

THE GATE CITY.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24.

The wounded man mentioned in our Croton letter was brought to town yesterday and taken to the hospital.

*** CORRECTION.**—We were in error yesterday in stating that Gus Goodrich had been nominated for Representative by the Mahony County Convention. It was Goodrich of Jefferson Tp. who received that doubtful compliment.

A soldier in the cavalry regiment, named Love, from near Farmington, died in the hospital on Saturday last. His body was sent home for burial.

Thomas Lurch, of Capt. Anderson's (Keokuk) Company, died in the hospital on Sunday, and was buried yesterday.

Care Younging as Usual.
EDITOR OF GATE CITY: Please publish the following note, of which I am just in receipt:
J. W. OGDEN, Esq.

Dear Sir: Your letter of to-day in regard to repairs on the I. S. R. R. has been received, and in reply I would state that I have men on the road repairing it. They are at work to-day with instructions to fix the worst places first, and to continue the work until the road is in good repair.
Yours, truly,
S. BOYLES.

As the Judge understands we are in earnest, we put full faith in his promises, and hope to have no further necessity to complain of dangerous roads.

The regular trips to Fort Madison have been ordered to be resumed.

Yours, &c.,
J. W. OGDEN, Sup't.
Hobbs and Murder.
CROTON, LEE COUNTY, IOWA,
Sept. 23, 1860.

EDITOR GATE CITY: A friend just in from Scotland county, informs me that a man by the name of William Howard, living about ten miles east of Memphis, was taken from his house on last Tuesday night, the 17th inst., by a band of rebels and also three horses from his stable.—About day break on the following morning, firing was heard in the vicinity, but no special attention was given to it, till some of the neighbors on yesterday fearing foul play might have been used, instituted a search, and in less than half an hour Howard's body was found. The head had been eaten off, also one of his hands was considerably mangled, supposed by the hogs. The coroner had been sent for and preparations were being made for the proper disposal of the body when our informant left. I am also informed that on the night following Howard's capture three horses were stolen in Iowa, near Upton.—A reign of terror has been inaugurated by the rebels in that region of country.

Col. Moore was encamped at Kahokia last night. His scouts had an encounter a few days ago, and one of his men named Hurl was badly wounded in the shoulder. The man who shot him was killed.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,
J. M. HILLER.

DEMING HOUSE ARRIVALS.

SEPTEMBER 23.
D. Gochenour, LaPorte; R. Robinson, Macomb; H. L. Thomas, Promine; J. E. Leaver, do; W. P. Putnam, Peoria, Ill.; W. R. Stewart, W. Point; J. Perry, Farmington; A. G. Leach, do; O. H. P. Scott, do; C. Morris, Weather and lady; J. M. Tullis, Okaloosa; J. Charters; A. Jacobs, N. Y.; C. W. Burns, Edyville; J. W. Slicks, Clark Co., Mo.; W. P. Potter, Ft. Madison; A. Moore, Pittsburg, Pa.; W. F. Ogden, Edyville; C. Stevens, atmr; J. F. Hageman, Alexandria; W. Whipple; H. M. Hoxie, Iowa; J. W. Bousley, Burlington; J. H. Winterbottom, Ft. M. Graham, Madison; C. A. Clark, Rochester, N. Y.; N. G. Hodges, Charleston; J. Lindley, Liverpool; R. A. Russell, Ft. Madison; J. Hewitt, Alexandria; A. Leurgan, St. Louis; F. Buseret, Louisiana; W. E. Adams, Burlington.

"Compromise, a word which can now be uttered only by those speaking openly and directly in the interests of the rebellion. So long as the rebels have arms in their hands, there is nothing to compromise—nothing but the honor of the country and the integrity of the Government; and who, but he who is ready to fill a coward's grave, is prepared for submission to such humiliation as this?"—(Joseph Holt, of Kentucky.)

A Southern traitor has ambition and whisky for excuses, but a Northern traitor is a natural Tory and today. The New York News, the New York Day Book, the Cincinnati Enquirer, and a few other northern papers of that stripe, are doing more to foster and prolong the rebellion than all the southern fanatics and disunion papers combined.—[Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth.]

I believe, from the bottom of my heart, that the election of any man for Governor of a loyal State at the present time, occupying the position which Judge Mason does on this great question of the preservation of the Government, would be as disastrous to the cause of the Union as the loss of a great battle.—[W. F. Coolbaugh.]

