Richmond Dispatch.

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MONDAY MORNING.....OCTOBER 19, 1863.

DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XXV. RICHMOND, VA., MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 19, 1863. NO. 90.

SECRET HISTORY OF THE SUBJUGATION OF MARYLAND.

THE ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT OF HER LEGISLATURE—ARRANGEMENTS FOR A SUBSEQUENT ELECTION—SECRET CORRESPONDENCE SHOWING THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN MARYLAND IN '61—LETTERS OF SPIES AND INFORMERS, &c.

Among the most remarkable developments of the secret history of this war is the publication of the correspondence which attended the subjugation of Maryland. There are few citizens of the United States, lost as they are to the sense of liberty, who will not turn from reading it with an apprehensive thought of Seward and the "tinkle of the bell" at his right hand. We publish some extracts from this correspondence, which has been aired in nine columns of a New York paper. The letters form an important portion of the history of this revolution:

Relating to the Arrest of the Maryland Legislature—Letter from Simon Cameron in Relation to the Maryland Legislature.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Sept. 11, 1861.

General: The passage of any act of secession by the Legislature of Maryland must be prevented. If necessary all, or any part of the members, must be arrested. Exercise your own judgment as to the time and manner, but do the work effectively.

Very resp'y, your ob't serv't,
SIMON CAMERON, Sec'y of War.

Major-Gen. N. P. Banks, commanding near Darnestown, Md.

Legislative Matters.

[Confidential.]

HEADQ'RS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Washington, Sept. 12, 1861.

Maj.-Gen. N. P. Banks, U. S. A.:

General: After full consultation with the President, Secretaries of State, War, &c., it has been decided to effect the operation proposed for the 17th. Arrangements have been made to have a Government steamer at Annapolis to receive the prisoners and carry them to their destination.

Some four or five of the chief men in the affair are to be arrested to-day. When they meet on the 17th you will please have everything prepared to arrest the whole party, and be sure that none escape.

It is understood that you arranged with Gen. Dix and Gov. Seward the *modus operandi*. It has been intimated to me that the meeting might take place on the 14th.—Please be prepared. I would be glad to have you advise me frequently of your arrangements in regard to this very important matter.

If it is successfully carried out, *it will go far towards breaking the backbone of the rebellion.* It would probably be well to have a special train quietly prepared to take the prisoners to Annapolis.

I leave this exceedingly important affair to your tact and discretion, and have but one thing to impress upon you—the absolute necessity of secrecy and success.

With the highest regard, I am, my dear General, your sincere friend,

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General U. S. A.

Letter from R. B. Marcy, Chief of Staff.

HEADQ'S ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Washington, Sept. 12, 1861.

Major-Gen. N. P. Banks, commanding near Darnestown, Md.

General: Enclosed I have the honor to send you an order regarding the Legislature of Maryland. Will you do me the favor to acknowledge its receipt by the bearer?

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
R. B. MARCY,
Col. and Chief of Staff.

Copeland's Report—Legislature, Sept. 16.

FREDERICK, Sept. 16, 1861.

Major-General Banks:

Dear Sir: I find that there is some probability of no quorum; this is particularly Gen. S.'s opinion. He thinks the whole thing is crushed by the arrest. But there is reason to believe he is mistaken.

Noakes is here, and says there are at least twenty-five in town; that they have spread the rumor that there will be no quorum, in order to lull attention; but that there will be enough to meet and adjourn to a place outside the town.

He saw to-night four carriages and a party of men come in one of the back roads and go to a drinking saloon, where they were loud and deep in threats and imprecations. They left the tavern and came into the town and separated, where he could not tell, as he was on foot. He has got no evidence of any messenger from Virginia; thinks no one is here.

But there is one bad thing. Gen. Dix has sent his son here, and a Major, and the Provost Marshal of B——, and a party of police to make arrests. I have tried to get them sent back early in the first train to-morrow, accompanied, at least as far as Monocacy, by Mr. Dix. He does not like to get up and go at that time. It is a mistake.

General S. has no particular information, and wants to shield some personal friends; would like, for the future, to make it easy for some men.

I think I shall get a plan arranged to take a number at any rate. The arrests in B. have terrified them very much, and all profess obedience there.

None of the members from the Eastern Shore have come up yet, which inclines me to wait for day after to-morrow.

I regret your letters to Colonel R. did not put the matter more under my especial control, as he is rather disinclined to be as careful and patient as is desirable, and I do not feel authorized to direct.

If anything occurs to you send by messenger to me, care of Col. R. I am at the U. S. Hotel. In haste,

Very respectfully,
R. M. COPELAND.

Young Dix tells me his errand was to meet you and give you a list of names of men to be arrested—nothing more. He will give me the paper to-morrow and await orders. You will get this at six—a messenger can return in three hours.

