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In the City, single copy, Two Cents; served by Carriers for Twelve Cents per week, payable to the carriers.

Out of the City, single copy, Three Cents, one month, Fifty Cents; two months, One Dollar; four months, Two Dollars; six months, Three Dollars; one year, Six Dollars, payable invariably in advance.

Orders for the paper, with the money, will be received at the office of Publication, No. 122 W. Baltimore street, up stairs.

A liberal deduction to Agents and Newsmen.

Papers to be left with Messrs. Tyler & Co., 17 North street, (rear,) where Newsboys will be supplied.

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The South.

ENOCH PRATT FREE LIBRARY BALTO.

VOL. I.—NO. 13. BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1861.

J. M. MILLS &

WAR MOVEMENTS.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 2.—A body of Federal troops, under Lieutenant-Colonel Bugart, attacked a camp of Confederates at Chapmansville, Logan county, Va., near the Kentucky line, routing them, killing sixty and taking seventy prisoners. The same body of Confederates were afterwards intercepted in their retreat by Col. Hyatt, who killed forty and made a large number prisoners.

Reports from Charleston, Kanawha county, Va., say that a battle was going on between Gen. Cox and the Confederates under Wise and Floyd, at Sewell's Mountain.

From Cheat Mountain:

CHEAT MOUNTAIN, VA., Oct. 1.—On the 27th of September an armed reconnoissance was made in front of Elkwater by the 6th Ohio (Guthrie Greys) and thirteen regiments, and a detachment of Loomis' Battery, under command of Col. Sullivan. They proceeded about fifteen miles, when they came upon the enemy's pickets, consisting of two companies, who immediately fled, and were fired upon by our troops, killing fifteen of them. They also surprised another picket of about twelve or fifteen men and killed two.

A severe storm prevented the entire success of the expedition. The Confederate camp was discovered, as also the position.

Our troops burned Marshall's store and a small grist mill on their return.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 21st ultimo, has the following from Western Virginia, which, although not as late as by way of Cincinnati, is interesting, coming as it does from a Southern source:

The strength of the enemy in Western Virginia is believed to be between forty and fifty thousand. There are four under Gen. Reynolds, in and about Randolph county, about twenty-five thousand General Cox had between six and seven thousand in the Kanawha Valley, and General Rosecrans is said to have fifteen thousand—some say eleven to twelve thousand. Thus, there are certainly not less than forty, and there may be nearly fifty thousand of the enemy's forces operating in Western Virginia.

Generals Lee and Loring have a superior force to cope with, and Generals Floyd and Wise are laboring under the disadvantage of a considerable disparity of numbers. We understand that several regiments have been ordered from Lynchburg to reinforce our army beyond Lewisburg; and that still farther forces will be sent forward to this same destination very promptly.

The news brought down by the Central train yesterday was that Gen. Lee had again fallen back upon his former position, his forward movement having been desisted from for some strategic reason not transpired.

The armies of Generals Floyd and Wise have changed their position from Sewell's Mountain to Meadow Bluff, which is on this side of the Sewell, but further to the West, in the direction of Sumnerville. The position they now occupy is upon what is called the Wilderness road, leading into Nicholas county from Sumnerville, along which Rosecrans is approaching, with part of his regiments. It is with a view to meet him that Generals Floyd and Wise have taken the Wilderness road to Meadow Bluff. The movement of General Rosecrans can be anticipated, we may expect to hear of an attack upon that direction in a few days.

The affairs in Western Virginia, after the battle at Carnifex Ferry, the *Dispatch* says:

[illegible] Rosecrans has crossed the Gauley with nine regiments, leaving behind him, while four more thousand are marching by the Meadow Bluff, to enter the turnpike between the Sewell Mountain and Lewisburg. Cox has five thousand five hundred; in all twenty thousand five hundred men against a little more than five thousand!

The *Dispatch* thus describes the Federal fort on Cheat Mountain:

The fort on Cheat Mountain is said to be a defense almost impregnable. Some of our men, Col. Rust himself among them, have approached it so nearly as to look over into it and see all that was going on in it, and also the exact nature of the fortification. It is built on the summit of Cheat Mountain, in Randolph county, just where the road crosses upon a hill which has no level land upon its top, but suddenly descends on both sides. The forest along the road at this point, as for many miles of the adjacent country, consists of the white pine, which are tall and stand close together, while the undergrowth is almost wholly mountain laurel, so dense and interlocked as to be almost impenetrable. Here the enemy cleared several acres on each side of the road.