The majority of the convention, with a pertinacity that admitted of no compromise, insisted on the adoption substantially of the Mahony platform, upon which I religiously believe the brand not of treason, but of doubtful loyalty at least, is indelibly stamped by the just verdict of the public mind.—[Coolbaugh in his letter concerning the Dem. Convention of Aug. 29th.]

BY TELEGRAPH.

Gov. Gamble Calls the State Convention.

Reinforcements for Mulligan!!

Jefferson City, Sept. 21.
Gov. Gamble to-day issued the following call to the Convention:

The exigencies of the State require, in my judgment, the re-assembling of the State Convention. Therefore I, Hamilton R. Gamble, Governor of the State of Missouri, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Convention, do hereby call the Convention of the State to assemble at the Mercantile Library Hall in the City of St. Louis, on the 10th of Oct. next, to adopt such measures as the welfare of the State may require.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Jefferson City, this 21st day of Sept., A. D. 1861.

By the Governor,
H. R. GAMBLE.

M. OLIVER, Sec'y of State.

No news from Lexington to-day. The steamer War Eagle arrived from above this morning. This steamer, together with the Iatan, with the Indiana 22d and 18th aboard, accompanied the steamers White Cloud and Des Moines with the Indiana 26th, as high up the river as Cambridge, where they captured the steamer Sunshine, which was seized a short time since by Green. They encountered no rebel troops. Union flags were flying at Glasgow. The War Eagle and Iatan returned from Cambridge—the former to this city and the latter to Booneville. The White Cloud and Des Moines went on up the river to reinforce Lexington. While all four boats were laying up for the night, a short distance below Glasgow, two detachments were sent out to reconnoiter. They encountered each other, each mistook the other for the enemy, fired, and before their mistake was discovered 4 men were killed and several wounded. Among the wounded is Maj. Gordon Tanner, of the Indiana 22d. He was brought down to this place. His wound, though severe, is not considered mortal.

ANOTHER FIGHT.

Leavenworth, Sept. 20.
The Times of this morning learns that a fight took place at Morristown Tuesday morning, between 600 federals under Cols. Montgomery and Jennison, and 400 rebels, in which the latter were completely routed with the loss of 7 killed, 100 horses, and all their tents and supplies.—Our forces lost 2 privates killed and 6 wounded. Col. Johnson, while riding at the head of his command, was pierced by nine balls and instantly killed. The bullets took effect in his head, two buckshot in the neck, one bullet in the left shoulder, one in the thigh, one in the right hand and one in the left. He died urging his men to fight for the stars and stripes.

A SKIRMISH.

Frankfort, Sept. 22.
A skirmish took place yesterday between the Home Guards and some of Zollicoffer's men, at Barboursville, on last Wednesday. No damage. The fight was renewed on Thursday. Several Confederates and their horses were killed. One of the Home Guards received 6 wounds, not fatal. One Home Guard was taken prisoner. There were 37 Home Guards and some 300 Confederates in the engagement.

The Bulletin learns that Humphrey Marshall is at Liberty, Owen Co., guarded by 800 secessionists, who fear his arrest.

Two miles of the Covington & Lexington R. R. were torn up yesterday near Cynthiana.

A special train went from Frankfort to Lexington to-day, guarded by a detachment of Home Guards.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Frankfort, Sept. 22.
Proceedings of the Legislature not important.

Louisville, Sept. 22.
There is no news from the South, as telegraphic communication is stopped south of Lebanon Junction.

The 49th Ohio arrived here this morning. On passing the headquarters of Gen'l Anderson, at the Louisville Hotel, they were addressed by the General in a brief but patriotic speech, which was enthusiastically cheered and happily responded to by Col. Gibson, commander. The officers of the regiment subsequently dined at the Hotel by invitation of the proprietors.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Herald's Correspondence.]
Washington, Sept. 22.
It is generally conceded that there will be no battle unless it is our wish. There are no batteries at White House or Matthias Point.

[Times Correspondence.]

Washington, Sept. 22.
Four pickets belonging to the Michigan 2d regiment have been killed near Chain Bridge.

Washington, Sept. 22.

A number of foreign officers have been commissioned in the United States Army. It is understood that Ward B. Burnett, of Kentucky, has been commissioned Brig. General of volunteers.

New York Market.

New York, Sept. 23.
Flour—Market 5@10c better. Wheat market a shade better, but the demand is less active. Frenchmen are holding back; sales 45,000 bushels at \$1.20. Meal, 130@132 Winter Red Western, 133 Amber Michigan, 120 prime Chi. spring; Rye 96@98 Western, and 72 for River and State. Barley dull. Corn heavy and 2c lower, 53@56 mixed Western common to prime. Oats 30@35. Whisky quiet and firm, 20c.

