The South:

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SATURDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 12.

THE NEWS.

We have been permitted to peruse a private letter received in this city from Richmond, from which we gather highly interesting information. The writer states that all the stories of scarcity, sickness, &c., which appear in the Northern journals, are totally devoid of truth. Coffee, tea, and some other articles of import, are scarce and expensive, but the substantials of life are both plenty and cheap. The bulk of the sick from the army of the Potomac are immediately sent to Richmond, but, including the wounded there are less than 1200 in the hospitals of that city. The correspondent thinks there are now not less than 200,000 men concentrated between Occoquan and Leesburg, who are divided in two great *corps d'armee*, one under Beauregard at Manassas, and the other under Smith at Leesburg—General Johnston having the general direction of both bodies. It is not the intention of the Confederates at this time to attempt any offensive movement. They believe that the attack must before long come from the other side, and they are fully prepared to meet it.

The rumors of insubordination among the Marylanders in the Southern army are flatly contradicted; so far from this being the case, the men are enthusiastic and large numbers of refugees from this State have recently found their way into Virginia and have entered the army. Within the last two weeks two companies of Baltimoreans had arrived in Richmond for the purpose of joining Ex-Gov. Lowe's brigade, which was rapidly filling up.

In Western Virginia, General Lee had met with unforeseen difficulties, but he had recently been largely reinforced and it was expected that before winter he would succeed in driving Rosecrans back to the Ohio river, and in compelling Reynolds to evacuate his advanced posts. It having been conjectured that the Federal forces at Annapolis and under Sickles would attempt operations upon the lower Potomac, proper arrangements have been made to give them a warm reception. The distribution of the Southern army in Virginia is about as follows:

About Leesburg, under Smith	80,000
At Manassas and Fairfax, under Beauregard	80,000
At Fredericksburg, Richmond, and along the Lower Potomac	35,000
At Yorktown, under Magruder	20,000
At Norfolk, under Huger	15,000
In We'tern Virginia, under Lee	30,000
Total	260,000

At Lynchburg, Winchester, Charlottesville, and other points, there are a sufficient number to swell the grand total to 300,000 men. The whole Federal force in and about Washington, including Sickles' and Banks' columns, does not exceed 175,000 men, or about 200 regiments. This army is, however, very strong in artillery, having about 200 field-pieces, many of them rifled. For active operations, Gen. McClellan can send immediately into the field some one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty thousand men, which can be opposed by Gen. Johnston with 150,000 men, and probably one hundred to one hundred and fifty pieces of artillery. We hear reliably from Washington to-day that the Federal army is slowly but steadily advancing Southward and Westward, and a collision is simply a question of time. The fight will be pretty nearly as even one as regards numbers and appointments and will be the greatest contest since the wars of Napoleon. We may expect to hear now at any day of terrible encounters between the opposing armies. It is a mistake to suppose that the diversion at Fort Hatteras has drawn any Confederate troops from the chief theatre of war.

The accounts from Western Virginia indicate that Gen. Lee is about to assume the offensive, and press upon Rosecrans. The winter commences early in that region, and whatever is to be done by either party must be attempted before the middle of November—after that the snows set in, and the roads become impassable. Should the Confederates succeed in cutting off Rosecrans' supplies by the Kanawha river, his position will become critical, and he cannot obtain a sufficiency by the wretched roads between Clarksburg and his present position.

From Kentucky and Missouri, we are without any exciting news. We refer to our telegraphic column for the latest intelligence.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Various reports have reached us, apparently from parties having excellent means of information, to the effect that encounters have recently taken place between the Federal and Confederate troops, between the advanced guard of the Grand Army and Fairfax Court House, the results being in favor of the latter.

We are further definitely advised that thirteen pieces of flying artillery left Washington yesterday afternoon, to strengthen the Federal Army on the Lower Potomac.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

The returns of the recent State election in Pennsylvania are more favorable to the Democracy than for years past. In Philadelphia city, which gave an overwhelming majority for Lincoln last year, the vote for Sheriff stands, Thompson, Republican, 30,492; Ewing, Democrat, 30,348. The Camps are yet to hear from, where majorities are claimed on each side. The Democrats elect nearly all the other officers, and 10 out of 17 delegates to the Legislature. Donovan, dem., has been chosen State Senator in the 3d District by 893 majority. Many of the interior counties have elected Democrats.

RUDE, IF NOT REBELLIOUS.—The Chicago *Post* a very decided war paper, in noticing the subject of "treasonable" newspapers, makes the very pertinent inquiry why no grand jury of the loyal city of Boston take no official notice of a newspaper there called the *Liberator*, which, ever since the commencement of the war, has kept displayed at the head of its columns the traitorous and infamous sentiment (so uncivil to the President and his Cabinet, too), "The Constitution of the United States is a league with hell and a covenant with the devil!"

