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WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 23.

**THE NEWS.**

We have additional particulars to-day of movements about Leesburg. After the fight on Monday, which a high officer of the Government declared yesterday was more disastrous, in proportion to the number engaged, than the battle of Manassas, the Federal troops rested upon Harrison's Island and at Edward's Ferry, where they first crossed. The weather yesterday was horrible, and the troops being without tents, suffered dreadfully from the drizzling rain which fell without intermission throughout the day. Owing to the bad condition of the roads, the Federal army was unable to manoeuvre its artillery, while the Confederates, having their guns already in position, peppered them throughout the day, doing much execution. Parties who left Edward's Ferry in the morning, and reached Monocacy Junction last night, state that the firing throughout the day, near Leesburg, was heavy and continuous. Among the officers lost in the engagement on Monday were Colonel Cogswell, of the Taunamy Regiment, formerly of the army, and Colonel Wm. Raymond Lee, of the Massachusetts 20th. The Taunamy has been a most unfortunate regiment with regard to its commanders. Col. Kennedy having died shortly after he reached Washington, and Col. Cogswell being now either slain or captured. Col. Lee was one of the best Engineers in the United States service. It is also reported that General Lane was lately wounded in the thigh. Large reinforcements have been sent to the Federal forces, and it is reported that General McClellan has gone to Leesburg in person. Col. Kenly's 1st Maryland Regiment has been brought down to Washington, and Col. Geary's Command was yesterday moved from Sandy Hook to Point of Rocks, and will ultimately proceed to join Gen. Hooker's Division. We may expect to hear tomorrow something interesting from the vicinity of Leesburg, as it is impossible for the Federal troops to remain long in their present position. The strength of the Federal army before Leesburg must now reach 60,000 to 70,000 men. Nothing is known of the number of the Confederates.

The expedition so long fitting out at Annapolis has proceeded down the bay, but we have no accounts of its having reached Fortress Monroe. We think it likely that an attempt against the Southern coast has been for the present abandoned, and that the demonstration will take place against the batteries near Fortress Monroe. The Federal force at Fortress Monroe must be near 20,000 men, while the expedition from Annapolis consisted of three brigades, or about 13,000 men. From Kentucky, we have a report that Gen. Zollicoffer had three attacks the Federal camp Wild Cat without success, and that the Federals had sustained a loss of four killed and twenty wounded.

The Confederate batteries at Matthias Point, as stated yesterday, have pretty effectually closed the navigation of the Potomac. We have, by the last arrivals from Europe, information of the highest importance. The Chamber of Commerce of France, doubtless acting upon a suggestion from high quarters, have memorialized the Government to recognize the Southern Confederacy and open the blockade. It is said that Napoleon is disposed to make a favorable response. This, taken in connection with Lord Lyons' recent remonstrance to Mr. Seward, looks rather ominous, and would seem to foretell trouble.

**ATTEMPT TO INCITE A RIOT.**

For two days past the *Clipper* has published the following advertisement:  
UNION MEN ANSWER!—The Rebels who control the Band at the Maryland Institute have suppressed all National Airs. Shall this be permitted? Union men! No! no! no! Let every Union man in the city meet on Wednesday Evening, at 7 o'clock, at the corner of Gay and Front streets, and march to the Institute and demand that National Airs and none but National Airs, shall be played during the balance of the Fair. Let every Home Guard be on hand.  
We can regard this as nothing more nor less than an attempt to incite a riot and violate the public peace upon the most preposterous grounds. The leader of the Band at the Institute is a well known friend of the Union and the Managers of the Fair have left the selection of the music entirely to him. The Fair was opened with the playing of National Airs, since which time such other selections of music and popular music have been made as seemed best adapted to suit the general taste. The chief complaint, however, among the sensitive Unionists, seems to be that "Diary" has been performed once or twice—a statement concerning the correctness of which we know nothing. If it were true, it amounts to nothing. "Diary" is a negro melody, composed and published in New Orleans twelve months before the commencement of the war, and within that period extensively republished throughout the Northern as well as the Southern States. It has been arranged for nearly every brass band in the entire country, and was played when General Patterson crossed the Potomac upon his expedition against General Johnston. It is frequently performed by the bands attached to the Federal army, and though popular throughout the Confederate States, has never been invested with the dignity which attaches to a National melody. This call, then, for a "truly of the Home Guard and all Union citizens" to dictate the music at the Institute, is regarded by the best friends of the Union in this city as simply an attempt to create an out-rage and stir up unnecessary strife, the result of which must be the breaking up of the Fair, and perhaps something more serious.