RAILROAD OBSTRUCTED.

Sec'y Chase on Confiscations.

New York, Sept. 23.

About 10 o'clock last night the police discovered that a layer of rocks had been placed on the rails of the Hudson River R. R. from 102d to 118th street, a distance of 16 blocks. At this block there is a very high embankment, and as the express train from Albany was due at 11 o'clock it would have caused a fearful loss of life.

The Journal of Commerce says Sec'y Chase has prepared an exposition of the law relating both to the confiscation of Southern valances and the prohibition of commercial intercourse with the insurrectionary States. He gives positive assurance that money on deposit in banks elsewhere in loyal States will not be disturbed unless there is sufficient reason to believe that it is to be used in aid of the rebellion. The mere fact that it belongs to a resident of the States declared to be in a state of insurrection is not to be considered as a reason for its seizure, and will remain on deposit as undisturbed as if it were owned in this city.

SECY BEWARD ON THE FOREIGN PRESS.

Washington, Sept. 22.

The Sec'y of State, in reply to memorials asking attention of Government to what they call treasonable matter in Russell's letter of Aug. 10th to the London Times, says it has been the habit of this Government to take no notice of representations, however obnoxious, by the Press of foreign nations. This Government can only recognize as worthy of observation the language and action of executive organs of foreign States, and says the publication complained of had not arrested the attention of himself or any member of the Administration; that these representations stand upon the individual authority of persons making them. The Government of the United States does not depend on the good will or favor of foreign nations, but upon the just support of the American people; that it seems to him that censure ought to fall on those papers which re-produce these articles in this country rather than on the foreigner who wrote the articles for remote publication. Finally, interference with the Press, even in case of existing insurrection, can only be justified on grounds of public danger.

The Sec'y of State has issued a circular in order to prevent the seizure of property belonging to citizens of insurrectionary States not warranted by acts of Congress relating to that subject, and directs the special attention of U. S. Marshals to the provisions of these acts.

FROM HATTERAS INLET.

Ft. Monroe, Sept. 23.

The S. R. Spaulding arrived from Hatteras Inlet this morning. On Tuesday last the propeller Fanny ran down to Ocracoke Inlet with a company of troops and entirely destroyed the fortifications abandoned by the rebels. The privates Coffee and Wislow visited Ocracoke Inlet to carry off rebel guns, but left on seeing the Fanny.

The ship Argonaut from Falmouth, N. S. with fish and salt, ran into Hatteras and was secured as a prize.

A considerable force of rebels were seen near Newport News last night but withdrew after burning some grain ricks.

From Kentucky.

Louisville, Sept. 22.

An intelligent messenger from Elizabethtown to-day reports that 1,500 of Buckner's forces, mostly from Hardin County, Kentucky, are 8 miles south of that place, and that the bulk of his force is still at Bowling Green. Each party seem to be gathering reinforcements at various points.

A party of 150 men went to Salt River yesterday, to prevent the transmission of contraband goods southward, through that channel.

The Bulletin correspondent says the Lebanon train yesterday brought in Matt. Jewett, W. Woodruff, Fisher Henry, W. Smith and Wm. Tarbes prisoners, who had escaped from the Confederates.—Jewett is Deputy U. S. Marshal, and was released by Buckner. The railroad from Bowling Green to Nolan is guarded by the Confederates, who have a force of 900, collected from the vicinity of Nolan.—Great enthusiasm is manifested on the successive arrival of Federal troops from the North, destined to form a portion of our advance.

PRISONERS RETURNED.

Fort Monroe, Sept. 21.

Several surgeons captured by the rebels at Bull's Run, released on parole, arrived to-day from Norfolk. They are accompanied by Mr. Day, special correspondent of the London Herald. Until lately there were 1200 federal prisoners at Richmond, many have been sent to New Orleans.—Beauregard's headquarters are at Fairfax Court House, and Gen. Johnston's at Winchester. It was not supposed the rebels would attack Washington. The Merrimack, at Norfolk, was fast being converted into a floating battery. There were about 4,000 troops at Norfolk.

WHAT A DESEMBER SAYS.

Washington, Sept. 22.

A young man, a native of Kentucky, just escaped from the rebel army, has had an interview with the Secretary of War. He was at Bull's Run; says Beauregard has now 185,000 men at Manassas and vicinity, well clothed and shod and paid promptly. The Virginia troops are pre-paid in Virginia Bank bills and the others in gold, and according to his statement, are abundantly supplied with everything.