☞ Intelligence from Harrisburg says, the quota demanded of Pennsylvania, by the last Presidential requisition, is entirely full, and all the regiments are either at Washington or at camp in Pennsylvania, ready to go on the march to Washington, under the orders of the War Department.

☞ The Richmond *Dispatch* says: "We have a numerous army on the Potomac—if its ardor be not restrained, before Christmas it can plant the colors of the Confederate States upon Faneuil Hall."

A PROPHECY.

The New York *Home Truth*, a weekly journal published in that city last year, in an editorial headed, "The Success of Republicanism is Dissolution of the Union," says so many things which have since become matters of fact, that we reproduce the whole article.

We shall never presume to insult public intelligence by a false pretence. We hate clap-trap, and resort to no pretentious declaration for effect. That we confidently believe what is expressed in the title of this paper, will sufficiently appear in the unprejudiced and dispassionate perusal of it.

In another article we have endeavored to exhibit the quality of "republicanism" as it appears to us under the actual and literal test of the constitution and laws. We do not hesitate to say that we have, in that article, also, presented to our readers a view of "republicanism," though only in part, as it is esteemed in the Southern States. Consequently, none who read these articles will have cause to doubt that there is between the "republicanism of the North and the principles and policy of the South an absolute antagonism. It is not only appreciable and tangible, but, with the success of "republicanism," it is irreconcilable and fatal.

The success of "republicanism," through a majority vote of the Free States in the electoral college, will indicate to the South a popular predominance of those sentiments which Southern men are constantly assured do not predominate. Our citizens have placed in the House of Representatives a "republican" plurality. This membership nominally represents an overwhelming majority of the popular vote of the Free States. And when conservative men amongst us assure our fellow-citizens of the South that the mass of the people cherish conservative sentiments, the question is pertinent enough, "How came such men in Congress?" The people sent these men to Washington by their votes, and it is useless, nay, it is folly, to deny it—it is worse, for the thing is false! We have no hope of the Union, therefore, but in the people of the North. And through them only, in a just appreciation of the equal rights of citizenship and a withdrawal from the support of the "republican" heresy.

It is not only the present ascendancy of the "republican" party and its exhibition of principles, inimical to, and subversive of Southern rights, which will exert its baleful influence upon the people of the South. There is, perhaps, enough of the spirit of forbearance and self-sacrifice, to submit to an exclusively sectional administration of the general government, though we have serious doubts of it; for the South has borne "the badge of sufferance," and maintained a long, and weary, and hopeless contest for the preservation of its rights. But the present success of the "republican" party, and its instalment in the executive and administrative authority of the United States would be the death of hope to the Southern people. Mr. Jefferson said, when informed of the passage of the Missouri Compromise, that it sounded to him like a fire-bell in the night. It drew a sectional line, and the knell of the Union struck upon his ear. And should that sectional line be finally drawn with the finger of doom through the electoral college, the people of the South will gather at once the assurance that it can never be erased. To submit to an exclusively sectional control once, would be to submit forever. There would be no receding tide.

The very submission of the South would be equivalent to a surrender, and the "Republican" party in power would speedily grow into immense proportions by the aggregation of the entire North. The South would lie at its mercy in defenceless and passive despair. There would be no longer in the North a minority standing up bravely, year after year, to encounter defeat in defence of the constitutional rights of the South, for with the submission of the South the principle at issue would be ignored. We can say, for our own part—without an appreciable interest in this question of any sort, apart from the maintenance of the constitution and the Union, and the equal rights of all—we should no longer contend for a principle which, by submission, the South had virtually surrendered. It is not the present, then, but the future, from which the South would escape.

The South have in all the past the assurance of the future. The people of the South know perfectly well that if ever the government passes into the hands of the "Republicans," Southern rights, Southern interests, *the Southern institutions, the Southern half of this confederacy* become subordinate to the intolerance and fanaticism of the North. Can any rational man doubt what the result will be, in the event of the success of the "Republicans?" With that success every Southern port will be transferred to the control of the "Republicans." Every portion of the General Government and its vast range of patronage will be diffusing "Republican" influences throughout the South. The emissaries of "Republicanism" nay of "Abolitionism," would find favor with Government officials. And in all the North with these Government officials "Republican" appointees, the fugitive slave law would be a "dead letter."

