

**The South:**  
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Where Subscription and Advertisements will be received.

**TUESDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 22.**

**ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS.**  
Persons sending us anonymous communications are informed that no attention will be paid to them. We can publish nothing that does not come to us through a responsible channel.

**THE SOUTH.**  
We present *The South* to our friends in an enlarged form, in compliance with requests from numerous quarters. It is our intention to make this journal an acceptable medium of news, and we shall spare no pains to furnish the latest and most reliable intelligence. We trust on the other hand that our patrons will not abate their efforts to extend our circulation and add to our advertising columns. We are aware that business is prostrated, and that all classes of the community are curtailing their expenditures, but at the same time a judicious use of that powerful engine, the Press, cannot fail now, as in times past, to promote the success of those who employ it prudently. Our circulation is increasing at a rapid rate, and no merchant or tradesman can go amiss in using our columns. As we have said before, our terms will be adapted to the exigencies of the present crisis, and all we ask is a fair proportion of the patronage extended to other journals.

Some complaint having been made of the irregularity attending the delivery of the paper to subscribers, we are taking the necessary steps to prevent its recurrence. We shall be glad if subscribers will promptly report to the office, No. 122 Baltimore street, any delay, any negligence on the part of the carriers.

**THE NEWS.**  
The event of interest to-day is the battle of Leesburg. Our readers will find elsewhere full particulars.

From the lower Potomac we learn that the Confederates have just unmasked a terrible battery of 18 guns, at Matthias Point, and that the navigation of the river is now effectively closed. No vessels passed up or down yesterday or to-day. It was apprehended that a Confederate force would now cross into lower Maryland.

Judge Merrick, of the United States District Court, has been arrested in Washington, and a writ of *habeas corpus* has been issued, directed to General Porter.

The troops so long concentrating at Annapolis were conveyed down the bay, yesterday, to Fortress Monroe it is supposed.

For fuller accounts from Missouri and elsewhere see our news and telegraphic columns.

**THE BATTLE OF LEESBURG.**  
Late last evening reports were current throughout the streets that a great battle had been fought near Leesburg, Virginia, and that the Federals had sustained a severe reverse. The despatches in the morning papers and in the Washington *Republican* confirmed these accounts, and we give the following version of the affair, obtained from the best sources of information within our reach.

It has been surmised for some time past that the occupation of Leesburg and a descent from thence into the Valley of Virginia for the purpose, among other things, of freeing the upper part of the Valley from the control of the Confederates, formed a part of General McClellan's plan of campaign. For this object, General Banks' column, to which Gen. Stone's command was attached, was stationed opposite Leesburg on the Maryland side of the Potomac, so as to command the principal ford and islands thereabout. Upon the Virginia side of the Potomac, the division of General Meade was to cooperate with General Stone by moving upon Leesburg by the turnpike leading thence from the Chain Bridge. It is to be presumed that the movements towards Fairfax Court House, for the present, were simply designed as feints to occupy Beauregard and prevent him rendering any aid to General Smith, who commands the Confederates about Leesburg.

In pursuance, then, of the general plan which we have indicated, the division of Gen. McClellan on Saturday advanced to Dranesville, within 15 miles of Leesburg, where it paused. On Sunday night it still rested in that village, but General Meade had pushed forward a reconnaissance eight miles beyond, towards Leesburg, without meeting with any opposition. He doubtless intended on yesterday to cooperate with the attack made by General Stone, but the accounts from Washington say nothing of him, and up to the hour of writing we hear nothing of his whereabouts.

We now turn to Gen. Stone's command, which consisted, we believe, of two brigades—one under his immediate control, and the other, of five regiments, under the orders of Gen. Baker, who was formerly Colonel of the California regiment, and the well-known Senator from Oregon. The left wing of this division, numbering some 1,000 men, supported by reserves under Gen. Banks, near Potomac, crossed at Edwards' Ferry, as early as 1 A. M. yesterday, and established itself on the Virginia side. Gen. Baker's brigade, consisting of the right wing, occupied Harrison's Island—a long strip of land in the middle of the river just above Edwards' Ferry, and immediately below the ford known as Nolan's. From this point detachments were sent in the direction of Leesburg to reconnoitre the Confederate position, and they soon came upon the brigade of South Carolina, under Gen. Evans, with seven pieces of artillery, which compelled them to retire, and advancing to the Potomac, attacked the Federal force upon the Island. About 3 A. M. the left wing, under Gen. Stone, became engaged, and the battle continued without decided result up to 5 P. M., Gen. Stone, in the meantime, being supported by reinforcements from Gen. Banks, and as the Washington *Republican* of this morning states, that by General in person. At this time—5 o'clock—the accounts say, the Confederates were largely reinforced, and made a furious attack upon the right wing, commanded by Baker. The latter gallantly placed himself at the head