Copy of Letter of Instructions Concerning Legislature.

[Important and confidential.]

HEADQ'RS CAMP NEAR DARNESTOWN, Sept 16.

Lieut.-Col. Ruger, commanding 3d Wisconsin regiment, on special service at Frederick:

Sir: The Legislature of Maryland is appointed to meet in special session to-morrow—Tuesday—September 17. It is not impossible that the members, or a portion of them, may be deterred from meeting there on account of certain arrests recently made in Baltimore. It is also quite possible that on the first day of meeting the attendance of members may be small. Of the facts, as to this matter, I shall see that you are well informed as they transpire. It becomes necessary that any meeting of this Legislature, at any place or time, shall be prevented.—You will hold yourself and your command in readiness to arrest the members of both houses; a list of such as you are to detain will be enclosed to you herewith; among whom are to be specially included the presiding officers of the two houses, secretaries, clerks, and all subordinate officers. Let the arrests be certain, and allow no chance of failure. The arrests should be made while they are in session, I think.

You will, upon receipt of this, quietly examine the premises. I am informed that escape will be impossible, if the entrance to the building be held by you. Of that you will judge upon examination. If no session is held, you will arrest such members as can be found in Frederick. The process of arrest should be enter both houses at the same time, announcing that they were arrested by orders of the Government; command them to remain as they are, subject to your orders. Any resistance will be forcibly suppressed, whatever the consequences. Upon the arrests being effected, the members that are to be detained will be placed on board a special train for Annapolis, where a steamer will await them.

Everything in the execution of the orders is confided to your secrecy, discretion, and promptness.

Copeland's Report—Maryland Legislature, September 17.

FREDERICK, Md., Sept. 17, 1861.

Dear Sir: The arrests in Baltimore have entirely broken down and disorganized the secession element in the Legislature, and much less than a quorum have assembled.—Of the members present the larger number are Union men, who, encouraged by our presence, are here to face the enemy. I have had pickets set since noon in all the woods leading to this place, with orders to let no one go out unless they are right, and to let all come in who wish. I went down to Frederick junction with a trusty man to see who should come up, and make arrangements for them—only seven came. We find that there are only about six bad specimens here, but that there is a chance that more may arrive. We have spotted the house where these men board, and shall arrest them to-night. I have let the train go to B—— with a sergeant who will come up on the train and will spot, and, if needs be, arrest, any man who tries to leave the train at Monocacy. To day some persons left at the station below M—— to drive here in a carriage. As yet the Legislature has not convened. When it does I shall have the trap sprung on them. Your letter has just arrived. I will attend to it as you wish. You have by this time learned of the arrests in Baltimore yesterday which has alarmed all. I sent Mr. Dix and the policemen away on the train, and went myself, as we were surrounded by a crowd in which were ten of the worst men. They now think we are all gone. I and two of the policemen returned afoot.

Noakes is on the watch to find out where every man lives, and I do not think we can fail to get some; but the worst men are too wary to come here. I shall send this to you just as soon as I can find a messenger, and shall telegraph when the arrest is completed.

General S. and his friends believe that nothing can be effected, as those whom we shall take are the least conspicuous. I shall arrest the clerks of the two houses, who are mentioned as particularly venomous. Nothing more occurs to me now. I will add whatever happens later.

Truly, your obedient servant,
R. MORRIS COPELAND.

To Major-General *N. P. Banks.*

It is now five P. M. We have arrested twelve of the worst men, and are progressing very well. We shall get the whole eighteen, I think; and if any come in on the train to-night we will bag them, too. General S. is invaluable. We have been besieged for passes—every avenue being blocked. It has taken three men all the time to write and inquire into the merits of the case. No news from Virginia—all seems quiet as far as we can learn. The House met to-day; was called to order by the clerk; four members present, and adjourned until to-morrow noon. Respectfully, R. M. C.

Copeland's Report of Arrest of Members of Maryland Legislature—Sept. 18.

FREDERICK, Md., Sept. 18, 1861.

To *Maj.-Gen. Banks*, Darnestown:

Sir: I have just telegraphed to Gen. Dix that we have seized seven members of the House of a very bitter character, and some officers, clerks, &c., who are intensely bitter, and are said to have been very forward and to have kept some of the weaker men up to the work. Several arrests were made of violent or resisting persons, whom I shall let go after the others are gone. I shall send four men at least to General Dix at Baltimore who are very bad men. I have advised Colonel Ruger to send to Sharpsburg Landing to seize five hundred sacks of salt which are waiting for the Southerners to come and take them. They have tried twice to do it. We have also heard of some arms which the Colonel will look up. There is a very bitter man here, a Mr. Sinn, who is currently reported by General Shriver and others to be the medium of communication with the Southern Confederacy. The name of the members are—B. S. Salmon, R. C. McCubbin, J. H. Gardon, C. J. Durant, Thomas Claggett, Andrew Kessler, and Bernard Mills. We shall get T. Lawrence Jones.—The officers of the Legislature: J. N. Brewer, Chief Clerk Senate; Thos. Moore, Reading, do; Samuel Penrose, Jr., Assistant; N. Kilgore, Reading, do; Milton Kidd, Chief of the House. Mr. Jones is taken; Edward Houser, citizen. Riley, (very bad,) printer to the House; John Hogan, (very bad,) citizen; Jos. Elkins, do.; Mr. Mason, folder to the House. We shall leave here for headquarters this afternoon. The arrests were nearly all seized by the policemen.

