THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. I---NO. 6. BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Committee of Arbitration for month of September.

THOS. WHITRIDGE.

FRANCIS CAPRON, | S. P. THOMPSON,
C. D. HINKS, | EDWARD SLADE.

Monetary and Commercial Review.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD
TUESDAY, September 24, 1861.

$1,000	Baltimore 6's '75		81¾
200	do.	'75	81¾
200	do.	'75	81¾
2,500	do.	'75	81
200	do	'75	80¾
1,000	Balt. & Ohio Railroad bonds, '75		70
	4 shares Citizens' Bank		62½
	20 shares Mechanics' Bank		13
	12 shares Western Bank		14
	25 shares Gardner Hill Mining Company		60

PRICES AND SALES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK BY TELEGRAPH.
Through WILLIAM FISHER & SON, Stock and Bill Brokers No. 22 South street.

	1st Board	2d Board
Virginia 6's	51¾	00
Missouri 6's	43½	43½
Tennessee bonds	43¾	60
North Carolina bonds	61	00
Canton Company	00	00
Erie Railroad	25¾	25¾
New York Central Railroad	73¾	73½
Reading Railroad	35	35
Treasury notes 2 years 6 per cents	98¾	00
	steady.	dull.

The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company has declared a dividend of 3½ per cent., equal to $1.75 per share.

The New York *Tribune* of Monday says:

In money matters there is no important change. Demand loans are 5@6 per cent., and gilt-edged paper 6@7 per cent.

The subscription to the National loan at the Sub-Treasury is again large, reaching $540,000, including $109,000 from the Chemical Bank, in addition to their quota of the general bank subscription. Several other banks, including the Seventh ward, have taken smaller amounts. These have been taken for retailing at the bank counters. A banking house also took $50,000.

There are a large number of applications for 7.30 per cent. Treasury Notes at the office of the Government agent, Mr. Verle Ketchum, but the amounts were small. The banks of Hartford have in the aggregate taken $705,000 of these notes.

The Foreign Exchange market is weak to-day at ¼ per cent. decline. The demand has been very light, and the appearance of the circular of Mr. Chase in regard to confiscating balances, &c., has quieted the fears of the parties interested, and there is no disposition to remit the money deposited here on Southern account. Leading Sterling is 108¼@108¾. Francs 5.32¾@5.27¾.

Without marked activity excepting in a few descriptions, the Stock market opened for the week with a buoyant feeling, and more disposition to make a speculative movement. The transactions were restricted, however, by the moderate quantity of stocks offering excepting at higher quotations. The bears made no special demonstration, and there was a fair demand for buyers' options, especially in Central, which was unusually active. The registered transactions reach 3,500 shares; 2,450 shares were taken regular. The quotations advanced to 73¾, closing at 73½ bid. This activity would lead to the inference that the prospect is favorable to an arrangement of the questions in dispute between this Company and the Erie, and an advance of rates. Erie was also firm, selling at 26¼. In the Western shares the market was rather quiet but very firm. Galena advanced ½. Toledo ¼, Rock Island ¼ per cent. At the Second Board the market was inactive, but prices were generally firm. The changes in shares were immaterial. In bonds to-day the transactions have reached about $150,000, of which $90,000 were Missouris, which were sustained, notwithstanding the unfavorable news from Lexington Tennessees were ¼ per cent better. The feeling in Government securities is very strong, and the inquiry fair. The 6's of 1881 were 90¾@91¼; those of 1867 sold at 90½, and the 5's of 1874 at 80¾. Treasury 6's, two years, sold at 98½. At the close, in the street, the market was dull at: United States 5's, 1874, 80¼@80¾; United States 6's, 1881, registered, 90¾@90¾; United States 6's, 1881, coupon, 91@91¼; Tennessee State 6's, 43¾@44; Virginia State 6's, 51½@52; Missouri State 6's, 43½@43¾; Canton Company, 8@10.