of his troops, but the shock of the Confederates was irresistible. General Baker was slain in attempting to rally his command to the charge, and though General Stone advanced in person to aid the right wing, it gave way in great disorder and was completely routed, the great portion, it is reported, having been taken prisoners. Gen. Stone retired, he says, in good order to Harrison's Island, where last night he was awaiting reinforcements, with the intention, it would seem, of renewing the effort to take Leesburg to-day. The Federal programme has, however, been considerably disarranged by the reverse of yesterday, and General McClellan will hardly permit General Stone, in his weakened condition, to make another essay, unless satisfactory information should be received from General Meade.

General Baker, whose career has been thus terminated, was originally a lawyer in Northern Illinois, and was once elected to Congress as a Whig from the Galena district. He was a Colonel in the Mexican war, and, we believe, was noted for personal bravery. He afterwards went to California, and when the Republican party was organized, he became one of its most active and ardent adherents. He was a candidate for Congress in that State, and afterwards for United States Senator, but was unsuccessful in both these efforts. He next removed to Oregon, and was elected to the United States Senate last year by a coalition between the Republican and the Douglas Democrats of the Legislature. He was very strong in the expression of his peculiar views, and declared in a speech, last session, that he would never listen to any terms of arrangement until every rebel should have laid down his arms. In person, General Baker was tall, erect and well proportioned, and of a highly nervous and excitable temperament—his restlessness in the Senate Chamber being a matter of general remark.

Though at least 56 or 58 years of age, he was exceedingly vigorous and active. When he broke out he raised a California regiment, which, however, was mostly recruited in the Eastern States. He contemplated retiring from the army and confining himself to his civil duties, but the offer of a Brigadier-Generalship was so flattering that he accepted it. He enjoyed his honors for but a brief period, having fallen in the very first engagement in which he took part. His remains were carried to Poolesville last night, and were expected to reach Washington to-day.

The Washington *Republican* (Government organ) commenting on the result says:

“Late last night, we received the painful intelligence that Gen. Baker, while in the act of making a gallant charge at the head of his brigade, was killed. It appears that about eight in the morning he crossed the river to reinforce Gen. Stone, when he was attacked by a large Confederate force under Gen. Evans. He immediately prepared for action, and placing himself at the head of his column, made a dash and brilliant charge, when he fell to rise no more.”

We trust in Heaven that there will be no more sacrifices like this, but that if anything is earnest to be done, that it will be done quickly. We have had reverses enough, and the whole country is beginning to demand something more.

We further learn that letters have been received here, stating the Federal loss yesterday at 600 killed and wounded, several thousand prisoners, and six pieces of artillery. Gen. Baker's brigade consisted of the California Regiment, three other regiments under Colonels Hunt, Baxter and Morehead respectively, a Cavalry Regiment and a Battery of Artillery, making a total force of at least five thousand men. The battery was undoubtedly captured, having stuck in the mud in the attempt to carry it off.

We learn that it is quite probable that the Maryland Regiment in the Confederate army participated in the fight, as it was attached to Gen. Smith's *Corps D'Arme*.

A report from Washington is to the conoling effect that the Federals escaped in better plight than they anticipated.

From Gen. Meade we still hear nothing, but the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* states that as he went towards Daronsville a large Confederate force started from Fairfax Court-house to cut him off.

The news of Gen. Baker's death caused much sensation in Washington. A despatch dated Washington 19th inst. says:

“Gen. Stone has just telegraphed as follows: ‘I regret to announce that Gen. Baker has just been killed at the head of his regiment. I have assumed command of the right.’ The President, several members of the Cabinet, and others, are now sitting around the telegraph instrument waiting for further particulars.”

A portion of Baker's command belonged to Philadelphia, and a despatch from that city says:

“The death of Colonel Baker has caused great excitement in this city, where his regiment was raised, and there is intense anxiety among the relatives of the troops engaged to learn the result of the fight which is augmented by the absence of particulars.”