CALIFORNIA STEAMER.

New York, Sept. 23.

The steamer North Star arrived from Aspinwall brings \$950,000 in treasure from California. She exchanged signals with the Northern Light on the evening of the 19th.

BATTLE OF BLUE MILLS!

Iowa Third Engaged.

5 Killed, 84 Wounded, 6 Missing!

St. Louis, Sept. 22.

The following account of the battle of Blue Mills is derived from an authentic source:

Lieut. Col. Scott, with 570 men of the 3d Iowa and one piece of artillery, left Cameron on Monday in pursuit of the rebels, who left St. Joseph on Friday previous. Lieut. Col. Scott arrived at Berry, Clay county, on the morning of the 17th, and moved from that place at one o'clock p. m. At 3 o'clock he fell in with the enemy, 4,500 in number, occupying a strong position. Our skirmishers received a galling fire and slowly retreated to our main body and soon the action became general. Our six pounder was brought to bear on the enemy and a few shots fired which proved destructive. At this time a heavy fire opened on our single gun, killing one gunner and wounding two others, and several other gunners abandoned the gun, carrying off the primer and matches, rendering the piece useless. The action continued one hour, when our column slowly withdrew.

About this time Col. Smith, who left St. Jo. with 1400 men, about the time Scott left Cameron for the same general purpose, joined the latter, having pushed forward his mounted men and artillery at a rapid pace, on receiving a message from Scott, 10 miles back, that he was advancing on the enemy. But it being night, their men completely exhausted, and the enemy reported strongly entrenched in a thicket, impassable except by a narrow road, a further attack was postponed until morning.

Early on the next day an advance was made by the combined forces, but on arriving at Blue Mills, they found the enemy had crossed the river before daylight, taking the road towards Lexington.

The following is a partial list of Third Iowa wounded: Major Stone, slightly wounded.

Company A—Capt. O'Neill, slightly, Lt. Duane, severely; privates W. H. Munger, E. W. Critchfield, P. J. McCafferty, severely; Andrew Murray, missing.

Company B—Lieut. Hobbs, Sergeant Woods, seriously; Privates, Robbins, Hart and Woodruff.

Company C—Corporal Hunting, seriously. Privates Drane, Maddox and Squires, missing.

Company D—Capt. Willett, seriously; Lieut. Anderson, mortally. Prive Miller, severely, and Frank, missing.

Company E—Corporal McCowan, seriously. Privates Guthrie and Hill, severely.

Company F—Lieut. Brown, slightly; Corporal Davis, severely. Privates Winchell, Inham, Saunders and Hamill, seriously, and Nolan, killed.

Company G—Privates Swan and McCullough, seriously; Michael Lalley and McCullough, missing.

Company H—Capt. Warring and Lieut. Fuller, seriously. Privates Gamble and McClure, severely; Barbour and Verne, dangerously, and Corporal Lacy, missing.

Company I—Lieut. Knight, Sergeant Forney, Corporal Benedict, Musician Balcomb, seriously. Privates Buell, Carter, Dolph, Hawks, Russell, Stokes, Wilcox, Baily, Wilbourn, severely; Lawton, Merrifield, dangerously; Washburne, mortally; Darnell, Bell, Mix and Brown, killed; Daventport, wounded severely.

Total, killed 5, wounded 84, missing 6. Three of the missing are supposed to be in the hands of the enemy, and the balance killed.

In addition to the loss of the 3d Iowa, there were six Home Guards and one artilleryman killed, among them Capt. Capp, and about 10 wounded. Four of these Home Guards were killed in the skirmish about two hours before the battle.

It is perhaps proper to state that Gen. Pope's orders to Scott were to remain at Liberty until joined by Smith, but learning on arrival at that place that the enemy were five miles distant, he sent a messenger to Smith with word to that effect and pushed on and gave the rebels battle.

General Fremont has appointed Brig. Generals Pope and Sigel to command divisions as acting Major Generals, and Colonels Davis, Mulligan, Kelton and Totten as acting Brig. Generals. Thos. L. Price of Jefferson City has been commissioned Brig. General by the President.

A special to the Democrat from Hamilton says a report from Camden, nine miles above Lexington, states that the stars and stripes were still flying over Mulligan's camp at 6 o'clock Saturday morning.

Situation of the Enemy.

[Special to N. Y. Herald.]