On the outer boundary they placed the tall pines they had cut down, partially trimmed and skinned, with their tops outward; presenting to any one approaching a mass of sharp points raised to a considerable height and strongly interlocked.—Inside of this they built a wall of logs and cut a deep ditch. In the road they built up, in line with the fortification, breastworks of great strength, and mounted them with pivot guns, while in the centre they erected a block-house, pierced and armed also with cannon. On the east side from the fort to Cheat river, one mile and a quarter distance on both sides, and this can be all the way swept by the cannon. The same is the case on the road westwardly for some distance.

Recurring to the remarkable fort on Cheat Mountain, while it is creditable to the ingenuity of the enemy, it induces a very earnest regret that we ourselves had not held that position when we had it. But if it cannot be taken of course it can and will be turned. General Lee has, indeed, already turned it; but he had still some hope of taking it, which we suppose this expedition will induce him to abandon. It is defended by 1,200 men, who are good with their protection against probably as many thousand. But if our force march on beyond it, the position is useless to the enemy, and will have to be abandoned.

FROM MISSOURI.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* represents the Union prospects in Missouri to be very gloomy. He says:

I am permitted to give you the substance of despatches received from General Fremont by special messengers and otherwise. It has been justly said that he who croaks now is half a traitor; but the state of affairs in Missouri cannot be blinked. The Union cause in that State is in the most desperate position, and is in danger of being completely overthrown.

Gen. Fremont has a force less numerous than that which the Confederates have gathered against him. With this he has to hold six important points: St. Louis, Cairo, Paducah, Bird's Point, Pilot's Knob and Jefferson City, and seventeen hundred miles of railway to protect.

He is consequently able to put in the field not more than half as many men as the Confederates. He has been unable to concentrate more than twenty thousand troops at Jefferson City, while the united forces of Price, McCulloch and Hardee will number at least sixty thousand. And besides Gen. Pillow is within a hundred miles of St. Louis with twenty thousand men. In the aggregate, the Confederate force in Missouri is nearly one hundred thousand men, while Fremont's whole force is not more than fifty or sixty thousand men, nearly half of whom are necessary to hold the points named above, and to protect the extended lines of railway necessary to his communications, leaving but thirty thousand at most with whom to take the field. Illinois and Iowa are thoroughly alarmed at the prospect, and the withdrawal of troops to the East calls out the most earnest protestation.

General Fremont is not well provided with munitions of war, a regiment of cavalry at Jefferson City is entirely without saddles. The 25,000 stand of arms which he contracted for before he left Europe, have nearly all been sent to the army of the Potomac, so that, great as is the deficiency in men, there is a greater deficiency in arms.

General Fremont makes an earnest appeal for assistance. It is suggested, whether by Fremont, or otherwise, I cannot learn, that the militia of Illinois and Iowa be called out to hold the more important points, and protect the railway lines, in order to enable him to concentrate the whole regular and volunteer force in his department in one effort to destroy the army of Price.

Fremont's whole force at Jefferson City fully understand the desperate nature of their position.

FROM KENTUCKY.

FRANKFORT, October 2.—The Senate resolution offered by Mr. Whitaker yesterday, requesting Governor Magoffin to resign, was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The House adopted resolutions instructing Messrs. Breckinridge and Powell to resign by a vote of 55 to 21.

Nathan Gaither, Jr., has been confirmed as Secretary of State, vice Mr. Monroe, who has gone South.

Both Houses passed the $2,000,000 loan.

LOUISVILLE, October 2.—The city is quiet, but conflicting rumors prevail regarding the intended military movements in Kentucky, but nothing sufficiently definite or authentic to communicate.

Southern Items.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 2.—The Nashville *Union and American* contains Gen. Johnston's proclamation to the people of Kentucky. It is similar in tone to that of Gen. Buckner.

The same paper says: "We are informed that a large number of Kentuckians are flocking to Buckner's standard," and requests ample provision to be made for those who are destitute of arms, &c.