THE CONFEDERATE CONFISCATION BILL.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 3d of September, 1861, gives the following abstract of a very important bill, passed by Congress shortly before the adjournment, for the sequestration of all Northern property found in the South:

The following is the principal legislative clause:

Be it enacted by the Congress of the Confederate States, That all and every the lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods and chattels, rights and credits within these Confederate States, and every right and interest therein held, owned, possessed or enjoyed by or for any alien enemy since the 21st day of May, 1861, except such debts due to an alien enemy as may have been paid into the treasury of any of the Confederate States prior to the passage of this law, be, and the same are hereby, sequestrated by the Confederate States of America, and shall be held for the full indemnity of any true and loyal citizen and a resident of these Confederate States, or other person aiding said Confederate States in the prosecution of the present war between said Confederate States and the United States of America, and for which he may suffer any loss or injury under the act of the United States to which this act is retaliatory, or under any other act of the United States, or of any State thereof, authorizing the seizure or confiscation of the property of citizens or residents of the Confederate States, and the same shall be seized and disposed of as provided for in this act: Provided, however; when the estate, property or rights to be affected by this act were or are within some States of this Confederacy, which has become such since said 21st day of May, then this act shall operate upon and as to such estate, property or rights, and all persons claiming the same, from and after the day such State became a member of this Confederacy, and not before: Provided, further, that the provisions of this act shall not extend to the stocks or other public securities of the Confederate government, and of any of the States of the Confederacy, held or owned by any alien enemy, or to any debt, obligation or sum due from the Confederate government, or any of the States, to such alien enemy: And provided, also, that the provisions of this act shall not embrace the property of citizens or residents of either of the States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, or of the District of Columbia, or the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona or the Indian territory south of Kansas, except such of said citizens or residents as shall commit actual hostilities against the Confederate States, or aid or abet the United States in the existing war against the Confederate States.

☞ The greatest activity prevails in the Connecticut camps. Governor Buckingham has called out two companies of flying artillery, consisting of from 70 to 90 men each. The design is to have them take the rifled c[illegible] remaining in the State Arsenal, and w[illegible] a very effective battery. They [illegible] to [illegible] ever any regiment, but [illegible] the Government may order [illegible]

HOURS OF EATING.

As the blood is usually most impoverished after the eight or ten hours fast of the night, breakfast should be early. The stomach is [illegible] after [illegible], but it may be also thought [illegible] before the blood begins to call [illegible] for a renewed supply. Persons engaged in active labor [illegible] conditions [illegible], of course require food more often than the indolent and sedentary; and children need nourishment oftener than adults. But too long abstinence, especially if the digestive powers be not strong, sharpens the appetite so that there arises danger of excessive eating. Some avoid luncheon for fear of "spoiling the dinner," whereas the thing they most need is to have it spoiled. Where the intervals between the meals are so long as to produce pressing hunger, something should be taken between them to stay the appetite and prevent over-eating. Late and hearty suppers are to be reprobated.

Active digestion and sleep mutually disturb each other, as at night the exhalation of carbonic gas is slowest, and tissue changes most retarded; the overloaded blood is not relieved, and invades the repose of the brain, producing heavy, disordered dreams and nightmare, followed by headache and ill-humor in the morning. Still there is the opposite extreme, of sitting up late and going to bed wearied, hungry, and with an "indescribable sense of sinking," followed by restless, unrefreshing sleep. A little light nourishment in such cases may prevent these unpleasant effects. Custom has fixed the daily number of meals at from three to five; probably three is the smallest number that consists with the well-sustained vigor of the system; four or five may be unobjectionable, the amount of nourishment taken each time being less.

The essential thing is, regularity in each case, in order that the digestive glands may have time to prepare their secretions. We should not take our meals when tired out or much fatigued. The stomach participates with other parts of the system in the exhaustion, and is thus unfitted for the performance of its proper and active duties. If there has been severe exercise, either of body or mind, a short interval should be allowed for repose, or half an hour may be appropriated to any light occupation, such as dressing, before sitting down to dinner. It is questionable if much exercise before breakfast be generally proper. When we rise in the morning, the system has passed the longest interval without food, and it is at the lowest diurnal point of weakness from want of nourishment.

It is well understood that the body is more susceptible to the morbid influences of colds, miasmas and all noxious agencies, in the morning before eating, and those exposed to the open air before getting anything to eat, in aguish regions, are infinitely more liable to be affected than those who have been fortified by a comfortable breakfast. Cases may be quoted undoubtedly, in which early exercise has produced no injurious results—perhaps even the contrary. Yet in most instances, especially if the constitution be not strong, breakfast should follow shortly after rising and dressing, before serious tasks are attempted. Dr. Combe justly observes, that in "boarding-schools for the young and growing, who require plenty of subsistence, and are often obliged to rise early, an early breakfast is almost an indispensible condition of health."

THE RESULT OF THE "USUAL QUANTITY."—A young man, of respectable appearance and half military bearing, who stated his name to be Thomas Banks, and said he was a shipbroker, was brought before the court in custody, charged by police-officer 562 with having been drunk and assaulted him in Lime street.

The officer stated that shortly after three o'clock that morning, as he was on duty in Lime street, he heard a disturbance, and went to ascertain the cause of it. The prisoner charged a young man with having assaulted him. He (the officer) not having witnessed the alleged assault, and as, from what he could learn, it appeared to have been a trivial one, declined to take the person charged into custody but said he would take his name and address. The prisoner then took hold of him by the throat, gave him a blow on the cheek, and said, "What have you got to do with it?"