The following is a comparative statement of the condition of the banks of New York city, September 14 and September 21:

Loans	$136,565,624	$139,192,258	Dec. $6,373,367
Specie	37,529 412	36,805,177	Dec. 724,235
Circulation	3,792,620	8,707,683	Dec. 84,937
Deposits	106,750,576	99,316,831	Dec. 7,433,644

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of foreign dry goods and general merchandise at New York for the week and since January 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week.			
Dry goods	$923,130	$1,292,852	$853,501
General merchandise	2,039,777	1 920,775	1,571,209
Total for week	$2,974,907	3,183,267	2,224,710
Previously reported	184,943,821	174,160,315	94,849,079
Since January 1	$187,918,728	177,343,622	97,073,789

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

TUESDAY, September 24.

COFFEE.—We note a fair inquiry to-day for Rio Coffee, but the only sale reported was 50 bags strictly prime quality at 15¾ cts. per lb. We quote fair to good Rio at 14¾@15 cts.; and low to medium grades do. 13¾@14¾ cts. per lb. Laguayra ranges from 15¾@16¾ cts., and Java 19@20 cts. per lb. Stock of Rio now offering, some 23,000 bags.

FLOUR.—There was a fair inquiry on Change this morning for Super Flour, but holders were unwilling to submit to the prices offered. No sales were reported.—The market closed firm at our quotations, viz: Howard Street and Ohio Super $5.25, and standard City Mills do. $5 12½@5.25 per bbl; Howard Street and Ohio Extra $5.50@5.75, and City Mills do. $6@6.25.

FAMILY FLOUR.—There is a steady demand for Family Flour. Baltimore ground best brands we quote at $7.25@7.50; Ohio and Howard Street $6.25@6.75; and Baltimore high grade Extra $7 per bbl. by the dray load.

RYE FLOUR AND CORN MEAL.—Rye Flour is in moderate demand at $3.62½@3.75, and Corn Meal at $3 for City Mills and $2.90 per bbl for Brandywine.

GRAIN.—The Grain market was only moderately active this morning. The receipts at the Corn Exchange were some 9,230 bushels only, comprising 8,000 bushels Wheat, 100 do. Corn and 1,130 do. Oats. Wheat was in fair demand and prices ruled steady at about yesterday's quotations. Red inferior to fair selling at 105@114 cts.; and good to prime 116@120 cts. per bushel. White inferior to middling at 110@125 cts; fair to good 130@140 cts., and prime to choice 145@148 cts. per bushel. Corn—Owing to the very light receipts of Corn, prices of both descriptions have advanced. We now quote good to prime white at 62@65 cts. and yellow do. 56@58 cts. per bushel. Oats—The offerings changed hands at 32@36 38 cts. per bushel for fair to strictly prime Maryland. No Pennsylvania offering; we quote at 36@38 cts. Rye—Maryland we quote at 52@54 cts. and Pennsylvania at 56@58 cts. per bushel.

MOLASSES.—Molasses is quiet but very firm at the quotations, which are as follows, viz: 26@30 cts. for clayed Cuba; 35@35 cts. for Cuba Muscovado; 35@45 cts. for Porto Rico; and 50@56 cts. per gallon for New Orleans.

PROVISIONS.—We notice an improved demand for Provisions generally, with considerable sales to the general government. All the particulars of which we have been unable to obtain. Pork is in fair demand at $14.50 @14.75 for Western Mess, and $17 50 per bbl. for Prime and Rump. No sales of any importance reported to-day. Bulk Meat—sales of 50 hhds. Bulk Shoulders at 5 cts. per lb.—an advance. We quote Sides at 5¾@6, and Hams at 5¾@5¾ cts. per lb. Lard is very dull. We quote Western at 8¾@9 cts; City at 8¼@8¾ cts., and refined at 11@11¼ cts. per lb. Bacon is in steady demand, chiefly in jobbing lots—sales of 200 hhds Sides to go to New York at 6¾ cts. per lb; also 110 casks sugar-cured Hams at 9¾@10 cts. per lb. Shoulders we quote at 5¾ cts., and Sides 6¾@6½ cts. per lb. Hams range from 8@11 cts., per lb.

RICE.—Sales to a very moderate extent are being made at 6¾@7¼ cts. per lb. Stock very light.