It says Major Penton, from Louisville, has secured six locomotives and a large number of cars for the Confederates.

Gov. Harris has called for 30,000 additional volunteers, in accordance with Gen. Johnston's requisition.

The New Orleans *Crescent* says there has been a wonderful influx of Tennesseeans into New Orleans since the passage of the sequestration act, but somehow they left their families in the Northern States.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—It is probable that a new Military Department will be made in the West, and the command devolved on General Sherman, in order to relieve General Anderson of a part of the physical labor of his present position.

The excess of expenditures over the Post Office Department receipts for the fourth quarter of the year 1860 was nearly $2,000,000, while the excess for the first quarter of the present year was $803,000 the receipts being nearly $2,197,000. The receipts in the latter quarter exceeded those of the former by over $50,000.

From Gen. Banks' Column

HARPERSTOWN, Oct. 1.—The attack upon our encampment at the Great Falls on Monday morning was by six regiments of Confederate infantry, a [illegible] cavalry, and a battalion of artillery, all [illegible] forty or fifty [illegible] considerable damage to the houses, hurting slightly but one person, inclusive of another who was hit in the shoulder by a Confederate picket at an earlier hour. The guns used by the Confederates were seven in number, six and twelve-pounders, the latter being rifled, and throwing projectiles of the Sawyer pattern.

At the commencement of the cannonading, Lieut. Colonel Suiter and the Adjutant of the Thirty-fourth New York rode to the Falls, ten miles distant, and found the regiment on guard there widely scattered, they having no artillery to respond with. While Col. Suiter was conversing with the Adjutant a six-pound ball from the enemy's battery passed between them into a sand bank, from whence it was taken. The ball was of a fine finish, showing that the Confederates are not deficient in the manufacture of their projectiles.

A Union battery subsequently arrived at the Falls, and threw several shells into the supposed position of the enemy, but obtained no response. The Confederates exposed seven guns in their attack.

About 5 o'clock the same force encamped about two miles from the river, opposite the mouth of Muddy Branch, where a Massachusetts regiment is stationed. Here they remained all night, but did not compliment us by any demonstration. Early this morning they again moved forward. They are probably destined to Leesburg or the Point of Rocks.

The river is too high at present to admit of crossing at any of the fords.

The New York Thirty-fourth still continue to guard nine miles of the river line, which arduous duty they have been performing for nearly three months.

ARMY AND NAVY.—The New York papers say:—The Texan soldiers on Governor's Island were paraded a few days ago for the purpose of having guns issued to them. They have been unarmed since their surrender in Texas, but only thirty out of the whole number consented to receive arms.

Subsequently they were again paraded and addressed by their officer, who explained that although they were asked to take arms, it was not intended that they should be required to do anything in violation of the oath forced upon them in Texas. After this assurance all the men, with the exception of two or three, took the arms offered them, and are now doing regular guard duty on the Island. Hitherto they have had no duty at all to attend to beyond the necessary camp policing. The men generally are dissatisfied at not receiving their discharge, which they expected would be granted to them on their arrival at Fort Hamilton.

Five of the Fort Hatteras prisoners confined in Castle William have died and been buried on the Island.

The steamship Roanoke, lately of the New York and Virginia Line, has been chartered by government, and is now taking in coal. It is not known whence she will go, but it is expected to take troops somewhere.

The sloop-of-war and gunboat ordered by Congress will soon be expected. By the end of October they should all be in commission, and ready for any service required of them. On the 5th inst. the gunboats ordered expressly for the western rivers will be due at Cairo, according to contract.

The U. S. storeship Release has received all her provisions, stores, etc., and will ship her crew immediately, preparatory to going to sea.

The Rhode Island commenced to take in her stores yesterday.

The Augusta left the Navy Yard and joined the James Adger, Alabama, and Unadilla, now lying off the battery waiting for the Ottowa.

☞ An exchange gives the substance of the verdict of a recent coroner's jury on a man who had died in a state of inebriation: "Death from hanging—round a rumshop."

INTERESTING FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

The steamer Fulton arrived at New York yesterday, bringing London files of the 18th, from which we make the following extracts:—

From the London Times of Sept. 18.

"Pure Democracy."