**More Vindications.**  
Mr. Seward is beyond question an ‘irrepressible’ prophet, and repeated failures do not discourage him. Last winter he was quite certain South Carolina would prove to be the only seceding State. After others went out he was certain a little while in the Senate would settle the whole difficulty. After Congress had failed to pass any measures of compromise, Mr. Seward was still certain there would be no fighting. He has tried his hand again, to the following effect, as reported in the New York *Times*:

Mr. Secretary Seward is full of hope for the future of the country. Only yesterday he assured a member of the diplomatic body that the little affair of the Southern insurrection would blow over within three months, the ports would be all open, and peace and prosperity would reign.

**Hon. Henry Winter Davis's speech.**  
Our promised review of the speech of Hon. Henry Winter Davis is unavoidably delayed for a few days. We will give the notice of its appearance.

20 Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, in a recent lecture, stated that the human animal needed no assistance of any kind or other, and that if the right kind were not supplied him he would certainly kick the wrong. The Rev. gentleman then proceeded to illuminate his audience with a discourse on the subject of the ‘Gorilla,’ which he regarded as amusement of the right kind.

**THE ARREST OF COL. KERRIGAN.**  
Colonel Kerrigan, of the New York 25th Regiment, and a member elect to Congress, has been taken under arrest at Washington for insubordination, and upon suspicion, it is said, of communicating intelligence to the Confederates. The New York *Post* gives the following account of his past history:

In December last he put an advertisement in the *Herald* asking for young men to join him in a secret military expedition. The nature of it was explained by the *Herald* of December 13th, in an editorial article, in this wise:

“New Military Expeditions for the Progression of National Honor and the South.—By advertisement in another column it will be seen that a new military organization is about to be established in this city, under the auspices of Mr. James B. Kerrigan, member of Congress elect from the Fourth district of this city. The object of the proposed corps is a character somewhat different from that of military companies in general, being nothing more nor less than the promotion of a military corps in the metropolis from further Republican encroachments. It is believed that the next Legislature which is to meet at Albany intends to meddle still more with the affairs of this city by destroying the office of the public printer, and by legislating certain officials elected by the people out of office, in the same way as was done in the case of Mayor Wood. Such attempts Mr. Kerrigan's organization is determined to resist, and he has invited our legislators to take part in their march. We understand that fifty volunteer companies, representing some three thousand members, have already responded favorably to the call. All captains of the numerous companies desirous of taking part in the movement are invited by the call to communicate with Mr. Kerrigan, at 74 Mott street.”

In consequence of an article which appeared in the *Post*, Mr. Kerrigan called upon the editors. At this interview he stated that he had been invited to take part in the march, and that he had declined to do so, as he had been called to the South. He told us that he had recently been to Charleston, where he had conversed with many of the secessionists, and that he had considered them and that they deserved, not only the sympathies, but the assistance of the North. South Carolina was then in the very throes of secession, and he was then in the midst of organizing a company of volunteers to serve the Union already passed. We tried to dissuade Mr. Kerrigan from his foolish plans, but he was obstinate.

The next we heard of Mr. Kerrigan was in April, after a protracted uprising of the North, when he was engaged in raising a regiment for the Union service. The facts of his antecedent career were brought to the attention of Gen. Dix, and the Union Defence Committee, and were not appear to have been regarded with much favor. The ordinance of Mr. Kerrigan's convention and loyalty.

**AMBIGUITY OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.**  
The New York *Tribune* and *Herald* are having a fearful war, in which much ink is spilled. The former thus compliments the latter:

“Within a few weeks past, we have proved, by copious citations from its editorial columns, that the New York *Herald*, since the opening of the present year, has been engaged in a course of denunciation and stigmatization every effort to maintain by force the authority of the Federal Government, and to suppress the submission of this and other States to the secessionist movement. The *Herald* has been guilty of the most flagrant and wantonly untrue statements, and has demanded the removal of Gen. Fremont on account of that same proclamation.”

To all this, the *Herald* makes no answer, because it can make none. The citations in its editorials were full and conclusive. How does it respond?

1. By knavishly copying at length from and commenting upon an advertisement in our columns as though it were an editorial. [This is a business method, and we do not object to it.]

2. By lying in all ways, as for instance:

1. That we once sent a messenger to that office to beg it to cease from doing anything of the kind, and that we adopted as our motto, ‘No Union with slaveholders.’