I am yours respectfully,
R. MORRIS COPELAND, Ald de-Camp.

Mr. McCubbin is a person whom I should recommend you to set at large if he takes the oath, which I have no doubt he will. He is brother-in-law to Gen. Hammond, and a man much respected; also, a man of rather timid nature and greatly troubled by his arrest.—General Shriver has been very active for us, and is very earnest that you should let him go on these terms. If you can do it, it will be well to telegraph to Annapolis to have the oath tendered and release him. I should do it under my instructions, only that Col. Ruger thinks he has no authority to allow any man on his list any liberty. R. M. C.

Copeland's Report that the Prisoners left Frederick 18th Sept.

United States Military Telegraph. Received September 17, 1861.

From Frederick.

To Major-General N. P. Banks.

The rations have gone. R. M. COPELAND.

Letter of Introduction of Gen. Hammond to Gen. Dix, Recommending Release of McCubbin, Member from Anne A., upon Taking the Oath.

FREDERICK, MD., Sept., 1861.

To Major-Gen. Dix, commanding Fort McHenry, Md:

Sir: The member from Annapolis City, Mr. McCubbin, has many qualifications which recommend him to you as a person to be released on his taking the oath.

I have communicated the facts to Major-General Banks, and have urged him to telegraph to Annapolis that he may be released on taking the oath. I will communicate further in my report. Will you attend to this matter? I am yours, respectfully,

R. MORRIS COPELAND,
A. A. A. to Maj.-Gen. Banks.

The bearer of this communication, General Hammond, is well known as true to the Government. R. M. C.

Major-General McClellan concerning Prisoners for Steamer at Annapolis. Answered 2 A. M., 20 September.

U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, Rec'd from Washington, Sept. 20, 1861.

To Major-General Banks:

Have you any more of our friends to send from Frederick to Annapolis? Please answer at once. I wish to know on account of ordering off boat.

Major-General MCCLELLAN.

Copy of Report to Governor Seward, on Arrest of Members of Legislature—Sept. 20.

HEADQ'RS CAMP NEAR DARNESTOWN, Sept. 20, 1861.

Maj.-Gen. McClellan, commanding Army of Potomac:

Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State:

Sir: I have the order to report in obedience to the orders of the Secretary of War and the General Commanding the Army of the Potomac, transmitted to me by letter of the 12th inst., that all the members of the Maryland Legislature assembled at Frederick City, on the 17th inst., known or suspected to be disloyal in their relations to the Government have been arrested. The opening of the session was attended chiefly by Union men, and after rigid examination but nine secession members were found in the city. These were arrested, with the Clerk of the Senate, and sent to Annapolis, according to my orders, on the 16th inst., under guard, and safely lodged on board a Government steamer in waiting for them. Of their destination thence I had no direction. The names of the parties thus arrested and disposed of were as follows, viz:

R. F. Bateson, Frederick; Wm. R. Miller, Cecil county; L. H. Gordon, Allegany county; Lawrence Jones, Talbot county; Bernard Mills, Carroll county; R. C. McCubbin, Annapolis; Thomas Claggett, Frederick; Clerke J. Durant, St. Mary's county; Andrew Kessler, Jr., Frederick; J. N. Brewer, Chief Clerk of the Senate.

No meeting of the Senate occurred; but three Senators were in town, and these were Union men. Three subordinate officers of the Senate; the Chief Clerk and Printer of the House, and one or two citizens, were also arrested, but released after the departure of the members for Annapolis—upon taking the oath of allegiance. Milton Kidd, Clerk of the House, is in the last stages of consumption, beyond the power of doing harm, and was released upon taking the oath and making a solemn declaration to act no further with the Legislature under any circumstances whatever; this course was adopted upon the urgent solicitation of the Union members of the Legislature present. The same parties desired the release of R. C. McCubbin, of Annapolis, upon the same conditions. I telegraphed to the commander of the steamer that he might be left at Annapolis under sufficient guard until the orders of the Government could be ascertained.

Col. Ruger, 3d Wisconsin regiment, my aid-de-camp, and a detachment of police, rendered efficient aid. Sufficient information was obtained as to preparations for board, &c., to lead to the belief that the attendance of members would have been large had not the arrests of some of the leaders been made at Baltimore on Saturday and Monday, before the day of meeting.