SUGARS.—No transactions in Sugars reported to-day. The market is very firm at our last quotations, as follows: Cuba, refining grades $8@8.25; grocery grades $8.37½@9; Porto Rico and New Orleans $8.50@9 50; and current qualities of Manilla and Pernambuco $7.75@8 per 100 lbs.

SALT.—The Salt market is very firm, and prices of all descriptions have an upward tendency. Liverpools sell lingat $1.25 per sack for Ground Alum, and $1.70@1.75 per sack for Marshall's, Jeffrey & Darcy's, and Worthington's fine; Turks Island we quote at 25@30 cts. per bushel.

WHISKEY.—The market for Whiskey is very firm. Sales reported to day of 50 bbls. Ohio at 20 cts., and 50 do. Country at 19¾ cts. per gallon. City we quote at 19¾@20 cts. per gallon.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Cotton is steady—sales of 500 bales. Flour is depressed—sales of 18,500 bbls., at 10@20 cts. lower; Ohio $5.70@5.90; Southern $5 55@6.24. Wheat—sales of 176,000 bushels at a decline of 3 to 6 cts.; red Western $1.25@1.28; white $1.31@1.40. Corn—sales of 257,000 bushels at a decline of 2 to 3 cts.; mixed 59@61½ cts. Pork is quiet; mess $14.50. Lard closes buoyant at 8¾@9¼ cts. Whiskey is dull at 19¾@20 cts.—Rice is firm. Sugar is firm; Muscovado 7¾@8½ cts. Coffee is firm at 14¾@15¾ cts. Stellin Turpentine steady. Rosin buoyant; sales of 7,000 bbls. at $4@4.37½.

The grain trade of the Lakes continues very active. The Detroit *Free Press* of Tuesday speaks of the number of vessels passing that port as unprecedented. It says: "Of the large number of downward-bound vessels, fifty-one more have passed since our last issue. The whole number of the pres nt down fleet will not vary far from one hundred and fifty sail, and by far the largest quantity of grain which has ever passed this port during the same number of hours."

BRUTAL MURDER.—Chicago was the scene of a brutal murder on Thursday last. A man named Patrick Delany, a freight-weigher on the Illinois Central Railroad, was beaten to death by some unknown persons near the Chicago avenue bridge, and his body thrown into a bog. A family named Murphy were arrested on suspicion of committing the deed.

IOWA.—Hon. Lincoln Clark, of Dubuque, has been placed at the head of the Union ticket for Governor of Iowa, in place of General Baker, declined. Hon. Martin D. McIlenry, of Polk county, has also been substituted for Hon. Rufus Noble, on the same ticket, for Supreme Judge, the latter gentleman having declined.

A man named William Nichols attacked two men named G. W. Duffy and Geo. Rifford, in Covington, Ky., on Saturday night last, wounding Rifford mortally and Duffy very seriously. Cause—jealousy. Nichols was arrested on the Louisville mail boat.

A CORRECTION.—As the series of letters written from the United States to the Paris *Opinione Nationale* are attributed to the pen of Prince Napoleon, it is proper to say that they are not written by him at all, but (it is understand) by Col. Bojou, one of his suite. So says the Washington *Star*.

Gen. James G. Anthony, brother of Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, died at his residence in Coventry, on the 16th. He was formerly a cotton manufacturer, and at the time of his death was President of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad Company.

Judge Betts, of New York, has rendered decisions condemning eleven vessels and cargoes seized for attempting to run the blockade, &c. Their value is supposed to be about a quarter of a million of dollars.

It is stated that Dr. Cummings, who predicts the end of things earthly in 1866, has, notwithstanding, had his life insured, and has leased a dwelling-house for thirty years.

Some nine hundred barrels of flour *per diem* are used up in Washington for the army. Of fresh bread alone there are one hundred and fifty thousand loaves consumed.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

LATEST FROM MISSOURI.

The Surrender of Col. Mulligan.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 23.—Before Colonel Mulligan surrendered, he sent two hundred of his men across the river to Brookville, en route for Quincy, Illinois.

CHICAGO, Sept, 23.—Colonel Mulligan has been released on his parole, and will arrive here this evening. Two thousand of his command were also released on parole, and will arrive at Quincy on Tuesday. His whole force was only twenty-five hundred, including the Home Guards, who are accused of cowardice. The flag was hauled down by the Home Guards, but Colonel Mulligan refused to surrender his sword, and it was taken from him by force.