2. That we have printed articles designed to prove the North would be richer and better off without the South.

3. That we have ‘talked of super-stating President Lincoln.’

4. That we ‘led our army into the Bull Run trap.’

5. That we have endeavored to induce Fremont to mutiny.

6. That we are a few of the principal out of thirty or forty most recent falsehoods aimed at *The Tribune*. The fact is, that *The Herald* has been and is doing their dirty work by glorifying slavery and trying to involve our Government in a war with Great Britain. And if traitors should beat us, and Beauregard should ever take this city, doubtless, satisfied that we would stand by them, and always worked for the cause. Does any one pretend to doubt it?

**The Food which Southern Papers Feed their Readers.**  
The following paragraph from the Philadelphia *Inquirer* relating to the affair at Harper's Ferry is a fair specimen of mental diet furnished to Northern minds. The writer is said to be a lady.

After the battle at the Heights, the other day, four of our wounded, who were left on the ground, were put to death by a slow and cruel process, such as stabbing them in various parts of the body with a small penknife. In these acts the Confederates were aided by a Presbyterian clergyman of Harper's Ferry, now residing at Sheppardstown. The Confederate law on the occasion was three thousand men. It also says that she saw six wagon loads of dead Confederate soldiers, about one hundred and fifty in number.

**THE LATE THOMAS WILDEY.**  
The funeral obsequies—immense turnout of the Order.

The remains of the late Thomas Wildey lay in state at the Odd Fellows Hall, Gay street, throughout yesterday and this morning until the obsequies commenced, and were viewed by thousands of citizens and strangers, many of whom shed a silent tear as they gazed for the last time upon those features which, to Baltimoreans, had become almost as familiar as if he were one of the family of every one. Throughout yesterday and last night arrangements were being made by the Grand and subordinate Lodges for the grand funeral pageant of to-day, which will be found fully noted below:

**A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE DECEASED.**  
Mr. Wildey was an Englishman by birth, and was born on the 15th of January, 1781, and was consequently in his 61st year at the time of his death, and he died lamented by a brotherhood which is co-extensive with the country. He has been very properly called the Father of the Odd Fellowship in the United States. On the 25th of April, 1810, Mr. Wildey advertised a call to a meeting of persons who desired to found a Lodge of the I. O. F., in response to which J. Duncan, John Welch, John Cheatem and Richard Rushworth, and the deceased, assembled at the Seven Stars Tavern, Second street, and the first Grand Lodge of the Order was organized in this country to work after the Union or London Order. Soon after, however, the working and organization was changed to the Grand Lodge of Preston, England, visited this country, and through his instrumentality a charter for the Order in this country was procured from the Duke of Devonshire, and it was by his charter that the Order of the Grand Lodge of Maryland and of the United States, and duly empowered to charter subordinate Lodges. It became necessary, however, for Washington Lodge to surrender its Grand Lodge charter, and a Grand Lodge was formed, and Mr. Wildey was elected First Grand Master. From the time of the institution of the order, the deceased was untiring in his exertions to further the noble charity, and was rewarded with a success that has rarely been equalled in the history of charitable institutions. He made every sacrifice that was necessary to advance the interests of the Order, and his time was almost exclusively devoted to its prosperity. For this purpose he visited England, where he was rewarded with the highest honors which the Order could confer, and every facility was extended to him in his efforts to further the interests of the Order in this country. His affable manner, deep sincerity, cardinal virtues, and anxiety which he exhibited for the Order, made him the object of the affection of his friends in England, and when it was announced that he was about to return to this country, a proposition was made by the Order in England to present him with a gold medal. This he refused, but ever so long as he remained in this country he was honored with him an evidence of the kindly feeling felt by the brotherhood in Britain for that in this country, he asked that instead of a medal for himself a charter for the Order in this country be granted in accordance with his desires an elegant charter, executed on parchment, was duly presented to him through Grand Master Thomas, Derbyshire. It may be said that Mr. Wildey has devoted his entire life to the interests of the Order, and to promote it than any other man in this country. The following is a brief summary of his connections with the Order:

April 26th, 1810, assisted in organizing the first Lodge, and was elected the first Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maryland and the United States, re-elected for a second term, on the expiration of which was presented with a medal as a testimonial of an appreciation of his noble and zealous labors; 1825 was elected Grand Master of Grand Lodge of United States; visited England and secured the charter of the Grand Lodge of the United States; at the expiration of his term of office he was re-elected for four years, the Grand Lodges of all the States; 1833 was presented with a service of silver by the Grand Lodge; instituted the Grand Lodges in several States.