I regret the attempt at Frederick was not more successful.

Classification of the Members of the Legislature.

A classification of the members of the Legislature is given, in which the members from one to four attached to their names indicates the intensity of secession principles. Among them we find the following bad cases: R. M. Donison, 4; J. W. Dennis, 4; John B. Brown, 4; G. W. Goldsborough, 4; Barnes Compton, 3; H. M. Warfield, 3; T. Parkin Scott, 3; S. Teackle Wallis, 3; W. H. Legg, 3; G. Kilborn, 3. In the Senate—Franklin Whittaker, 4; Coleman Yellott, 4; Thos. J. McKaig, 3; Teagle Townshend, 3.

Suggestions of Arrest—The Altered Complexion of the Legislature.

I suggest the arrest of the following members, I. A. D.:

Senate—Anne Arundel, Thomas Franklin; Cecil, John J. Heckart; Charles, John F. Gardiner; Dorchester, Charles F. Goldsborough; Harford, Franklin Whittaker; Howard, John S. Watkins; Kent, David C. Blackston; Prince George's, John B. Brooke; St. Mary's, Oscar Miles.

McKaig, of Allegheny, and Lynch, of Baltimore county, are already in custody, and Yellott, of Baltimore city, is in Richmond. Teagle Townshend, of Worcester, should not be arrested. Great rascal.

House—Alleghany, Josiah H. Gordon and William B. Bernard; Anne Arundel, B. Allen Welch, McCubbin, E. G. Kilbourn; Calvert, James T. Briscoe and Benjamin Parran; Caroline, G. W. Goldsborough; Carroll, Bernard Mills; Cecil, James M. Maxwell and W. Miller; Charles, Barnes Compton; Frederick, Andrew Kessler, Jr., Thomas J. Claggett, N. E. Salmon, and John A. Johnson; Howard, John R. Brown; Kent, Philip F. Raisin; Prince George's, E. Pliny Bryan, Richard Wooten, Etnan A. Jones; Montgomery, Howard Griffith; Queen Anne, William H. Legg, William L. Sharkey; St. Mary's, Clark J. Durant, George H. Morgan; Somerset, James U. Dennis; Talbot, Alexander Chaplain, J. Lawrence Jones; Washington, Martin Eakle, John C. Brining; Worcester, George W. Landing.

Wallis, Pitt, Scott, Sangston, Morfit, Winans, Thomas, Harrison, and Warfield, of Baltimore city, and Dennison and Quinlan, of Baltimore county, are in custody.

The list I marked with you has been carefully revised and corrected by the Legislative journals, so that the propriety of the foregoing selection is unquestionable.

If these arrests are made the Senate will stand thus:

Secessionists arrested	11
Secessionists absent from the State	1
Secessionists at large	3
Union men at large	6
Doubtful men at large	1
Total	22

The house will stand thus:

Secessionists arrested	40
Secessionists at large	12
Union men at large	13
Doubtful men at large	8
Total	73

Gov. Hicks in Relation to Election—Received Nov. 1, answered at once by Telegraph.

STATE OF MARYLAND, EX'VE CHAMBER, Annapolis, Oct. 26, 1861.

Major-General N. P. Banks, U. S. A.:

My Dear Sir: I should have written at an earlier day, but delayed for return of Geo. W. Howard, who had been sent down the Potomac by Major-Gen. McClellan, and soon after his (H's) return the papers represented you to have gone with your forces into Virginia. Indeed, I dislike to occupy a moment of your closely occupied time, and write now only because I feel it due from me, in view of your uniform courtesy and kindness to me, of which I shall always entertain most grateful recollections.

You will excuse me, I am sure, for suggesting the importance of looking closely to Maryland until our election is over, 6th Nov.

The Confederates will endeavor to effect something by which to operate on our elections. You may suppose, my dear sir, that I am anxious to have a killing majority rolled up against secessionism. Not only am I and is Maryland deeply interested, but the Government is greatly concerned. Will it be possible to have Col. Kenly's regiment placed near Baltimore temporarily, so as to save their votes? I hope so.

I have the honor to be,
With very great respect,
Your ob't serv't,
THO. H. HICKS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, Oct. 28, 1861.

Major Gen. McClellan, Commanding.

Sir: In order to have a full vote in Maryland at the coming election, Wednesday, November 6, so that the legal voters may decide by their ballots all public questions, *you are hereby directed to grant three days' furlough to the soldiers of the first, second and third regiments of Maryland Volunteers, all to return to duty on Thursday, Nov. 7.*

Very respectfully,
SIMON CAMERON, Sec. of War.

Report from Col. J. W. Geary, Concerning Elections, &c.