* * * We desire only to point attention now, in the purest Democracy which the world has ever known, fares the liberty of political discussion by the newspaper press. We claim the companionship of Mr. John Stuart Mill and of Mr. Buckle to come with us and see how truth is discovered in a pure Democracy. At Haverhill, in Massachusetts—the account appeared in our paper a day or two ago—there was a political discussion between the Democrat and some opposing newspaper as to the political bearings of the American Civil War. We assume that the men of Massachusetts were in doubt upon the point in dispute; for, if their minds had been settled, of course they would have been satisfied to let both papers say what they pleased.

The mode they took to resolve their doubts was this:—First, they lay in wait for Mr. Ambrose Kimball, the editor of the Haverhill *Democrat*. Having caught him, they stripped him of his clothes, and brought him near to a cauldron of hot tar. By a liberal application of this unctuous substance they at once accorded him a substitute for the clothes they had taken from him and quickened his apprehension of political principles. But, as even pure reason is not always fully appreciated when unadorned by some graces of style, they then ripped up the ticking of a feather bed, and gave lightness and ornament by shaking out the feathers over the sticky political disputant.

These, however, were only the major and minor premises of the Democratic syllogism, and there was something so glutinous in the form that the conclusion would not come out. To overcome this difficulty they took a long rail from a hedge and split down a portion of its middle part. Several pure worshippers of liberty and freedom and unfettered discussion upheld one end of this rail, and others equally energetic upheld the other. Whether this material logical process was a synthesis or an analysis, an induction or a deduction, is a question we refer to Aristotle or Thomas Aquinas, or Aldrich, or Archbishop Whately, or Mr. Buckle, but upon it that feathered and adhesive biped, to wit, Ambrose Kimball, was placed astride.

He was seated just in the middle of the rail, where it had been split, and where by the natural law the slit, with its sharp edges, would widen with the imposition of his weight. Having got him thus, not exactly upon the horns of a dilemma, but upon the sharp edges of this incisive sorites, they bore him along, and after many vibrations so strongly was the argument borne in upon him that we are told "he recanted, promising to publish no more articles in favor of secession." We implore the survivors of the great authorities upon dialects whom we have cited to give a name to this new form of ratiocination as practiced in this pure Democracy, for it has an advantage never claimed by any logician for the old "*ars instrumentalis dirigens mentem incognitions rerum;*" it produced instant conviction, and Haverhill is now not only purely Democratical, but absolutely unanimous, as to all matters political.

Pure Democracy is not so poor in invention that the tar and the feather-bed and the rail are the only three steps to conviction. Wherever there is a minority there is a necessity for Democratic logic, and whenever that necessity occurs it is met by a great fertility of expedients. We recently published a long argumentative "[illegible]" by which newspapers must have [illegible] wise, in a country like America, they would have existed—have been convinced of the fallacy of their own arguments. These processes are called by the vulgar names "mobbings," "warnings," "governmental seizures," "stoppages at the post-office," and such like. We hope, however, soon to be helped to more scientific names for these logical forms. There is sometimes rather a rage for American inventions, and we think we have seen some speeches from Birmingham which read as though their author would feel a grim joy in stoutly shouldering the great logical rail of Haverhill. These modes of argument are not confined to discussions where great warmth takes place.

Our readers will see in another column a complaint from Mr. Gerard Hallock, the editor and proprietor of a simply commercial paper—the *New York Journal of Commerce*. This newspaper was the most moderate and the most respectable, and in commercial matters, perhaps, the only trustworthy journal in New York. Some of its arguments upon general politics were, however, rather fallacious, and required to be confuted. The Government of our pure Democracy undertook this necessary task, and effected it by excluding the *Journal of Commerce* from the privilege of transmission through the post. This was decisive. Mr. Gerard Hallock was at once convinced that arguments which would not go through the post must be unsound, and the *Journal of Commerce* will adopt less weighty arguments for the future. We are not prejudiced against new inventions, but we confess that we do not yet quite see our way to prefer the new process of conviction to the old methods adopted in this stupid old country. Perhaps the Britanic mind is not yet so advanced as that of America, but we note their facts, and hope to take a lesson from them for our own use.