The facts which we have stated here are presented to the editors of the *Clipper*, although they promised an explanation, none has appeared in its columns. This, however, might have been expected from a journal which devotes about one-third of its editorial space to safe warfare upon those whom it calls "se-

cession" women, denouncing them as "bawds," and the remainder to suggestions to the Federal authorities to imprison citizens, not merely for overt acts or the expression of offensive opinions, but absolutely for their very thoughts! If the superstitious wretches who thus seek to accomplish ends they are too cowardly to undertake themselves, but know the art of contempt and detestation in which they are held by the agents they seek to employ, they would alate their pretensions. A distinguished officer of the army, who has held a high position about Baltimore, stated that he had been thoroughly disgusted with the suggestions made to him by those claiming to be Union men in this city—suggestions, the offering of malignity and cowardice, which, if carried into effect, would either have called or incarcerated one-half the population. From such advocacy true Union men may well pray "Good Lord deliver us."

Since writing the above we have received a card from Professor Holland, leader of the Blues' Band, addressed to the editors of the *Clipper*, which appears elsewhere, in which he entirely cooperates the Managers of the Institute from the charges preferred against them.

**CONFEDERATE ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF CHICOMAQUE.**

The Norfolk *Day Book* extra has a report of the affair at Chicomaque, where the Monticello shelled the Confederates. It will be remembered that the Federal reports said that the Confederates must have lost three or four hundred. The Confederate account says no one was killed. Colonel Wright left Camp Georgia, Roanoke Island on Thursday night, and arrived at Chicomaque on Friday. Colonel Wright made the attack on the United States forces at nine o'clock in the morning, firing shell from two 100-pound howitzers on board the transport Cotton Plant, when about one mile from the shore. As soon as the Colonel opened fire they began to retreat. The howitzers were commanded by Lieut. J. R. Sturgis, with forty men. When the Colonel saw they were about to retreat he embarked the guns of his three companies on board of a flat boat, for the purpose of directing landing and putting ashore after them. Company II, commanded by Captain Griffin; Company E, commanded by Captain Jones; and Company N, commanded by Captain Jones, were landed immediately, leaving the remaining portion of the Third Georgia Regiment and the North Carolina Regiment some four or five miles in the rear, on board the other vessels of the fleet. The three companies then landed consisted of two hundred and ten men, while the enemy, from their muster rolls, were about twelve hundred strong.

When the Colonel landed he had signalled the remaining portion of the Georgia Third to advance, and when near shore, they commenced disembarking in their flat boats. Colonel Wright took but one of his howitzers ashore with him, leaving the other on board of the Cotton Plant, under command of Captain Carrville, to cover his landing.

After the three companies had effected a safe landing the other howitzer was then brought on shore, and they then commenced the pursuit of the flying Yankees, and were joined by each company of the remaining portion of the Georgia Regiment as fast as they effected a landing. The two howitzers and ammunition were drawn through the deep sands by the men during the entire pursuit of twenty-five miles, having in the meantime occupied on Friday night, at Hinykeek, a distance of eighteen miles from the starting point.

The pursuit was continued early next morning to within one mile of the Hatteras Light house. When about six miles from the starting place, Col. Wright, being on horseback and considerably in advance of his command, overtook a party of thirteen Yankees, together with their Adjutant. He made a gallant charge on them, when the Adjutant shot his horse and commenced loading again, when the Colonel galloped up a small Yankee and presented him a breastwork to ward off the Adjutant's fire. With this he advanced on the Adjutant with his repeater, and captured him, including the Adjutant.

As our forces continued to advance, they commenced taking prisoners, in all about 40, and killed 7 or 8 of the flying Hessians.