ENCAMPMENT 28TH REG. PA. VOLS., Point of Rocks, Md., Nov. 8, 1861.

Capt. R. Morris Copeland, Acting Assistant Adjutant Gen.

Sir: Previous to the election a number of enemies to the Union in this State preliminated schemes for disturbing the peace of the various precincts. I had several of the most prominent actors in this, among whom was a candidate for Senator, arrested before election and held until to-day. I had detailments from various companies of my regiment, with proper officers, stationed in Sandy Hook, Petersville, Jefferson, Urbana, New Market, Buckeystown, Frederick city, and other places where the polls were held. Owing to the presence of the troops everything progressed quietly, and I am happy to report a Union victory in every place within my jurisdiction. Some of the Maryland troops visited the polls with their muskets, which I directed to be given up, to be returned at the expiration of their furlough, mostly dating until to-day.

Letters of Spies—The Blockade Business.

There are several columns of letters from spies which chiefly relate to the blockade business and catching those employed in it. Y. L. Catchel denounces several runners. Gov. Hicks asks for remuneration for a spy named Howard, who has been very successful. He says to Gen. Banks:

This man has been more than two months passing through secession counties in our State, and has been in Virginia. He is now employed by Lieut.-Gen. Scott in lower Potomac counties. What I desire is, that you be so kind as to write Hon. S. Cameron, Secretary of War, and say that you think this man Howard shall be reasonably compensated. He has spent his own money. I have not furnished a dollar, and Gen. Cameron, he (Howard) says, wishes to hear from you. I wrote the Secretary. This is a valuable man, is shrewd and reliable, and if stopped will be a loss to us.

With lively recollections of our brief intercourse and your kindly manner, and a good hope that all will be well, am yours,
THO. H. HICKS.

J. Bly denounces a supposed spy as follows:

Their passes were procured by E. Petherbridge, who knew their sentiments well, having co-operated with them and others during the last twelve months in efforts to divide the M. E. Church on the slavery question by Mason & Dixon's line. Strange as it may seem this same Petherbridge is in the service of the Government as a recruiting officer. One day he procured passes for well known and mischievous Secessionists and the next recruits for the Government."

The case of Dr. McGill, of Hagerstown, is thus disposed of:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, Sept. 21, 1862.

Maj-Gen. N. P. Banks, Darnestown, Md:

General: If you can arrest Dr. Charles McGill, of Hagerstown, Md., or cause him to be arrested and sent to Fort McHenry, to be thence conveyed to Fort Lafayette, let it be done. I am, very respectfully, your ob't servant,
WM. H. SEWARD.

HEADQ'RS, WILLIAMSPORT, September 30, 1861.

Maj.-Gen. N. P. Banks, Com'g Division:

General: Dr. Magill is now a prisoner in my camp. If one man can be dangerous he is the man. I shall send him direct to Fort McHenry by Capt. Waltemeyer, of my regiment.

He will be there to-morrow night.

Affairs are tolerably quiet along my lines to day; but one of my officers at Dam No. 4 is a little nervous, and I have strengthened his post.

You have been kind enough to say that you would assist me if attacked by overwhelming numbers. Do not forget the 1st Maryland if you be attacked.

With the highest regard,
JOHN R. KENLY,
Colonel First Maryland Regiment.

Affairs at Chattanooga.

From the Atlanta, Georgia, papers we get the following intelligence of the position of affairs at Chattanooga:

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT TO BRAGG'S ARMY.

The visit of the President to the army of Tennessee has been opportune, and has infused new life and vigor among the troops. The President passed last evening at the headquarters of Gen Bragg, receiving the visits and congratulations of the general officers.

This morning, about 9 o'clock, accompanied by his staff and that of Gen. Bragg, he proceeded to visit the lines and inspect the works. The fine location of these afforded the President an excellent opportunity for seeing those of the enemy, also, and he exhibited his interest in them, and amply gratified his curiosity.

The troops were formed in line along the works, and as the President rode along the front he was received with cheer after cheer by our enthusiastic and confident veterans. At every available point the eager crowds of the enemy were visible, scanning the movements in our lines, but no gun was fired, though they could easily have reached with their shells the brilliant cavalcade that accompanied the President. There is little doubt that the Yankees were well aware of the occasion of the enthusiasm, and who it was that was so near to them, and yet their cannon were mute.

The troops presented a most gratifying appearance. They had laid aside the rough and crude, ragged appearance which so many of them seem to take a pride in, as a contrast to the gaily-dressed and well supplied Yankees they have so often whipped; and their stalwart forms, burnished arms and serviceable equipment shows that we are far from being the "starved-out" people which the Yankees vainly imagine us to be.

The President inspected the left portion of the works first, and then proceeded to the right, making the entire circuit of the lines. On frequent occasions he paused to compliment the general and field officers in the excellent appearance of their commands. After the review he returned to headquarters, and received the calls of the officers.