Mr. Wildey in his social relations was noted for his urbanity and good cheer. He was the honored guest at the anniversaries of societies and associations, where his fine qualities were exhibited, and added much to the enjoyment of the occasion.

**THE SECESSION COMMUNICATION OF THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF MARYLAND.**  
The secessionist communication of the R. W. Grand Lodge of Maryland, took place last evening at the Hall on North Gay street, when Grand Master John C. Smith took the chair and called the body to order. Grand Secretary James L. Ridgely, Esq., made the formal announcement of the death of Grand Sire Wildey, in the most feeling manner, and which, we understand, moved many of those present to tears. The remarks of Mr. Ridgely were subsequently ordered to be entered on the journal. The committee, to whom the subject was referred made a report, concluding with the annexed resolutions, which were of course adopted:

**Resolved by the R. W. Grand Lodge of Maryland,** That we have received intelligence of the death of our well beloved brother Past Grand Sire Thomas Wildey, with profound sorrow, and we deplore, in common with his brethren at large, his family and fellow-citizens, the severe bereavement which has befallen the Order, an illustrious and much cherished member, his family of a sincere friend, and the community in which he so long lived of a true and honest man.

**Resolved,** That the Grand Lodge, as a feeble earnest of the love, veneration and gratitude for the eminent services of Past Grand Sire Wildey in the cause of Odd Fellowship, as well as in appreciation of his great private worth, will attend his funeral to-morrow as a Grand Body, and hereby most cordially and fraternally invites all the subordinate Lodges and Encampments in this and the adjoining State jurisdiction to unite with him in paying the last tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased.

**Resolved,** That the portrait of the Past Grand Sire, which has for so many years graced the walls of the Grand Lodge Room, be clothed in mourning, and that the chair of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, and all other Grand Officers, be likewise clothed in mourning, and that each member of the Grand Body wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

**THE COFFIN.**  
The remains of the lamented Father of the Order was placed in one of the John H. Wray's patent burial cases. The case was cushioned in the most superb style with rich velvet, the entire affair having been gotten up without regard to cost. On the top of the case was a solid silver plate, bearing the name, age, &c., of the deceased. The subject was the richest and most costly flowers decked the last narrow house, and the distinguished deceased—placed there by the hands of many fair ones who had been benefited in a thousand different ways by the noble Order of which his tomb was the founder.

**THE FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.**  
At an early hour this morning the Hall and its immediate vicinity presented a stirring scene. Many members of the Order were present, who had travelled miles either to witness or participate in the grand scene. As the hours wore on the throng became more dense, and long before the hour for the procession to move arrived, it was almost impossible to get within squares of the Hall.

The funeral services incident to the Order took place in the Egyptian Saloon. The sermon on the occasion was preached by the Rev. E. R. Hiers, of the Baptist Church, Grand Chaplain of the Order, and those who were successful in gaining admittance, pronounce it to have been an effort eminently worthy of the head and heart of its author. As soon as the services—which occupied more than an hour—were over, the coffin was brought into line, and after the usual delay, the funeral cortege moved off.

**THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.**  
The line of procession was formed on North Gay street, by the Grand Marshal Edwin G. Starr, Esq., assisted by Col. Saml. Sands Mills and William H. Neilson, Esq., as Aids. At 12 o'clock the procession began to move, in the following order, and passed through Baltimore Charles and Java streets to Greenmount avenue, and thence to Greenmount Cemetery:

The Grand Marshal, Edwin G. Starr, Esq., and his Aids, Col. Saml. Sands Mills and William H. Neilson, Esq.  
Independent Blue Hand.  
Madison Lodge, No. 88.  
Towson Lodge, No. 79, of Baltimore county.  
Mountain Lodge, No. 84.  
Independent Lodge, No. 77.  
Warren Lodge, No. 71.  
Jackson Lodge, No. 65.  
Pacific Lodge, No. 63.  
Golden Rule Lodge, No. 58.  
Band of Music.  
Schiller Lodge, No. 55.  
Oriental Lodge, No. 52.  
Germania Lodge, No. 47.  
Thomas Wildey Lodge, No. 44.  
Band of Music.  
Mechanics' Lodge, No. 15.  
Monumental Lodge, No. 14.  
Jefferson Lodge, No. 9.  
Marion Lodge, No. 8.  
Frederick Lodge, No. 7.  
Band of Music.  
Harmony Lodge, No. 6.  
Gratitude Lodge, No. 5.  
Columbia Lodge, No. 3.  
Franklin Lodge, No. 2.  
Washington Lodge, No. 1.  
William Tell Lodge.