Another article on American affairs, in the same Journal, concludes as follows:

All we can see at present is that the North has been making strenuous and successful efforts to convert its numerous levies into good working soldiers, that it possesses vast resources in a brave and earnest population, and that it is likely to profit by the lesson it has received. What we cannot see is the degree in which this improvement may be counterbalanced by the simultaneous progress of the South. The South is not absolutely so strong as the North, but it has hitherto been stronger in the field, and it will always be strong enough, in all human probability, to resist subjection, if not to enforce its will. That seems to be now almost universally acknowledged as the inevitable condition of the struggle, and it is only to be lamented that so plain a fact should not have suggested the suspension of a profitless and sanguinary strife.

[*From the London Times of Sept. 17.*]

Garibaldi and America.

As if despairing of native genius or enterprise, the President at Washington has actually sent to ask Garibaldi to accept the post of Commander-in-Chief, throwing into the bargain the emancipation of the slaves. It costs an effort to take in the extravagant oddity and humiliating character of this proposal. Had the Government at Washington confessed their ignorance of war on the grand scale, and sent for a great tactician, even for one of the Piedmontese Generals, that would have only been what has often happened before. It might have been said that the American was more or less a Garibaldi—that is a man of personal prowess and enterprise, but that the occasion required a Cialdini. But to send for Garibaldi is to confess a failure in the element supposed to be specially American. It is to confess that a man is wanted who will go at the enemy, and advance into his territory, against overpowering odds. On any view of the case, Garibaldi is not the man the Americans want. He has never yet attempted or desired to command a large army, and he has over and over again, like the Biblical hero, Gideon, left his army behind and done his work with a select body, whose love and confidence would lead them anywhere after him. * *

Garibaldi is still at home, still holding his levees, and alternately giving audience to the messengers of a King, or a "Prefect," if he must be so called; a Republican Junta; a realm, and, as it now appears, a Transatlantic Empire. He is, they say, impatient, and resolved to be soon at his work. If so, he will not find himself nearer his great work by going across the Atlantic, while he will certainly lose not only sphere, but also caste. He is not a mere adventurer. His early interference in strange quarrels had the justification that it was to prepare for his own. It will not be so easy to justify the abandonment of his own for a conflict about which there are two opinions, and which is by no means so simple an affair as the unity and independence of the Italian race. What if he should throw himself into the American Maelstrom, and find himself with a hundred thousand men, a divided public opinion, and treachery in his camp, just as the smouldering indignation of Italy was breaking out, and calling him to Venice or to Rome? He would find how easy it is to give up the substance for the shadow, and to lose in an hour the opportunities of a life. As things are, he has a great mission on his own ground, with everything that can contribute to what, with other men, would be an impossible task. He may condescend to take a lesson from a very different sort of man, though a hero in his way.

Towards the close of the Peninsular War, the Duke of Wellington was pressed by the Allies, particularly the Russians, to take the command on the Rhine. It was a great step, for it was to command the Continent, instead of an outlying peninsula. "Any one who is a General at all," was his answer, "will be as good a General as I there; but I am better than any General here." So the event proved, and in the end the Duke found his Peninsular tactics tell as well on the larger scale as on the smaller. But what vocation has Garibaldi for America, and why should "his mouth water" for the command of the Federalist Army, except for the simple love of adventure, which he shares with many a lower nature? The sacrament of the Italian cause is upon him, and he is not free for any other. The risk we will put upon the question, but when we see how quickly death and disgrace are doing their work in the American quarrel, it certainly does strike us how much we should all deplore to hear that a fever had carried off Garibaldi at Washington, or an unaccountable panic destroyed his prestige at the seat of war.

Correspondence of the London Times.

TURIN, Sept. 12.—The American Minister at the Court of Brussels, we are informed, has travelled all the way to Turin, where a diplomatist from the United States, Mr. Marsh, is already accredited, and proceeded to Genoa, where, on the 8th, unwilling to wait for the steamer of the regular line to the island of Sardinia, which was to sail on the 11th, he hired the little steamboat Dante, and left direct for the Isle of Madalena and Caprera. His instructions, so far as people can make out, were to request Garibaldi to depart for Washington without delay, taking with him as many hundreds or thousands of his own people as he deemed expedient, or as he was able to persuade to join him. It is added that previous overtures had actually been made to the General, at the very outbreak of the war, which had been declined; but that now the Federal Government, humbled by the late mishap, return to the charge, and endeavors to tempt Garibaldi by the most splendid and honorable terms.