President Davis, in a speech to a portion of the soldiers of Bragg's army, is reported to have said that a signal victory over Rosecrans would effectually bring the war to a close.

REPORTS OF PRISONERS.

I have also conversed with a Yankee, or rather a Wisconsin, lieutenant just captured. He represents the strength of the Federal army at only about thirty or forty thousand—that Rosecrans has called reinforcements from every available point. Even companies from Island No. 10, and that Burnside has not come up, but is daily expected. He also corroborates the fact above mentioned that the army is on half rations, and that Wheeler has cut off one section, or about one hundred and fifty wagons. He adds that there is little desire among his comrades to cross arms with us on the present field, unless we make the attack and storm their works, which, by the way, are the most formidable that ever protected Yankee troops. In an army experience commencing with the war, I have seen nothing like them elsewhere. The Federals are confident of ultimate success, however, and have been taught to believe that the succor of Burnside is to work wonders in changing the aspect of affairs, and restoring the balance of victory to their banners. Q.

BURNING OF THE MOBILE STEAMER—*Further Particulars.*—We have the particulars of the burning of the passenger steamer Mary Wilson, on the 11th inst., on her way from Mobile to Montgomery. She had about 140 passengers aboard.—A letter says:

The engineer, with great presence of mind, rushed into the flames and turned the valve, and set the steamboat engine to work, by which means the pilot was enabled to turn the boat to the right bank of the river. As soon as she struck the passengers rushed over the bows pell mell, but luckily nobody was hurt in the rush. A number of negroes were on the rear of the boat, and being cut off by the flames, they tumbled over cotton bales into the river. Some ten or twelve were afterward picked up. Sixteen are known to be lost.

The whole body of the boat was in flames in about five minutes after the first discovery of fire, and there were seven persons left in the cabin who were cut off from exit.

A young lady about 16 or 17 years old, from Mississippi, was not afterwards found. A lady and her child could not be taken out of the cabin, and are supposed to be burnt. A lady by the name of Mrs. Gunter, from Fort Morgan, was drowned or burned. A young soldier, by the name of Harrison, from Memphis, about 16 years old, on his way to the army, was drowned. Several others are yet unheard from. The whole loss is supposed to be 25.

The pilot, a colored boy, named Daniel, acted very coolly, and no doubt saved many a life. He stuck at his post until the flames rolled over the top of the boat, and then came forward over the cabin and let himself down on the steps. In his fall he hurt his left arm. The passengers made up a handsome purse for him on the spot.

Two little boys were going on a visit to Mrs. Carpenter's, near, Tensas. They were brothers; the elder was about seven years old, and his little brother not over four. The elder led his little brother down the stage, and as the crowd rushed over the bows the elder boy stepped down with his back to the younger, "Get up here, Buddy, get up here," and the little one mounted his brother's back, who walked to the bow and leaped over safely with his charge. Their name is Hawes, from Mobile.

LATER FROM NORFOLK.—Intelligence from Norfolk to Thursday last is received. An order had been received from Washington forbidding the departure of the flag of truce boat to Suffolk, as ordered by Gen. Barnes. With this order came another for the execution of Dr. Wright, who shot the Yankee Lieutenant, Sanborn. The community was overwhelmed with grief at this unexpected and barbarous order. The gallows was being prepared at the Fair Grounds on Thursday. Four companies of Spears's cavalry are at Bermuda Mill, four miles below Suffolk.

SALT.—The quantity of salt on hand at the Virginia salt works, according to an inventory taken a few days since, was only about 50,000 bushels, or about eight days' work.

The commander of the Georgia is Capt. Wm. L. Maury, not Com. M. F. Maury, who is now in England. Capt. Maury is a relative of the distinguished navigator, and has relatives in Richmond.

There will be two one-armed men in the next Congress as representatives from Georgia—Hon. Mark Blanford from the 3d, and Capt. G. N. Lester from the 8th district.

Private letters received in Savannah announce that the steamer Lamar, from Savannah, was recently captured by the enemy on her way to Nassau.

Judge Geo. W. Summers, of Kanawha, once an honored politician in Virginia, is now a candidate for the Yankee Congress from Western Virginia.

The late Dr. Schuman, of Salem, N. C., bequeathed $80,000 to the Foreign Missions of the Moravian Church.

The Virginia Hotel, in Staunton, Va., was sold on Wednesday last to Capt. Booton, of Page county, Va., for $105,000.

In Rockingham county, Va., four men were convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary at Richmond.

A negro girl, aged 19 years, sold in Lynchburg, Va., last week, for $6,000 cash.

Irish potatoes, and plenty of them, are selling at Danville, Va., at $6a$8 per bushel.

Yesterday was the 100th day of the siege of Charleston, S. C.