The Encampments followed in order, as follows:

Ridgely Encampment, of Towson town.  
Schiller Encampment.  
Helron Encampment.  
Salem Encampment.  
Jerusalem Encampment.  
Grand Lodge of the State.  
The Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of Maryland came next, as follows:

Grand Herald, with drawn sword.  
Banner trimmed in deep mourning.  
Worthy Grand Conductor.  
Past Grand Sire, Patriarch and Royal Purple, the members two abreast.  
Right Worthy Grand Secretary and Right Worthy Grand Treasurer.  
Right Worthy Grand Master.

The most worthy Grand Master, supported on each side by a Past Grand Master.  
Past Grand Masters, Juniors and Seniors, two abreast.  
Worthy Grand Guardian.

The horse followed, with John Bord, Augustus Mathiol, James L. Ridgely, Richard Marley, Andrew E. Warner, John A. Thompson, H. S. Beuhler, and John E. Chamberlain, Esq., as all-headers, in carriages. On either side of the horse were a guard of honor, composed of members of the Order, and Richard Bishop and Chas. P. Malloy, Past Noble Archers of the Independent Order of Druids, of which latter order the deceased was also a most devoted member.

Then came the immediate family and friends of the deceased, in carriages, and these were succeeded by a long line of vehicles, occupied by members of the Order of Druids, and other benevolent institutions of which Mr. Wildey was a member.

As the procession slowly moved through the streets a spirit of sadness appeared to prevail all classes—all felt as if a man who had left his mortal coil departed—and each and every one seemed anxious to contribute to his honor. Arriving at the cemetery the long line formed in open order, and the corpse being carried through was taken to the lot belonging to the Odd Fellows where, surrounded by thousands of bereaved brethren in the solemn and peculiar religious services of the Order were performed, the coffin was lowered into the grave, and the procession returned to the city leaving in Greenmount's sacred precincts all that was once mortal of

**THE BERMUDA.**  
We have learned the following important facts respecting the English steamer *Bermuda*, which recently ran the blockade into Savannah. The captain is named Tessier, and lives in Savannah. An English sea captain was on board also, who took command when other vessels were in sight. Her orders were to make Fort Hatteras and hoist a private signal which would be answered, and if not answered to go to Savannah. She made Hatteras and hoisted her signal which was not answered, causing great alarm. Just then an English war vessel bore in sight, and she represented to them that she was in distress, being out of water, and then they learned that Fort Hatteras was in the hands of the Federal forces. She then made for Savannah. She made Tybee Light at 2 A. M., ran by the fort, and seeing no vessels put about and ran in. She was met off the Light by a British vessel, which escorted her up to the city amid the ringing of bells and firing of guns. Her cargo was 18 large field guns, two Whitworth 124-pounders, one of which was immediately sent to New Orleans, 7,500 Enfield rifles, 18,000 Belgian rifles, with fired ammunition to all of them, 50,000 first quality shoes, 50,000 articles, 1,000 quilts, 1,000 muskets, 1,000 thread, needles, &c. A return cargo of cotton was prepared for her, which she commenced to take aboard, but the populace stopped it, saying she should take her cargo to sea on the 14th of this month, with a cargo of rice, naval stores, and a few bales of cotton. Two other vessels, with similar cargoes, were daily expected from England.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

**Washington Gossip.**  
The Washington correspondent of the New York *Post* telegraphs the following:

Mr. Elliot, a prominent military engineer of this city, has proposed to the Government a plan for constructing a number of steam-rans, with iron tracks, for the protection of the large deposits in the event of a foreign war. It is believed that the Government regards this proposition with favor.

There is a rumor here to-day that a sharp correspondence is going on between Secretary Seward and Lord Lyons, in continuation of that which has already been published, but no authentic intelligence has transpired, and the report is regarded as untrue.

The Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company expects to be able to satisfy all the requirements of the Government in the transportation of troops and supplies over the single track, with additional facilities for travel.

A 3er Among the Americans in Paris at the last dates were H. M. Corser and wife, Baltimore; Miss Alice Corser and Miss Janie Gambrill, of Baltimore.