That the American Minister in Belgium may have undertaken this journey is by no means unlikely. The notion of enlisting Garibaldi in the [illegible] of his own, nor need we be surprised to hear of a Yankee diplomatic consulting rather his own fancy than his President's instructions; or, even if he brings real instructions from Washington, these may amount to nothing more than expressions of respect and sympathy such as Garibaldi is accustomed to receive from all quarters. But a proposal of the nature of which we are told would, in my humble opinion, betray so much impotence and such a demoralization on the part of the Washington rulers—it would entail so great a disgrace on their country, that the "tremendous whipping" at Bull Run might well be called "glorious" by comparison.

It requires no very keen knowledge of Garibaldi's character, no very keen insight into the present state of affairs in Italy, and into the peculiar ties which bind the hermit of Caprera to his island home, to feel sure that no object in the world could induce him to quit his present position. Garibaldi and his party have full faith in the inevitable renewal of the final struggle between Italy and Austria early in the next Spring; and what amount of honor and power could ever compensate that most disinterested of all men living, if on the first crack of a volunteer's rifle he were to be separated from the scene of action by the whole width of the Atlantic? Garibaldi, moreover, is not so kind a man, nor so easily to be led away by self-conceit, as not to see that not even his undoubted genius, nor even all the transcendant prestige of his name, could avail him much in presence of the variety of difficulties which have hitherto brought to naught all the hot impetuosity, the enterprising genius, the vast resources, and the numerical superiority of the Northern States.

PUGILISM.

Fight between Tom Sayers and Jem Mace. Ex-Champion and Champion of England.

[*From the Spirit of the Times.*]

We learn from a gentleman who arrived by the steamer City of New York, that the celebrated ex-champion and the almost equally renowned champion have had a "turn up" in the bar-room of a hotel in Sime street, Liverpool, very recently. Our informant states that Jem Mace, who is, or was at the time, under an engagement with Pablo Fannue's circus troupe, met Sayers, who is also engaged with another travelling circus (Howe & Cushing's), in Liverpool. It is well known that for a long time past a latent spirit of hostility and jealous rivalry has existed between the two pugilistic luminaries, and that this feeling has been increased, if not actually engendered, by the openly expressed contemptuous estimation of the ex-champion for Mace's pugilistic abilities and science. The challenge which Mace threw out to the gallant Tom, after the latter's publicly announced retirement from the prize ring, coupled with the well known fact that the handsome annuity (accruing from the munificent fund of subscriptions which had been the reward of his gallantry in his contest with Heenan) which he now enjoys, would be forfeited if he again entered the ring, has added fuel to the previously existing fire of animosity between them. Their meeting accidentally in a bar-room one evening in Liverpool, where both of the respective circus troopers were exhibiting, and the mutual recriminations which ensued, naturally led from a "war of words" to one of blows.

Both men "peeled" on the spot, and the spectators present enjoyed the intensely exciting spectacle of the champion and ex-champion of England "milling" each other with that vigor and severity that only deep-rooted personal animosity can produce. We are told, and can readily believe, that the fight was an unusually interesting one. Mace, in consequence of his regular and temperate habits, was in far the best condition; Sayers being, as is well known, considerable of a *bon vivant*, with a strong partiality for indulging in conviviality, company and late hours. His indomitable, bull-dog courage, tremendously powerful lifting and thorough practical knowledge of fighting, at last enabled him to gain a decisive victory over the champion. After half an hour's hard and very fast fighting, a terrific hit from the "auctioneer" [illegible] throat, knocked Mace all abroad, and unable to come again to the scratch. As soon as it was over, Tom was among the first in endeavoring to bring his gallant opponent round, all his animosity having evaporated on the defeat of his antagonist. Sayers himself did not escape unscathed, as Mace repeatedly visited his "deal" with his dangerous left, making his "mark" very legibly, while Tom showed that his right hand had not forgot its cunning, by the execution done on his opponent.