Prisoner.—That statement is false. Will you allow me to speak, sir?

The Magistrate.—Certainly.

Prisoner.—My name, sir, is Thomas Banks. I am a shipbroker, of Liverpool. The statement of the officer is false—I take heaven to witness! I was proceeding up Lime street, when a person spoke to me, and I replied to him in a joking manner. He then rushed up to me and struck me. I was not drunk, sir. I had had only two glasses of wine and a glass of bitter beer, my usual quantity. I asked the officer to clear a way for me, and, as he would not do so, I said I would take his number, and I only lifted up his head to do so. I did not strike him. I take heaven to witness I didn't. [Laughter.] This is the truth I have stated—I take God to witness that it is! I was at the time proceeding on my business. I was on my way home to my virtuous couch; but I did not strike the policeman. No, sir; I take God to witness! [Laughter.]

The Magistrate.—You are fined 10s. and costs.

Prisoner.—Oh, you are wrong, sir.

The prisoner was then taken below, but some short time afterwards the fine was paid, and he was liberated.—*London Daily Post.*

NOW AND THEN.—The following extract is from a speech of Hon. Joseph Holt, four years since:

"The South has ever deprecated agitation.—From her inmost soul her yearnings have been for peace, and that she might be allowed to sit 'under her own vine and fig tree' and enjoy those blessings which the institutions of the country promise alike to all. Standing with unsandled feet upon the hallowed ground of the Constitution, and laying her hand upon its altar, she calls upon the men of the North to respect her position, to forbear their rude onslaught, and press her not to the wall amid that ever-ringing cry of self-righteousness with which her ears have been stunned."

Hon. Edward Everett's letter of acceptance for the Vice Presidency in 1860.

"The suggestion," said he, "that the Union can be maintained by the numerical predominance and military prowess of one section, exerted to coerce the other into submission is, in my judgment, as self-contradictory as it is dangerous. It comes loaded with the death-smell from fields wet with brothers' blood. If the vital principle of all Republican Governments is the consent of the governed, much more does a union of co-equal States require as its basis the voluntary cooperation in its organic functions."

"SALT HOSS."—We take the following extract from a letter of one of the Pennsylvania volunteers serving under Gen. Banks on the upper Potomac, written to the editor of a Pennsylvania paper:

Since we left Washington, soft bread has been on the decrease, and we are about as well accustomed to hard crackers as when at Fortress Monroe. Those we have now, if they were not stamped, would closely resemble blocks four inches square, cut by the thousand out of hickory logs. It would be utterly impossible, no doubt, to relish them (which we all do) did we not have as an accompaniment at each meal a good-sized chunk of what they call "Salt Hoss" (corned beef). Those combined make a dish a king might relish—providing he was on the verge of starvation. But we are all glad we are alive and well—so enough of that.

THE CHOLERA IN INDIA.—Advices from India continue to bring deplorable accounts in regard to the ravages of the cholera, which disease is greatly aggravated by the unprecedented fall of rain, throughout Lower Bengal. A letter dated Calcutta, Aug. 22d, says:

The cholera has taken a northerly direction. Quitting Umballah, after committing ravages there, the scourge has travelled to Lahore, where its effects are stated to have been terrible. In Gwallor, also, we hear fearful stories of the mortality that has occurred.

It is said that bleeding a partially blind horse in the nose, will restore him to sight. So much for the horse; to open a man's eyes, you must bleed him in [illegible]

THE VERY LATEST.

DEFEAT OF BILLY WILSON AT SANTA ROSA ISLAND.

Passengers who came up by the Old Point boat this morning, brought up a copy of the Norfolk *Day Book.*

It contains under its telegraph head a dispatch dated New Orleans, giving an account of a desperately fought battle on the 8th inst., between Billy Wilson's New York Fire Zouaves and about one thousand Confederate troops. About two o'clock on the morning of the 8th the Confederate troops commanded by Gen. Anderson, crossed the bay and landed on Santa Rosa Island, near the Zouave encampment, without being discovered. Soon, however, as they came upon the outer line of pickets they drove them in and commenced storming the place, and in less than an hour they had destroyed all the tents excepting those used for hospital purposes, and succeeded in capturing a large amount of rations, equipments, stores and ammunition, and spiked all the cannon which had been placed in position.

The Zouaves fought with the utmost determination and heroism, and the Confederate loss is put down at 40 killed and a much larger number wounded. Captain Bradford, of Florida, a brave and gallant officer, was killed whilst in the thickest of the fight; Lieut. Neims, of Georgia, was also killed whilst leading on his column to the attack; Lieut. Walter Buglar, of the Mobile Continentals, received a desperate wound and would probably die; Lieut. Syre was badly wounded in the hip. The attacking force consisted of three Companies of a Georgia regiment, about 210 musket, 14 members of the Mobile Continentals, three Companies of Regulars, a detachment of Mississippians, and a detachment of Georgians, under the command of Lieut. Neims and Hollingrist; also 200 Alabamians, and a number of naval officers and seamen, commanded by Captain Brent, formerly of the United States Navy.