Washington, Sept. 22.

From developments made to-day I am satisfied the statement forwarded last night, purporting to come from a man just from Manassas concerning the strength and condition of the rebels, was garbled, coming through a third party. To-day I have seen him and his statement is very clear and is confirmed by numerous other statements made by other reliable parties. His position of late at Richmond, Manassas, Winchester, Harper's Ferry, Munson's Hill and Fairfax at various times, and his extensive acquaintance with men and things, have enabled him to judge well of the condition and movements of the rebels. He says the number of troops from Richmond to the Potomac, at Leesburg in one direction, and Aquia and Matthias Point in another, may safely be put down at 175,000. 50,000 of them were at Richmond three days ago, another 50,000 at Manassas, while the remaining 75,000 are scattered along from that point to Munson's Hill, and from the vicinity of Nolan's Ferry to Harper's Ferry, and on the Potomac, south of Alexandria, from the vicinity of Aquia Creek and Matthias.

The troops at Aquia Creek number about

5,000. There are also about 5,000 in the vicinity of Nolan's Ferry. The force at Fairfax Court House is quite small. Generals Beauregard and Johnston make this place their headquarters. The main battery on Munson's Hill consists of three 42-pounders; a little in the rear of this is another battery more secure, containing three guns. The men are generally well clad, but not with woolen clothing, and are beginning to suffer for want of it, especially those from the extreme Southern States. Blankets are very much needed, and it is considered impossible to supply their wants. The troops have no shoes but those they brought from home, and most of them are about used up and there is no possible means for supplying the article. They can't be manufactured, as leather is scarce, and there being no neat foot oil to be had, hides can't be cured. The cotton crop which has been pledged for the Confederate loan is not to be removed to the sea-board cities until ready for shipment for fear of seizure. There has been pressed into the Confederate service nearly all the teams and horses in the valley of Virginia. Farmers are thus deprived of the usual advantages for tilling the ground, preparatory to the sowing of next wheat and corn crops. Forage for horses is being rapidly brought up, showing that a speedy move is about to take place between Aquia Creek and Alexandria. Two new batteries, one five and the other ten miles above, have been erected. The work on these batteries is done on dark nights. The intention evidently is the further erection of similar defences along the Potomac up to a point as near to Alexandria as practicable. He says the rebels feel safe in regard to the protection of the Potomac between Aquia Creek and Matthias, and that this feeling of security has probably arisen from the fact that contraband goods have in several instances been carried across from the counties of Charles and St. Mary's into Virginia from the Maryland side. In these two counties signal lights have been noticed giving the rebels timely warning of the passage at night of any of our sailing vessels. My informant learned before leaving Manassas that the anticipated advance will be made simultaneously at Nolan's Ferry, Alexandria and at points between Aquia Creek and Matthias.—The movement at Alexandria will probably be a feint. They have made every attempt to induce McClellan to attack their masked batteries, but are now satisfied he will not. My informant was asked if he had heard of a plan to assassinate Maj. General McClellan. He said he never did, but had heard about assassinating President Lincoln, whom they assert to be the head and front of all their trouble. He says they regret that McClellan is in command and express the hope that Gen. Scott will again take command. He says Jeff. Davis, although not dead, was quite feeble when his death was announced, and that his health is failing fast. The gentleman who is my informant had a high position in the rebel army, and had the confidence of Beauregard. He is a native of Virginia.

A Union woman, residing at Lewinsville, arrived here to-day. She reports there are not more than 15,000 or 20,000 rebels in Fairfax Court House. It was their attention to attempt to cross on the Upper Potomac. They had moved a large portion of their army in that vicinity.—They hoped to cross, and then by a flank movement cut off Banks' division. They swear vengeance against him and his gallant army, and seem more anxious for a fight with him than with General McClellan.

Stock Market.

New York, Sept. 23.

Stocks better, with a fair business in money and exchange. No new feature. C & R I, 44; C B & Q, 63; C & T, 30; G & C 69; I C Scrip, 66; Tenn. 6; 42; Mo., 42; Ohio of '70, 90; do of '74, 90; Treasury 6's 98; U S 5's of '64, coupons, 80; do 6's of '62, 95; do of '67, 90; of '81 registered, 90; coupons, 91.

Later from Kentucky.

Louisville, Sept. 23.

A battalion of rebel cavalry under Mitchell Laporte, drove in Capt. Gibson's pickets last night at Salt River. Four are missing. A federal encampment has been established at Harrodsburg. It is said they have arrested Ewing and Silverthorn, two prominent secession Representatives. Two supposed spies from Buckner's army were arrested at Nashville this morning.