The London *Sporting Life*, in its remarks upon Heenan's challenge, and which appeared in last week's *Spirit*, comments upon the opinion expressed by the American champion, that he did not think Mace was "the best man in England," and cannot see on what grounds he formed such a judgment. If the above circumstance is correct, and, from the source we have received it, we have no reason to doubt or discredit it, we are of opinion that Heenan was perfectly correct in his estimate of Mace; for we know that when, in his challenge of August 13, published in the *Spirit*, he plainly stated that "he did not think Mace England's best man," he alluded to Tom Sayers as being, in his opinion, the better pugilist and more skillful fighter. On this point we are aware that a great diversity of opinion exists, and by many people even the result recorded above will not be considered as decisive of the question. At all events, considering the heavy and ruinous pecuniary loss Sayers would sustain by his entering the ring again, we do not anticipate any further decision of the relative pugilistic merits of the two champions in the roped arena.

From Vanity Fair.

AN ADVANTAGE.

The following paragraph appeared among the despatches from St. Louis on the 25th:

"Military men here do not regard the capture of Lexington as injurious, but in a mere military point of view, think it an advantage to us."

We are glad to be thus authentically informed that the annihilation of Mulligan's army, the capture of a loyal town, and the cleaning out of two banks by which the Confederates gain full possession of a million or so of ready money—is "an advantage to us." Unless the military men at St. Louis had telegraphed this fact to us we probably should never have known it. Mulligan and his men are floored, a splendid strategic point is lost, the Union sentiment in that part of Missouri receives a fearful shock, the purses of the Confederates become plethoric with Union gold—no matter! It is "an advantage to us." Citizens! listen to the military men at St. Louis, and be calm. Be contented, be happy.

For don't you see that the fall of Lexington was a brilliant manœuvre on the part of the military men at St Louis? They sagaciously planned the defence, knowing that the town would fall and "an advantage" be gained to the Government. That is why they serenely drank the pacific cocktail in St. Louis instead of flying to the aid of Mulligan, who had neither cocktails nor water.

"We may be happy yet!"

☞ Some fellow from Chicago boasted to Lincoln that he voted for him and worked to get him elected. "Yes," said the patriarch, "and a devil of a scrape you have got me into."

☞ Though men boast of holding the reins, the women generally tell them which way they must drive.

CITY ITEMS.

ACQUITTED.—The case of Rev. Dominick Zwichert, assistant pastor of St. James' Roman Catholic Church, charged with violating the person of Mrs. Mary Poohl, on or about the 13th of June last, was yesterday disposed of in the City Criminal Court. A detailed account of the alleged offence was given by the prosecuting witness. The accused, by a number of respectable witnesses, proved the charge to have been made for the purpose of extorting money, Mrs. Poohl and her husband having admitted the same to several of the witnesses. Rev. Messrs. Foley and McManus, vouched for his character as a christian. The case was submitted to the jury at ten o'clock last night, and at a quarter to twelve a verdict of not guilty was rendered.

DEATH AT THE CONVENT OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.—The *Catholic Mirror* announces the death on the 28th ultimo, at this Institution, of the Rev. Mother Mary Catharine Wynne, Superioress of the Sisters of Mercy. The deceased was a native of County Cavan, Ireland, but came to this country in her early childhood. She was among the first who joined the Order of Mercy in Pittsburg, soon after its establishment in that diocese, and was ever an edifying and most efficient member of that community. In June, 1855, she was sent as a superioress, to establish a house of the Order in this city, where she expired in the forty-first year of her age, and the fourteenth of her religious profession.

TRIAL OF BROWN FOR STABBING CAPT. BURNHAM.—In the U. S. District Court, Judge Giles, to-day, William Brown, sailor, underwent trial on the charge of attempting to murder, by stabbing, Capt. Burnham and First Mate John Watts, on board of the brig Monticello, on Tuesday, 24th ult. The evidence in the case was similar to that given in before United States Commissioner Hanan. After being out a short time the jury came into court about 1 o'clock with a verdict of not guilty on both counts. The accused was then discharged. Capt. Burnham's condition is still precarious, at times improving, and then relapsing.