Lieutenant James E. Slaughter (not Lieutenant S. in the United States Army Register), whilst carrying a flag of truce for the cessation of hostilities, was badly wounded. Major Israel Vogdes, of the 2d Light United States Artillery, recently stationed at Fortress Monroe was taken prisoner by the Confederates. The loss of killed and wounded sustained by Wilson's command are not given, but in the exulting language of the Day Book, "scores upon scores of the Hessians were slain."

On Friday, Gen. Huger published an official notice in the Day Book, informing all parties who desired to leave Secessia that they must proceed to Richmond and procure their alien passports without charge or difficulty, but before they could leave Norfolk they must first be submitted to him, and he must be the judge as to their character and intentions. His headquarters are at the Norfolk Custom House, a very elegant and substantial structure on Main street.

Amongst the Baltimoreans at Norfolk was Capt. Wm. Rollins, of the steamship Isabel, now detained at Charleston.

The prisoners captured by the Confederate forces reached Norfolk on Wednesday night in a large barge drawn by the steamer Empire, and were in pretty good condition. As they marched along the streets considerable curiosity was excited, and they were followed by large crowds of persons. No indignity was offered, except by a gang of boys, who followed in the rear cheering for Jeff. Davis. The prisoners stated in Norfolk on Friday that their treatment thus far had been kind—much better than they anticipated. The whole no of prisoners received amounted to 72.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The Navy Department, this morning received the following dispatch:

U. S. STEAMER UNION,
Off Acquia Creek, Oct. 11, 1861.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report for your information. Being informed of a large schooner lying in Quantico or Dumfres Creek, knowing also that a large number of troops were collected at that point with the view of crossing the Potomac river, as was reported to me, I conceived it to be my duty to destroy the schooner.

With this object in view I took two launches and my boat, and pulled in for the vessel at half-past two o'clock this morning. One of the launches was commanded by Midshipman W. F. Stewart, accompanied by the Master, Edward L. Haynes, of the Rescue, and the other by Acting Master Amos Foster, of the Resolute. I took with me the pilot of the vessel Lewis Penn.

Some little difficulty was experienced in finding the entrance to the creek, which you will remember is very narrow; but having found it, we pulled up this crooked channel within pistol shot of either shore until we discovered the schooner. She was close to the shore, in charge of a sentry, who fled at our approach and alarmed the camp. She had a new suit of sails and all the furniture complete in the cabin, which was collected together and fired, producing a beautiful conflagration.

But unfortunately the flames revealed our position to the enemy, who commenced a rapid fire from both banks of that narrow and tortuous stream, intermingled with opprobious epithets, until we were beyond their range. Our crews returned a random fire from the boats and gave three cheers, which was repeated from the steamers, and pulled for their vessels—the light from the burning schooner guarding them on their way. Her destruction was complete, and although the clothes of the men and the boats were perforated with balls, not a man was killed.

The officers and men vied with each other in the performance of their duty. Acting-Master Foster applied the match in the cabin of the doomed vessel. Assistant-Surgeon W. R. Bonsall accompanied the expedition to be ready should his services be required.

I hope what I have done will meet your approbation, notwithstanding I have acted without orders.

This little affair will show the enemy that we are watching him, and ready to meet and destroy his preparations for crossing the river at all times.

I have the honor to be your obedient serv't,
A. D. HARRELL,
Lieutenant Commanding.

Captain T. T. Craiven, Commanding Potomac Flotilla.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:

There has been no change in the position of Gen. Smith's division, excepting that he has removed his headquarters to Smoot's house, a mile and a half from Lewinsville.

Gen. McCall's headquarters are at the tavern in Langly, and his division occupies the line of the Little Rock turnpike to Prospect Hill.

There are but few houses in Lewinsville, and these are deserted.

On the day our forces advanced to that village, our skirmishers surprised a cavalry picket-guard at the roads, and succeeded in killing two of them, the others escaping.

Gen. McClellan and his staff visited to-day all the outposts beyond the Chain Bridge, including Lewinsville, and made a reconnoisance of the section of country lying between Lewinsville and Falls Church, returning late at night.

Captain Barker, of the McClellan dragoons, has been promoted to a Major, and authorized to increase his company to squadron. The Confederate Cavalry pickets made their appearance this morning about a mile from Lewinsville, but soon retired.

Our pickets stationed beyond Prospect Hill were driven in last night by the Confederates in force, their object being, doubtless, to ascertain the position of our advance.

All our troops are in comfortable condition, those who recently changed their positions being tented and their general wants supplied.

The above is all that could be gleaned in a ride of about fifty miles to-day.