One of the North Carolina companies landed at the same time as the Georgians, and joined the pursuit with great bravery, whilst the other portion of the North Carolina Regiment were ordered to the Lighthouse, just below Kinykeek, to intercept the retreat of the Federalists. Kinykeek is 8 miles above the lighthouse, towards Chicomaque. They were unable to land, owing to the shoal water, though they did everything they could to accomplish that object. They got their guns on board the flatboat and started off, but got aground, and waded in till they found themselves again getting into deep water. They sent a small boat to take soundings, and found it impossible to land, owing to the peculiar formation of the flats.

Col. Wright continued in pursuit till he found the North Carolina Regiment under Col. Shaw, unable to land, and ascertained that the Yankees had been reinforced, by nine hundred men from Hatteras, he withdrew his forces to the position he had occupied the night before. After getting back to this position, the Third States steamer Monticello took up a position about half a mile from the shore, and opened fire on them by broadsides, with eleven inch shell, and continued to shell them for five hours, without injury to any one, except a slight bruise on one man's leg, who fell down in endeavoring to dodge a ball which fell over his leg, and a slight scratch on another's face, from the explosion of a shell.

During the shelling, a great portion of the Georgia forces retired back to the enemy's vacated camp, and finally the balance succeeded in disembarking on the north shore, which had now got in the neighborhood. They embarked their two howitzers with them, on board the Curlew, from this point.

The Cotton Plant, under orders from Commodore Lynch, now ran up the Chicomaque, and took on board the entire force which had got back to that point, together with the enemy's entire camp baggage, consisting of three hundred tents, cartridges, boxes, haversacks, canteens, cooking utensils, provisions, &c., together with their private wardrobe, which they were too great haste to take with them. The entire expedition then returned to Roanoke Island, where they arrived on Sunday night at 12 o'clock.

**ARREST IN DELAWARE.**—A special despatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, from Wilmington, announces the arrest of certain citizens of Laurel, Del. The correspondent says:

**THE NEW YORK HERALD ON LORD LYONS.**

The Herald of yesterday contains the following violent attack upon Lord Lyons. If the Administration permits its supporters thus to treat factory hands as a war with European powers may not be distant.

If the people of the United States justified Secretary of State Marcy, in tendering passports to Sir Stratford and the three British Consuls, in 1854, they would still more unanimously applaud the prompt adoption of a similar policy towards Lord Lyons, at the present time. The communication to the Secretary of State, of the 14th inst., probably, the most disgraceful and designed insult that has ever been offered to the American government, since we were a people, and it cannot be repeated in too decided and efficient a manner. The substance of Mr. Seward's reply, and especially the commendations to the good sense and patriotism of thinking citizens, but it would have been still better, if instead of condescending to give explanations which no foreign power has the right to demand, the Secretary had sent Lord Lyons his passports, and declared diplomatic intercourse to be at an end between this country and the Court of London, until it can be restored to a more satisfactory medium. The fact is, however, that the British government has treated the war in the United States, from the outset, exactly as the Court of Versailles treated the colonies and the United States, in 1776, and every manifestation of the British State, from the beginning to the present, has been a series of insults and humiliations, the aristocratic and governing classes of England, have been determined, from the beginning to the present, to embrace the efforts of the administration of President Lincoln, aided by the loyal masses of the North, to restore the republic of the United States to its pristine integrity, by every means in their power.

Revelations were made to the House of Commons, over five months ago, by Lord John Russell, respecting the tone of Lord Lyons's despatches to the National Assembly, which proved that the most intimate relations of the British Minister to this country was saturated with secessionist ideas, and that he was laboring assiduously in behalf of the Confederate States. He had even then succeeded in persuading the Palmerston ministry, that the most intimate relations of the British Minister to this country was saturated with secessionist ideas, and that he was laboring assiduously in behalf of the Confederate States. He had even then succeeded in persuading the Palmerston ministry, that the most intimate relations of the British Minister to this country was saturated with secessionist ideas, and that he was laboring assiduously in behalf of the Confederate States. He had even then succeeded in persuading the Palmerston ministry, that the most intimate relations of the British Minister to this country was saturated with secessionist ideas, and that he was laboring assiduously in behalf of the Confederate States.