Arms for Missouri.

New York, Sept. 23.

A distinguished citizen from Missouri has just provided for the State of Missouri 3,000 muskets and 4,000 equipments, to be sent at once from N. Y. to Mo., and by the most expeditious railroad route.—The President and Cabinet gave the order on Friday, and the arms will be on their way to-morrow.

BRECKINRIDGE ESCAPED.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 23.

It is said Jno. C. Breckinridge and Wm. Preston escaped from here through Montgomery county on Friday. Gen. Sherman had possession of Muldraugh's Hill yesterday. Henry Dent, city marshal, has been appointed provost marshal of this city.

Washington, Sept. 23.

A letter from Paris, received to-day, says the French Government has respectfully declined to inform the Mexican minister the object of the fleet to be sent to Mexico, saying that the Government of the latter will be duly apprised of it through the French Minister. So far as appears from the letter, the movement of France and England is not necessarily hostile.

FREMONT'S STAFF.

St. Louis, Sept. 22.

All the officers of Gen'l Fremont's staff are ordered to-day to report themselves at headquarters forthwith.

Reported Surrender of Lexington.

Jefferson City, Sept. 22.—Midnight.
A dispatch received here to-night says the federal troops at Lexington surrendered to the rebels on Friday, for want of water.

Ben McCulloch was in Barton County on Monday, marching on Lexington. Maj. Tanner's wound, it is feared, will prove mortal.

The greatest activity prevails here in military circles. The steamer Sunshine was brought here to-day. She will be confiscated, as it is said her Captain was paid in Confederate bonds for ferrying Green and his forces across the river at Glasgow.

Later from Lexington.

St. Louis, Sept. 23.

Gen. Prentiss' dispatch announcing the surrender of Col. Mulligan at Lexington, states the Federal loss is 37 killed and 140 wounded. The rebel loss is supposed to be about 800 killed and wounded.

The reported fight between the rebels and Gen. Lane's brigade, near Blue Mills, discredited here, Lane being some distance east of that point, at last accounts, marching on Lexington. The account of the battle of Blue Mills, forwarded last night, was derived from official dispatches written on the spot, and can therefore be relied upon. Col. Smith's command was to leave Blue Mills for St. Jo. the day after the battle.

[Special to the Post.]

Washington, Sept. 23d.

Ross Winans, of Baltimore, has been released from imprisonment. He will immediately return from Fort Monroe to his home. It is understood that he has taken the oath of allegiance.

Washington reports assert that the exaggerated accounts of the strength of the rebel army are manufactured by the contract jobbers and their agents in this city, in order to further their own purposes.

The Treasury Department is still actively engaged in the preparation of the Treasury Notes. Large amounts have been sent to the Western States, where they enter at once into the home circulation and are eagerly taken up.

The loyal men of Maryland are doing their share for the support of the Government. Two full regiments of excellent troops have already been raised in that State and a third is coming.

Quartermaster General Meigs is in Philadelphia transacting important business relating to contracts for army supplies. Sec'y Cameron will return to the city to-morrow.

The War Department has no confirmation of the report of the surrender of the federal forces under Col. Mulligan at Lexington.

There is no truth in the report that Gen'l Fremont is to be removed. President especially contradicted the rumor.

Foreign News.

St. Johns, Sept. 23.

The Persia arrived here reports meeting the Great Eastern in a damaged state, returning to Liverpool.

The London Times editorially ridicules the passport system of the United States, and says it will not secure the desired end. The only complaint that England has to make in the matter is in regard to the discourtesy to Lord Lyons in leaving him to learn of the new arrangement from the newspapers. Movements were making for troops preparatory to their disembarkation for Canada. Dr. Russell, in another letter to the London Times on American affairs says Gen'l McClellan is rapidly becoming master of the situation and that the movements of the Federalists by water both on the sea board and down the Mississippi river must greatly embarrass the South.

It was stated that the City of New York took 55 cases of rifles for the Northern army, but the agents of the line denied all knowledge of any shipment contraband of war.

It is confirmed that our Minister at Brussels had visited Garibaldi to offer him a command in the Federal army.—The Derriere regrets that it cannot give a denial to the rumor of acceptance of the offer by Garibaldi.

The news is confirmed that Spain is to join in the Anglo-Franco expedition to Mexico.

Wakefield, N. & Co., report provisions generally dull. Beef