Alexandria has a deserted appearance, almost all the places of business on the principal streets being closed. The town really looks as though it had been visited by a pestilence.

Wm. Buckingham, a resident of Alexandria, was arrested to-day, charged with uttering trea[illegible] [illegible] was put under one thousand dollars bail, by the Provost Judge.

Gen. McClellan returned at a late hour this evening, from a tour to Lewinsville by way of the Rope Ferry, having been in the saddle for six hours.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will soon be opened all the way to Wheeling, as the Government [illegible] to secure the coal and beef of Western Virginia, and provisions from along the Ohio river. On the Washington Branch the business has increased so rapidly as to require the employment of six hundred extra cars, in addition to those used belonging to the various railroads running northward, which are now run over it without discharging their cargoes, and reloading at Baltimore. They have built eight miles of sidings between here and Baltimore, or one mile in every five. They will not lay a double track, as has been reported, though the road has been graded for it, as the superintendent Mr. W. Prescott Smith, considers a reliable line of telegraph worth more than an extra track. The business is now fifty per cent. larger than it ever was before, exclusive of the Government business.

Since the opening of the campaign, Uncle Sam has brought forty-two thousand six hundred horses and mules to Washington, at a cost of five millions five hundred thousand dollars. This is exclusive of those which went to Patterson's column, and which went down by Hagerstown.

The Government has caused the arrest of certain parties who are in possession of large quantities of goods, which, it is supposed, they intended to take out on the Plains and then send South through the Indian Territory into the Confederate States. Contraband trade of an extensive nature, it is believed, will be thus paid.

POSITION OF THE FORCES IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

As much interest is felt in the movements in Western Virginia, it is a matter of interest that a description should be subjoined of the various points at which respective forces are stationed, according to the last telegraphic advices. These state that General Reynolds has at present part of his forces at Elkwater. This is a very small hamlet on the Elk river. The sources of this river interlock with the headwaters of the Little Kanawha and those of the Monongahela. It puts into the Great Kanawha at Charleston, where the great salt works of Virginia are.

Part of Gen. Lee's forces lie at Greenbrier bridge and Elk mountain. This bridge crosses the Greenbrier river, a stream which, when it unites with New river, forms the Great Kanawha. Elk mountain is part of a spur which, putting off from the Alleghanies, forms the highest ground between Elk and Greenbrier rivers, and is nearly midway between them. They both flow in a southwesterly direction, and are, at the points, named, viz: Elkwater and Greenbrier Springs or Bridge, about 16 miles apart.

The main body, however, of Reynolds is still at HUTTONSVILLE—A town near the east fork of the Monongahela river, the great tributary of the Ohio, which joins the Allegheny at Pittsburg. It is a mere postoffice village, located in Randolph county, and lies about two hundred miles northwest of Richmond. The point at which the main body of Lee is posted, called

HUNTERSVILLE—is located thirty miles southwest of Huttonsville, and in the same county. It also is a mere post town. It is distant from Lewisburg, the great strategic point upon which Floyd and Lee are both falling back, only thirty miles. Floyd, pursued by Rosecrans and Cox, has fallen back to Sewell Mountain, a prominent height, lying right across the road to Lewisburg. Gen. Rosecrans lies at

MOUNTAIN COVE.—A small village in Fayette county. It is thus evident that Floyd and Lee are retreating upon, or rather conveying their forces toward, the same point—Lewisburg; the former from a due north and the latter from a northeastern direction. The evident intention is to risk a battle in attempting to cover the line of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, in anticipation of the design of the Union leaders to strike for the possession and control of it. Its nearest approach to Lewisburg is forty miles, at a town called Salem.

MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11.—The State Convention met again this morning, and a quorum being present, proceeded to business.

A resolution was adopted, authorizing the Chair to appoint five committees, each to report on various subjects for the action of the Convention, viz:—Military, Civil Officers, Elections, Ways and Means and Revenue.

Secretary Cameron and Adjutant Gen. Thomas arrived in this city this morning. It is understood that they came on business connected with the Department of the West, and will remain for some days.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11, Evening.—In the afternoon session of the Convention, among the resolutions offered and referred to the various Committees, was the following, offered by Mr. Hitchcock:

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to consider the expediency of action by this Convention for the purpose of confiscating the property of all citizens, residents or persons in the State, who shall, after the expiration of a reasonable time, be found aiding or abetting the rebellion now on foot within its borders, and for the application of all property so confiscated: First, to reimburse the loyal citizens of the State for losses sustained by them in the support of the National Government; and secondly, to the use of the State; and that the Committee report by ordinance or otherwise.

Mr. Howell moved that the Convention reject the resolution at once, stating that he did not wish such a resolution to come before the Committee of which he was a member, even for consideration.

The motion to reject was lost; yeas 22, nays 28.

Mr. Howell then resigned his place on the committee, and the vacancy was filled by Mr. Irwin.