Dr. Richard D. Arnold has been elected Mayor of Savannah, Ga.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The Hustings Court of Magistrates disposed of the following cases on Saturday last:

Andrew Muller, Jesse White and Charles W. Ellis, indicted for misdemeanor. A *nolle prosequi* entered in each case.

James McGhee, indicted for assault and battery. Continued to next term.

Wm. A. Lambert, indicted for a misdemeanor. A *nol'e prosequi* entered.

Don Juan Williamson, charged with perjury on the 2d of October, in the case of Landon W. Shell. Examined and remanded to be tried for felony before Judge Lyons.

Robert W. Davis, charged with grand larceny. Discharged by order of the Court.

Frederick Gausler, indicted for larceny. Continued to next term.

Caroline Overton, a free negro, presented for running in the Commonwealth contrary to law. *Nolle prosequi* entered.

The Court then adjourned till next term.

Catch Thief.—On Saturday night last, about 9 o'clock, as a gentleman named Gordon was passing down Main street, near 19th, with his overcoat thrown over his shoulder, a negro stepped up behind him, and, snatching the garment, made off as fast as his legs could carry him. The gentleman started in pursuit, and crying "stop thief," was soon joined by a party of lads, who pushed the rogue so close that he had to drop the coat to save his hide. A pistol ball, well directed, would have proved a far more efficacious pursuer, and might have prevented further depredations.

The Hucksters at the city markets cease their reign of terror this morning, if the new ordinance is properly enforced, and housekeepers and others are once more at liberty to buy from producers only at first cost. The ordinance distinctly declares that no one living within ten miles of Richmond shall offer for sale any of the necessaries of life not produced, raised, or caught by them. It does not say, and did not mean to say, that hucksters residing here can sell articles brought beyond the ten miles limit, but that both the seller and the goods sold must come from beyond that limit, unless the articles offered were produced, raised, or caught by the seller within the limits. Surely the clerks and the market committees will exert themselves to have this ordinance enforced, and the people relieved of a tax that has been truly oppressive for years.

Resignat'on Offered.—Wyndham Robertson, Esq., one of the representatives of the city of Richmond in the House of Delegates of Virginia, has tendered his resignation, because of the instructions given him by two public meetings to vote for the maximum bill now pending. The resignation has not yet been accepted.

Selling Without License.—Several parties, keepers of drinking houses, were before the Mayor last Saturday and fined for selling liquor without a license. E. Crouch, the keeper of a house on Franklin street, near 17th, had the receipt of the Commissioner of the Revenue, but had not obtained a license of the Court; and George R. Bagby, the proprietor of a drinking-house near Wall street, had sold out a few days before to C. Lipscomb, to whom the Court had refused a license. Both of the above parties were fined.

Discharged.—George Stutz, charged with selling powder belonging to the Confederate Government, appeared before the Mayor on Saturday last for examination. The evidence not proving sufficiently clear to justify the accusation, His Honor discharged the accused. Robert F. Kirby, charged with beating Wm. Badkins, in the Second Market, was examined and discharged.

A Republican Game, free for sports only, is said to have been opened in the city last Saturday night, in defiance of the law, the bank being the largest known here for twenty years. Such hazards will not long escape detection, the reward offered by the Legislature being too heavy to be long disregarded by weak-mined losers. One-half to the informant is a gilded bait that some one will be very apt to bite at very soon.

Mounted Force.—A memorial has been presented to the Legislature of Virginia, and appropriately referred to a committee, asking the privilege in Henrico county to organize a mounted force to repel invasions by Yankee raiders. Col. McRae is well known as a well drilled cavalry officer, and if given the authority, will exert all his powers to raise a corps that will be creditable to the cause.—One single mounted company, well armed and officered, will perform more effective service in checking raiders than all the second class militia in the State put together.

The Militia of Richmond were called out last Saturday afternoon, and forming into line on Broad street, in front of the City Hall, were addressed by Gov. Letcher and Gov. Smith. Yesterday morning the same body paraded, and made quite an imposing appearance.

Wife Whipping.—Cornelius Donahoe, arrested by the Mayor's Mounted Guard, at a late hour on Friday night, for beating his wife, was before the Court on Saturday, and held to bail for his good behavior in the sum of $200.

Cage Birds were scarce yesterday morning, the police having little else to do the night before than arrest a few happy fellows, half seas over, and straggling negroes without passes.

Police Matters were very dull last Saturday, the Mayor having but little to do at his morning Court.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

RETREAT OF THE ENEMY FROM SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA—THEIR RETURN TO EAST TENNESSEE—VERY LITTLE DAMAGE DONE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LYNCHBURG, Oct. 18.—The enemy fell back beyond Bristol Friday night.