**The Message of Governor Harris of Tennessee.**

The Nashville *Union and American*, of the 20th inst., contains the message of the Confederate Governor Harris delivered to the Legislature on Friday last. It is a long and able address, and the Union and the people of the North. We make the following extracts from it:

"It is due to Tennessee to say, and it may be said, without disparagement to other States, that our people have done more in the work of raising, organizing, arming and equipping an army than was ever before accomplished by any State in the same length of time.

"Having no military organization, and almost no arms, and with no authority to raise troops or procure arms until the passage of the act of the 6th of May last, within less than two months from the passage of that act, thirty thousand men were organized and thrown into the field, and the arms and accoutrements were purchased in the market. The Board, therefore, is entirely indebted to the patriotic people of the State for the alacrity with which they rushed to the standard of their country upon the first intimation of necessity. I have been compelled to decline the services of a large number of volunteers, who have already yielded to the Confederate States more than twelve millions of caps and is now producing over two hundred and twenty-five thousand per day."

"The duty of furnishing arms, munitions and the means necessary to clothe and subsist the Provisional Army, devolved upon the Military and Finance Departments of the Confederate States, and Southern ports blockaded, they found it difficult, if not impossible, to procure either arms or munitions to any considerable extent, by purchase in the market. The Board, therefore, is entirely indebted to the patriotic people of the State for the alacrity with which they rushed to the standard of their country upon the first intimation of necessity. I have been compelled to decline the services of a large number of volunteers, who have already yielded to the Confederate States more than twelve millions of caps and is now producing over two hundred and twenty-five thousand per day."

**A CHARGE.**

My attention has been called to a communication in last Saturday's *Clipper*, and also to an advertisement in yesterday's *Clipper*, in which it is charged that the Managers of the Fair have been guilty of an act of gross injustice, in not allowing the music of the National Airs to be played during the balance of the Fair. The selection of the music to be performed by the bands attached to the Federal army, and though popular throughout the Confederate States, has never been invested with the dignity which attaches to a National melody. This call, then, for a "truly of the Home Guard and all Union citizens" to dictate the music at the Institute, is regarded by the best friends of the Union in this city as simply an attempt to create an out-rage and stir up unnecessary strife, the result of which must be the breaking up of the Fair, and perhaps something more serious.

**ALBERT HOLLAND.**

Leader Independent Blues' Band.

RELEASED FROM DEPORTATION.—Alfred M. Sullivan, Esq., whose arrest on a charge from Mr. Sullivan, Esq., was suspended in this city some weeks ago, was last evening released as mysteriously as he was arrested. Mr. Sullivan is not informed of the cause which led to his arrest or his discharge. His large circle of friends in this city will be glad to welcome his return.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

**INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS IN REGARD TO THE ARREST OF JUDGE MERRICK.**

Yesterday morning, at the hour of opening the Circuit Court, Judge Provost Marshall appeared in the court-room, but withdrew immediately to the Marshal's office, where they remained some time in consultation. At noon they returned to the court-room, and after the hours had passed, Judge Provost Marshall appeared in the court-room, but withdrew immediately to the Marshal's office, where they remained some time in consultation. At noon they returned to the court-room, and after the hours had passed, Judge Provost Marshall appeared in the court-room, but withdrew immediately to the Marshal's office, where they remained some time in consultation.

**JUDGE MERRICK'S LETTER.**

On Saturday, the 19th of October, 1861, Mr. Foley, a lawyer of this city, called upon me with a petition, supported by affidavit in proper form, praying for a writ of *habeas corpus* to the Provost Marshal, requiring him to produce before the undersigned one John Murphy, who it alleged was a minor, under the age of 18 years, and illegitimate son of the Provost Marshal, and a enlisted soldier of the United States. The order was given by me to the clerk, who issued the writ in the usual form. I was informed by Mr. Foley, on the afternoon of Saturday, that, by reason of the emergency exigencies of the war, the Provost Marshal of the District of Columbia, he himself took the writ and served it, as by law he might do, upon the Provost Marshal, General A. Porter; that when he delivered the writ to the Provost Marshal, he was told by him that he would consult the Secretary (I think he said the Secretary of State) whether he should respect the writ or not, and that he (Mr. Foley) must consider himself under arrest, but for the present might go at large upon his parole.