Governor Gamble's message to the Convention asks for a more simple and efficient military law than now exits; and recommends prompt measures to provide means to carry on the State Government, and meet the present extraordinary emergencies.

In consequence of the postponement of the State election, as ordered by the last session of the Convention, his own term of office will continue longer than was contemplated, and he suggests the appointment of some person to discharge the Executive duties during the prolonged period that must elapse before the election can be held.

A salute of fifteen guns was fired in honor of Secretary Cameron and Adjutant-General Thomas, on the occasion of their visit to the Arsenal this evening.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship Glasgow.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Oct. 11th.—The steamship Glasgow, from Liverpool on the 2d inst., *via* Queenstown on the 3d, bound for New York, passed off Cape Race at 5 o'clock this (Friday) afternoon, and was intercepted by the news yacht of the Associated Press.

The steamer North Britain arrived at Liverpool from New York on the 1st inst.

The steamer Hammonia arrived out on the 3d inst.

The political news is not important.

The ship Henry Clay was wrecked off Islay, Scotland. The crew and passengers were saved.

The London *Times*, in expatiating on the proclamation issued by Gen. Fremont, says it is not to be wondered at, as an adoption of the Abolition doctrine may, if the strife in America goes on, be successfully urged on the government; but it has fears that the result of such a programme will not be satisfactory.

A company is being formed in London, the purpose of which is to encourage the cultivation of the cotton plant in Queensland by the employment of Coolie labor.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* asserts that the negotiations relative to the contemplated intervention of the French and English Governments in Mexico, had no definite results. No convention whatever had as yet been drawn up.

The St. Petersburg *Bee* predicts the early recognition by France, of the Southern Rebels.

The Anglo-French Commercial treaty went into operation on the 1st of October.

An Imperial decree opens the principal ports of France to the importation of cotton and woolen yarns from England and Belgium.

On the Paris Bourse, Rentes had declined to 68f. 40c.

The French Government will intervene between Italy and Spain.

The Bank of France has advanced its rate of discount to six per cent. premium.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Wednesday, A. M.—The sales of two days (Monday and Tuesday) amount to 18,000 bales. The market, since the departure of the last steamer, has remained quiet, and the sales have been limited at the prices then quoted. The sales to speculators and exporters were 5,760 bales. The market closed quiet but firm.

Later via Liverpool.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.—The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales, the market closing firm but unchanged. Sales to speculators and exporters 4,000 bales.

Latest via Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday.—The sales to-day are estimated at 15,000 bales, the market closing firm but unchanged. Sales to speculators and exporters 6,000 bales.

STATE OF TRADE.—The advices from Manchester continue favorable.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., report the Breadstuffs market quiet but steady. The flour market is easier.—Sales of American at 27@30s. Wheat quiet but steady, at 10s. 4d.@11s. 6d. for Red Western; 12s. for Red Southern; 12s. 3d.@12s. 6d. for White Western; and 12s. 6d.@13s. for ditto Southern.—Corn is active, with an upward tendency; mixed advanced 9d.; sales at 42s. 9d.; Yellow 31s. 6d.@32s.; White 35s.@35s. 3d.

The Latest.

October 3—Corn is firmer.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Provisions continue dull. Beef nominal. Pork quiet. Bacon flat, with a declining tend[illegible]. Lard quiet. Tallow steady.

The Ve[illegible]test.

October 3—Provision[illegible]

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE [illegible] Coffee is firmer, with [illegible] qualities. Rice stea[illegible] Pearls 35s.; Rosin, [illegible] are reported. Spir[illegible] tendency.

LONDON MARKET[illegible] ing; Sugar firm; [illegible] Congou) quiet; Ric[illegible] Linseed Oil is stead[illegible]

London Money M[illegible] @92 15-16. On Thu[illegible]

AMERICAN STOCKS.[illegible] per cent. discount: on [illegible] 23¼@23½.

FROM FORT[illegible]

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct[illegible] Spaulding returned from Hatteras Inlet this morning, bringing details of the recent engagement, which, however, differ in but few respects from the accounts already published.

The 20th Indiana regiment in their retreat, to avoid being cut off by the enemy had to abandon their tents and provisions, and many of their knapsacks, etc.

Col. Bevan states his total loss at about fifty. None, however, were killed. The inhabitants along the beach came in with the regiment. The loss of the rebels has been overestimated, but was undoubtedly large.

The revenue-cutter Corwin sails for Hatteras Inlet to-night. Brigadier General Williams will take passage on the S. R. Spaulding to-morrow night.

MARRIED.

On the 10th instant, by Rev. Mr. Showalter, JHON H. WI[illegible] to Miss MARY COLE, both of this city.

On the 9th instant, by Rev. Mr. Cornelius, J. H. SNYDER[illegible] Miss AGNES E. KERR, all of this city.

DIED.