On the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad they burned five bridges. They threw the yard engine and tender over into the turn-table at one of the stations, and tore up a half mile of the track this side of Bristol, and destroyed a few old cars of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. At Bristol they broke up two locomotives, destroyed five car-loads of salt and a number of old cars.

On their retreat they destroyed all the wheat and corn, fencing, killed the cattle, and played destruction generally with the country through which they passed.

It is thought something of importance occurred in the neighborhood of Knoxville which caused their sudden retreat.

The burned bridges on the Va. and Tenn. Railroad are all within five miles of Bristol, and can soon be rebuilt. B.

RISE IN THE TENNESSEE—WHEELER'S RAID—ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CHICKAMAUGA, Oct. 17.—A heavy freshet in the Tennessee river has carried away the enemy's pontoons at Chattanooga.

Reinforcements from Meade's army are at Bridgeport and other points, water bound.

Authentic intelligence from Wheeler says he passed around Rosecrans, destroyed their stores at McMinnville and other points, burnt the railroad bridges and trestles, and destroyed 700 wagons. He was attacked and pursued by a superior force, and lost a number of men, but took a number of prisoners, and finally recrossed the river at Decatur.

President Davis has issued an eloquent address to the army. He makes a strong appeal for harmony and co-operation.

The enemy are very much distressed for food. In many instances their pickets have sold their blankets, canteens, &c., to ours for a few crackers. They say they are nearly starving.

FROM THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

Gen. Hill Superseded---Flood in the Tennessee---Stirring Address from President Davis to the Troops, &c.

MISSIONARY RIDGE, Oct. 17.—General D. H. Hill has been relieved from duty, and himself and Staff ordered to report to General Cooper, at Richmond, for duty. Gen. Breckinridge has been put in command of the corps recently commanded by Gen. Hill.

The recent heavy rains have produced a freshet in the Tennessee river. The valley of Chattanooga is one sheet of water. The bridges over Chickamauga and Chattanooga creeks have been swept away by the flood. The Tennessee is still rising.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

MISSIONARY RIDGE, Oct. 17.—For the first time in four days we are blessed with sunshine. The flooded creeks are gradually receding, and the bridges are rapidly being repaired.

The enemy's pontoons were swept away again, and the trestle bridge above the town submerged. Gen. Adams was brought out under a flag of truce to-day. His wound is doing well, and his arm will be saved.

Siegel's corps is represented to have been at Stevenson on the 14th inst.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

MISSIONARY RIDGE, Oct. 17.—The following address from the President to the troops was published yesterday, producing the greatest enthusiasm:

HEADQ'RS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, October 14, 1863.

Soldiers: A grateful country recognizes your arduous services, and rejoices over your glorious victory on the field of Chickamauga! When your countrymen shall more fully learn the adverse circumstances under which you attacked the enemy, though they cannot be more thankful, they may admire more the gallantry and patriotic devotion which secured your success. Representatives of every State of the Confederacy, your steps have been followed up with affectionate solicitude by friends in every portion of the country. Defenders of the heart of our territory, your movements have been an object of interest, anxiety, and hope.

Our cause depends on you, and happy it is that all can rely upon your achieving whatever, under the blessing of Providence, human power can effect.

Though you have done much, very much remains to be done. Behind you is a people providing for your support, and depending upon your protection. Before you is a country devastated by your ruthless invaders, where gentle women, feeble age, and helpless infancy, have been subjected to outrages without parallel in the warfare of civilized nations.

With eager eye they watch for your coming to their deliverance, and homeless refugees pine for the hour when your victorious arms shall restore their family shelters, from which they have been driven and forced to take up arms to vindicate their political rights—freedom, equality, and State sovereignty—which were a heritage purchased by the blood of your revolutionary sires.

You have but the alternative of being slaves of submission to a despotic usurpation, or of independence, which a vigorous, united, and persistent effort will secure.

All which fires a manly breast, nerves a patriot, or exalts a hero, is present to stimulate and sustain you. Nobly have you redeemed your pledges, given in the name of freedom, to the memory of your ancestors and the rights of your posterity.

That you may complete the mission to which you have devoted yourselves will require of you sucy exertions in the future as you have made in the past, and continuous self-denial, which rejects every consideration at variance with the public service as unworthy of the holy cause in which you are engaged.

When the war shall be ended the highest meed of praise will be due, and probably be given, to him who has claimed the least for himself in proportion to the service he has rendered; and the bitterest self-reproach which may hereafter haunt the memory of any one, will be to him who has allowed selfish aspirations to prevail over his desire for the public good.

United as we are, in a common destiny, obedience and cordial co-operation are essential. There is no higher duty than that which requires one to court and render to all what is due to their station. He who sows the seeds of discontent and distrust prepares for a harvest of slaughter and woe.

To your gallantry, energy, and determination you owe this harmony with the confidence and cheerful support of your fellow-citizens.