d year of her age.

On the 23d instant, CHARLES F. JACKSON, in the 23d year of his age.

MARYLAND INSTITUTE EXHIBITION.—The 16th ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE will open for the reception of goods on the 7th day of October next, and to visitors on the evening of the 7th of October ensuing, and continue open four weeks.

There will be some new features in the Exhibition this year, that will continue the interest and attractions of former Exhibitions.

Mechanics, Manufacturers and others are most respectfully invited to make an early application for space to J. S. BELBY, Actuary, at the Institute, who will furnish circulars and all necessary information, or to

E. WHITMAN,
Chairman of Committee.

sep 21

SECOND EDITION.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

We have received a copy of the Richmond *Whig* of the 21st inst., from which we copy the following telegraphic despatches from the South:—

A Battle in Kentucky Imminent.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 19, 1861.

A special despatch to the *Picayune* of this city dated Memphis the 18th inst., is as follows:—

The Tennesseans have possession of Elizabethtown, forty-three miles south-by-west of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, with a large amount of rolling stock. Eleven companies rallied around our banner at that place. Gen. Rousseau's ragamuffins left Louisville on the 18th, to meet our forces. Both parties are endeavoring to obtain Muldraugh's Hill, which is regarded as a very strong position. A lively time was anticipated within twenty-four hours.

MEMPHIS, via MOBILE, Sept. 20, 1861.

The Confederates are doubtless occupying Muldrough's Hill, in Kentucky, to day. General Rousseau is opposing them, and a battle is expected soon. A large force of Tennesseans reached Bowling Green yesterday.

General A. S. Johnston has arrived in Columbus. It is reported that 7,000 federals had landed nine miles above Columbus, with the intention of an attack.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 20.—A sailor captured by the Federal steamer Massachusetts, and subsequently set adrift in a leaky boat, on account of refusing to take the Lincoln oath, was picked up and arrived here. He reports that the Federals have nine batteries on Chandler Island, and are expecting lumber to build houses and hospitals. Twelve thousand men are to be placed on that island and in the neighborhood. They also intended to fortify Ship Island, and prevent all communication between Mobile and New Orleans.

The sailor said that the enemy received daily the New Orleans papers, and were fully posted in regard to current events.

Communication Cut off.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 20.—A despatch to the Montgomery *Mail* says water communication between Mobile and New Orleans has been cut off again by Lincoln's blockade, in consequence of the removal of the troops from Ship Island.

[We add that the Hessians destroyed a portion of the telegraph line about midway between New Orleans and Mobile; but the line was repaired on to-day (Friday) and was in working order last evening.]

From Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 20.—Everything is quiet here. No officer has been appointed here under the Sequestration act. It should be attended to without delay. Many efforts will doubtless be made to evade the law, and the sooner the law is enforced the better for the Confederacy.

Movements of the Confederates in Kentucky.

CAIRO, Sept. 23.—The pickets of the Iowa 7th, at Eliott's Mills, Ky., eight miles above Columbus, were approached on Sunday evening by a body of Confederate infantry numbering fifty or sixty. The Iowa boys fired upon them, bringing down three or four. They returned the fire without doing any damage.

Another skirmish with the Confederates took place near Hunter, Mo., 4 miles below Norfolk, last evening. Three of our men and horses are missing. The enemy's loss is not ascertained.

Reports from below say that the Confederates at Columbus are crossing at Belmont; also that they are in possession of Blandensville, Ky., 18 miles southeast of this place.

Gen. Buckner, the Confederate commander, is stated to have taken possession of Owensborough, Ky., on the Ohio river, seventy miles above Paducah.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

TUESDAY, September 24, 1861.

$1,600	Baltimore City 6's, '75		81½
200	do.	'75	81½
200	do.	'75	81⅛
2,500	do.	'75	81
200	do.	'75	80½
1,000	Balt. & Ohio Railroad bonds, '75		70
4 shares	Citizens' Bank		6¾
20	do. Mechanics' Bank		13
12	do. Western Bank		14
25 shs	Gardner Hill Mining Co.		60

Prices and Sales of Stocks in New York.

First Board, September 24.

Virginia 6's	51½ sales	N. Carolina 6's	61 sales
Missouri 6's	43½ do	Cleveland & Tol.	— do
Canton Co.	— do	Mich. South. RR.	— do
Erie Railroad	25¾ do	Mich. So. Guar.	— do
N. Y. Central	75¾ do	Tennessee bonds	43¾ do
Reading	35 do	Treasury 6 pr ct 2 yr	98½

Market steady.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 24.

COFFEE.—Sales 50 bags strictly prime Rio Coffee at 15½ cts.

FLOUR—Is unchanged. No sales.

GRAIN.—Some 8,000 bushels Wheat were offered on 'Change this morning, and prices were firm at yesterday's range, viz: 100@110 cts. for common to fair reds; 115@120 cts. for good to prime do.; 120@125 cts. for medium to fair whites; 130@140 cts. for good to prime do., and 145@150 cts. for choice Family Flour samples do. The offerings of Corn were merely nominal, but white advanced to 60@65 cts. for fair to prime, and yellow to 54@58 cts. per bushel for do. Only 1,000 bushels Oats offered, and Maryland sold at 32@36 cts. for fair to prime, and 37@38 cts. for choice do.

PROVISIONS.—There is an improved feeling generally in this article, with some sales to the General Government, the particulars of which, however, have not transpired. Pork $14.50 for Mess, and $10.50 for Prime and Rump. Bulk Meat firmer. Sales of 30 hhds. Shoulders at 5 cts. ⅌ lb., an advance. We quote Sides at 5¾@6 cts.; and Hams at 5½@5¾ cts. ⅌ lb. Bacon is in steady and fair demand in jobbing lots, at 5¾@6 cts.; 6½@7 cts. for Shoulders and Sides, and 6@11 cts. for Hams. Lard is quiet at 5¾@9 cts. for Western; 8½@8½c. for City, and 11@11½ cts. for refined.

WHISKEY.—Sales of 100 brls. at 19¼ cts. for City, and 20 cts. for Ohio.

The following are the official tables of the trade of the port of New York for the week and since January 1:

IMPORTS

	1860	1861
Dry Goods	$ 1,982,332	$ 803,501
Gen'l Merchandise	1,920,773	1,371,289
Total for the week	$ 3,903,105	$2,224,710
Previously reported	174,140,316	94,849,079
Since January 1	$177,343,622	97,073,789

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE AND MERCHANDISE.

Total for the week	$ 2,151,258	$1,998,336
Previously reported	62,640,376	88,720,829
Since January 1	64,791,634	90,719,335

EXPORTS OF SPECIE.

For the week	$ 475,000	None
Previously reported	34,469,652	3,231,719
Since January 1	34,944,652	3,231,719

BANK STATEMENTS.

The following is the weekly statement of the New York Banks, as compared with that of the previous week:

	Sept. 14	Sept. 21	
Loans	$158,565,621	$159,122,258	Inc. $4,573,366
Specie	37,529,412	36,805,