INQUEST.—Coroner Sparklin this morning held an inquest on a body of a white man found floating near the head of the Union dock, the jury rendering a verdict of accidental death. The deceased was about 35 years of age, dressed in a short coat, light pants and a figured velvet vest. On his person was found about $5 in change, a silver watch, and a pass book containing a list of names, headed "List of gentlemen who for the Union," and another list containing disunion names. On the back of the pass book there was written the name of "Thos. Alexander, Maryland."

THE SHOOTING ON MCKIM'S HILL.—In the month of August last, a man by the name of Scott killed a fellow-soldier named Sprowl, both privates in the 16th Massachusetts Regiment. An uncle of the accused, Albert W. Scott, of Boston, upon representing to the Commander-in-Chief at Washington that his nephew was subject to fits of insanity, obtained an order for his removal to this city for civil investigation—he having been taken to Fortress Monroe shortly after the occurrence. He yesterday had a hearing before the U. S. District Court, when his insanity was proven.

☞ ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Mr. Elias Ware was received this morning into the Lombard Street Infirmary as a patient requiring the most skillful treatment, having attempted to terminate his life by cutting his throat. Mr. Ware, at the time of committing the rash act, was on a visit to some relatives in the Eastern part of the State, and but for the interference of a young man standing near, would have fully consummated his rash determination. For some time past he has been much depressed in feeling.

☞ THE GUNBOAT SPIRODIL, 540 tons burthen, built by Messrs. Ashcraft & Abrahams for the Federal Government, was yesterday afternoon launched from their ship yard, foot of Thames street. She is pierced for thirteen guns, and will also carry one on her forecastle deck. A trial trip will be made in a few days, when she will no doubt sustain the deserved reputation of our ship-builders.

WORTH MAKE AN EXCELLENT RECRUIT.—Daniel Hinton, famously known, charged with attempting to kill a female named Bell, and assaulting a male by the name of John Barker, was committed for Court by Justice Griffin.

SUSPENSION OF THE LO[illegible] sequence of the want of [illegible] the Locust Point Ferry have [illegible] ning of their boats from Broad [illegible] Point.

FREDERICK PINKNEY, Esq., [illegible] Deputy State's Attorney for [illegible] his resignation to Judge B[illegible] the 1st proximo.

ASSAULTING.—Henry M[illegible]er, charged with assaulting with attempt to kill Mrs. Gantz, was held in the sum of $1,000 by Justice Showacre to appear at a further hearing.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE—*Benefit of Miss Helen Western.*—This lady takes a farewell benefit this evening, and an inviting bill has been selected, consisting of the beautiful comedy of the "Belle of Ireland," in which she sings and dances; and the military drama of the "French Spy," with combats and new scenery, all combining to render the piece attractive. Mr. Richard Bolton has volunteered to sing between the pieces, and as an additional inducement, the celebrated Flora Temple will hold a levee for the last time.

KUNKEL'S OPERA HOUSE—*The Museum.*—This establishment continues to draw crowded houses, all of whom seem to enjoy the performance. Mr. J. H. Rainer, a fine baritone, appears this evening, when numerous new songs, [illegible] and dances, "Dipping on the Mall," "Pas de Danube," and "[illegible] Back River," will be performed. On to-morrow afternoon there will be a gala matinee for ladies and children, when the charge for the latter will be but 10 cents.

CONTINENTAL OPERA HOUSE—*Holliday street.*—This favorite place of resort presents an attractive entertainment this evening, embracing Carnival Scenes, Grand Masquerades, singing, dancing, &c.

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TRAINS NORTH.

Mail at 8.15 A. M.
Express at 4.00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation at 8.15 P. M.
The 8.15 A. M. train connects at the River Junction with trains on the Western Maryland Railroad, at Hanover Junction with Hanover and Gettysburg Railroads, at York with York and Wrightsville Railroad, at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Railroad for all parts of the West, also with Lebanon Valley Railroad to New York direct, at Northumberland with L. & B. Railroad for Kingston and all parts of Wyoming Valley; at Sunbury with Philadelphia and Erie Railroad for all parts of Northern Pennsylvania and New York.
The 4.30 P. M. train makes all the above connections except Hanover Railroad, Wrightsville Railroad, and the Lebanon Valley Railroad. The 8.15 P. M. train makes no connection except the Pennsylvania Railroad for all parts of the West, and connections with New York.

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