On the 10th instant, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, in [illegible] year, WILLIAM MAY, Commander in the United States Navy, and son of the late Dr. Frederick [illegible]

On the 11th instant, WILLIAM KIRBY, in the [illegible] year of his age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

SATURDAY, October 12, 1861.

$ 150 Maryland 6's, '70.............83
2000 Balt. and Ohio Railroad bonds, '85, 65½
1 shares Merchants' Bank.............83

Prices and Sales of Stocks in New York.

First Board, October 12.

Virginia 6's	47½ sales	N. Carolina 6's	60¾ sales
Missouri 6's	43¾ do	Cleveland & Tol.	— do
Canton Co.	— do	Mich. South. RR.	— do
Erie Railroad	31½ do	Mich. So. Guar.	— do
N. Y. Central	78⅝ do	Tennessee bonds	42½ do
Reading	36¼ do	Treasury 6 pr ct 2 ys	99½

Market firm.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12.

COFFEE dull; stock 21,000 bags.

FLOUR heavy; sales of 200 bbls Ohio extra at $5.75, a decline of 12½c.

GRAIN—The receipts of Grain to-day were 28,000 bushels; prices were rather flat, except for Oats, which advanced 1@2c ℔ bushel.

WHISKEY dull at 22½@23c.

FURNITURE FOR SALE AND HOUSE TO RENT.—Any one contemplating housekeeping, and would like to get a well furnished and convenient house, can do so by addressing J. A. THOMAS, "South Office." The furniture is nearly new and will not be sacrificed. Any one wanting it, or part of it, need not apply, expecting to buy at ruinous rates—as there will be but a reasonable reduction made on first cost. The house rents for $12, and is in good condition—good as new—about 10 minutes walk from Centre market. oc12

CITY COMMISSIONERS OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, October 10th, 18[illegible]
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office for REPAIRING OF THE BREACH on Harford Tunnel, on [illegible] Canal street.
Specifications of the manner of doing the work can be seen at this office.
The work will be awarded to the LOWEST responsible bidder. The proposals will be opened on THURSDAY, 17th inst., 12 M., in the presence of the Mayor, Register, Comptroller, and any others that may desire to attend. By order,
D. C. SMITH[illegible]
oc 11 7t

FOR BREMEN—The fine fast sailing Bremen ship HERMANN, Captain F. Kuhlman[illegible] have quick despatch for the above port. For freight or steerage, and passage, having superior accommodations, apply to the Captain on board, Corner's wharf, F. P., or to
BROTHERS BONINGE[illegible]
No. 20 South Charles st., up sta[illegible]
oc 11

TO THE LADIES OF BALTIMORE.
Mrs. M. A. HAMILTON
WILL OPEN AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
FRENCH MILLINERY, at her residence,
No. 61 N. CHARLES STREET,
On SATURDAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.,
To which she calls the attention of those des[illegible] of purchasing a *Handsome* HAT.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.
MEDICAL LECTURES.
The fifty fourth Annual Session of the School of Medi[illegible] the University of Maryland, will commence on MOND[illegible] 14, 1861, and end March 1, 1862.
The Faculty are aware of nothing in the present condition of public affairs of a nature to interfere with [illegible] lar and faithful performance of their duty as Teacher[illegible] icine. They purpose to make every effort to ren[illegible] course of instruction useful and satisfactory to their p[illegible]
The Baltimore Infirmary, which belongs to the Re[illegible] tunities to afford abundant means for the Clinical [illegible] of the principles of Medicine and Surgery.
G. W. MILTENBERGE[illegible]
se 23 2aw16tDO

MARYLAND INSTITUTE EXHI[illegible]
The FOURTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITIO[illegible] Institute will be opened to the public [illegible] EVENING, 7th instant, at 7 o'clock.
The brilliancy of this Exhibition will commend [illegible] patronage of the citizens of Baltimore and of the S[illegible] land, and upon their liberality the managers of [illegible] rely for such encouragement as will enable the [illegible] tinue in operation the several very useful depar[illegible] Institute. To these ends they also respectfull[illegible] annual subscribers to renew their membership, [illegible] citizens of Baltimore of both sexes to add the[illegible] catalogue of members.
A membership entitles the party to a [illegible] and free admittance to the Exhibition [illegible] vantage of the Schools of Design.
The price of single Admission [illegible] re Five Cents. Six Tickets [illegible] and a greater number at [illegible]
SEASON TICKETS [illegible]
The Band of the Institu[illegible] the occasion, and the most [illegible] ed by the Managers with a vie[illegible] tion of the patrons of the Exhi[illegible]
oc 5 6t [illegible] Chair[illegible]

THE UNDERSIGNE[illegible] of COGNAC and BORD[illegible] Store. Brands:—W. Morton a[illegible] ALSO, 200 Baskets CHA[illegible] 200 do Pri[illegible] For sale [illegible]
oc 5 1m