Later in the afternoon, Mr. Foley again called at my house, with one or two other persons—only, I think, was represented as the elder brother of the man who was arrested. Mr. Foley desired to know whether he were now to consider the writ as finally discharged, and at liberty to return home to his friends, inasmuch as he had then been dismissed from the guard house, and to make any suggestion to him in the premises, and told him that whatsoever I did in the matter must be done judicially, and after facts had been ascertained before me upon affidavit and the appropriate motion, if any made, in my court, as the court would meet on Monday morning, October 21st, in regular term, I should adjourn all proceedings under the writ into court, for the advice and action of the whole court.

He stated that he would reduce all the facts to writing, make affidavits and file them; but that he expected to be arrested. He then withdrew. On Monday morning, just before the meeting of court, I went into the clerk's office, and asked Charles McNamee, the deputy clerk, if Mr. Foley had any affidavits in the case. He examined the papers, and reported there was none. I then directed him to endorse upon the papers that they were, by my order, adjourned into court for its further action. After the adjournment, I was informed by a member of the bar, that about 11 o'clock that morning Mr. Foley had been arrested and placed in the guard house by order of the Provost Marshal, and he announced his purpose to apply for his release. I did not make any further inquiry, but he must be in writing upon proper affidavit, and that as the whole court was in regular session, he must make it to the court in full sitting; and he withdrew to confer with some of his brethren. I did not see him since. After dinner I visited my brother judges in Georgetown, and returning home between half-past seven and eight o'clock, found an armed sentinel stationed at my door by order of the Provost Marshal. I learned that the United States Marshal had been placed at my door as early as five o'clock; armed sentries from that time continuously until now have been stationed in front of my house.

This it appears that a military officer, against whom a writ in the appointed form of law has issued, first threatened with and afterwards arrested and imprisoned the attorney who rightfully served the writ upon him. He continued, in full contempt of the law, and indignantly placed an armed guard to insult and intimidate by its presence, the judge who ordered the writ to issue, and still keeps up this armed array at his door, in defiance and contempt of the justice of the law, and in circumstances, I respectfully request the chief justice of the circuit court to cause this memorandum to be read in open court, to show the reasons for my absence from my place upon the bench; and in contempt and disregard of the law to be continued, until the writ is issued, and the law is regularly issued, it is proper to serve upon his court. As the Provost Marshal had intended the matter was now before this court to be tried.

The statement of their fellow-judge presents a case where the progress of the law is obstructed, and the remedy it is the duty of the court to afford, and if the facts were as stated, to cause the law to be enforced. As the Provost Marshal had intended a process regularly issued by the court, it would order a rule to be served on Gen. Andrew Porter, to appear before the court, and show cause why an attachment for contempt of court should not be issued against him.

Judge Merrill said that this proceeding was a palpable gross obstruction to the administration of justice, to prevent a judge of this court from taking his seat, because he issued just such a writ as the law requires. The placing of a sentinel before Judge Merrill's house was evidently for the purpose of embarrassing him in this particular subject, and to prevent his appearance in court. He would make the rule broader, so as to have Mr. Provost Marshal's court in both matters. The court has its duty to perform, as judges are sworn to do, and that duty is the administration of justice according to law. What is the real state of things? If martial law is to be our guide, we look to the President of the United States to say so. He (Judge Merrill) did not pretend to controvert the right of the President to proclaim martial law, but let him issue his proclamation. The judges have their duty to do under the law, and they are liable to be punished if they do not do it.

**THE DIFFICULTY WITH GEN. FREEMONT.**

The Chicago *Times* thus discourses respecting the visit of Secretary Cameron to Missouri, and the order since given, directing General Fremont to suspend operations on his field-work at St. Louis and Jefferson City, and to have his claims on the government sent to Washington for settlement:

structing the program and course of justice and administration of it in the Circuit Court in the particular case set forth in the letter of the Hon. Judge Merrick, here annexed, on Saturday, the 20th day of October instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of that day, in said Circuit Court, in the City Hall of the city of Washington.

**STEAM BATTERING RAMS.**

The following letter, addressed to the President in September, has a peculiar interest at this time:

**His Excellency, President Lincoln:**

Sir:—You are very likely to hear, at no distant day, of the loss of some of the vessels of our blockading squadrons in the Gulf of Mexico. I have endeavored, for more than six years, to induce the Navy Department to take up and investigate the proposition to introduce steam battering rams in naval warfare. But I have not been able to attract the serious attention of the department, although I have pressed the subject upon three successive Administrations.

I address myself now to you, in the hope that you may listen to the assurance which I give you, that, for a moderate cost, a steam vessel can be constructed of sufficient strength to sink any ship that ever floated, by the mere force of collision, and without herself suffering material injury.

While I have failed entirely to impress my views upon the confidence of any of the Secretaries of the Navy, yet, since their publication and distribution to Congress, the suggestion has been taken up and applied on a most extended scale, by both the French and British governments, under the recommendation of eminent engineers and officers of the Navy, yet, since their publication and distribution to Congress, the suggestion has been taken up and applied on a most extended scale, by both the French and British governments, under the recommendation of eminent engineers and officers of the Navy, yet, since their publication and distribution to Congress, the suggestion has been taken up and applied on a most extended scale, by both the French and British governments, under the recommendation of eminent engineers and officers of the Navy.

**CHARLES ELLET, JR.,**

Civil Engineer.

**THE DIFFICULTY WITH GEN. FREEMONT.**

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When we reflect that it is said that two hundred thousand men have been issued by General Fremont, over his own, instead of the President's signature, we will comprehend how grave a necessity has called for this action of the Secretary. (Officers so appointed have no power. They have possible contingencies, allow me respectfully to urge upon your attention the value and efficiency of the steam ram—the direct shock of which the hull of no iron-plated vessel can stand, and which will remain, air, with great respect your obedient servant,

**CHARLES ELLET, JR.,**

Civil Engineer.

The most alarming feature in these appointments remains to be considered. They are a direct violation of the power of the President, who only constitutionally appoints officers of the army and navy. This alone is sufficient to justify the order of the Secretary, because every citizen has the constitutional authority of the President. The only reason why our armies are in the field is because the secessionists refuse to obey that authority. But, when we reflect upon the confusion which must ensue in all branches of the Government if General Fremont and other military subordinates take the power into their own hands of disbursing money, appointing officers and raising troops, we see at once that Secretary Cameron has only asserted a necessary right of the executive, and not a discretionary one. It is not possible to be a president, perhaps an indignant, to abuse of power by military commanders, and end in the absolute despotism of the President.

**Mr. Russell and the Federal Government.**

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* says:

"Mr. Russell's statement in his last letter, that many of our regular army officers disliked the Government, the war, and any attempts to strike at slavery, has caused a commotion among the regular officers here. They generally deny, in unmeasured terms, the insinuation of Russell—that they meddle with political matters. But there is no doubt that there are officers who have not hesitated to own to foreigners and to native secessionists that they disliked to wage war upon the South. The *Evening Post* of the morning takes Mr. Russell's remarks as a text from which it prescribes a sermon against all regular armies. It expresses the opinion that if our regular army had consisted of forty thousand instead of seventy thousand men, when the war broke out, the rebellion ere this would have been perfectly successful. Those individuals who have had an opportunity to mix with army officers—the regulars, I mean—will not take exception to this opinion. Yet a tremendous pressure for an increase of the regular army will be brought to bear upon the next session of Congress. The difficulty in the way is the fact that men will not enlist. To-day we have five times the proper number of us—of the recruits which have been made. When Congress, through the persistent efforts of Senator Wilson and Secretary Cameron, consented to a large increase of the regular army, the officers for this force were instantly appointed. This was the pressure which passed the bill. I have alluded to this matter because I learn, on the authority of a prominent member of Congress, that the whole matter will be thoroughly investigated next winter by a Congressional Committee."