A Quincy despatch says that Mulligan and the commissioned officers are held prisoners by the Confederates.

Details of the Surrender of Col. Mulligan.

HUDSON, Mo., Sept. 24.—Henry Bradburn, a soldier of Col. Mulligan's command, who left Lexington on Saturday, gives an account of the fight and surrender. The fort was surrendered on Friday after 59 hours' fighting without water, their only supply from the river having been cut off by the Confederates after a severe fight on Wednesday. The camp-ground contained no springs or wells, and embraced ten acres with breastworks around it except the river front.

The Confederates procured bales of hemp and rolled them in advance, and under their cover succeeded in securing a position in the rear. They made but few assaults, their object being to surround the fort and cut off supplies of water, and, this accomplished, waited till necessity compelled Mulligan to yield.

Previous to the surrender, Col. Mulligan offered to take a position on a level spot of ground and give General Price the odds of four to one in a fair open fight, but they declined.

After the surrender the Confederates mounted the breastworks mad with joy, and trailed the national flag in the dust.

A large amount of gold, supposed to be a quarter of a million, fell into the possession of the Confederates. It had previously been buried by Col. M., but was unearthed by the enemy.

The brave Colonel wept like a child when he found himself compelled to surrender. The morning after the surrender his men were all released on their parole and ferried across the river.

The loss of the Confederates is not known, but is supposed to be not less than one thousand killed and wounded. Their first attack was more disastrous than the siege.

Apprehensions as to the Safety of Gen. Prentiss' Command.

CHICAGO, Sept 24.—A special despatch to the *Tribune*, dated Quincy, 2.30 P. M., says that Gen. Prentiss started West yesterday, and he is now west of Brookfield, and his communication is cut off by the Confederates, supposed to be a part of Gen. Price's forces. Great fears are entertained that he will be captured.

Reports are rife that a body of three or four thousand Confederates are marching on St. Josephs, and an attack is expected there to-morrow.

The Gallant Defence of Col. Mulligan--How Viewed in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The gallant defence of Col. Mulligan is the theme of admiration among the most distinguished military men. It was not until late last night, when a telegram was received from Freemont, that the previous report of the surrender was fully though reluctantly credited.—The latter, while informing the Department that he was on the eve of starting with a heavy force, expresses the hope that he will be able to dislodge the Confederates from the position they now occupy at Lexington.

The deepest interest continues to be everywhere manifested concerning that point, including the military movements in the same direction.

The War Department has determined to vacate the offices of all Quartermasters, Commissaries and other officers, who fail to respond promptly by filing their bonds and presenting themselves for active service.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Count De Paris and Duc De Chartres Attached to Gen. McClellan's Staff.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Commissions were today issued to the Count De Paris and Duc De Chartres as aids to General McClellan. They expressly stipulate that they will receive no compensation for their services.

Post Office Order.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The following important orders have been issued from the Post Office Department:

Ordered, First—That no newspaper or other printed matter be admitted into the letter-pouches destined for the Pacific Coast, letters exclusively being placed therein.

Second—That separate bags be appropriated exclusively to newspapers destined to the Pacific Coast, excluding all other printed matter.

Third—That such letter-pouches and newspaper bag be forwarded to California, as usual, by the overland route.

Fourth—All other printed matter of every kind destined to the Pacific Coast must be sent in bags to the New York post-office, there to be delivered to the agents of the Overland Mail Company.

Fifth—Postmasters are requested to comply with these orders until further notice. Any neglect therein to be immediately reported to the Appointment Office.

By order of the Postmaster General,
(Signed) JOHN A. KASSEN,
First Assistant Postmaster-General.

Grand Review of the Army of the Potomac.

The event of to-day was the review of a portion of the cavalry and artillery attached to the army of the Potomac, this afternoon at 4 o'clock, at about a mile beyond the Capitol, the best location which could be selected in this vicinity. There were five regiments of cavalry under command of General Stoneman, Chief of Cavalry, and eight batteries, consisting of forty-eight pieces, under command of General Barry, Chief of Artillery.

The review was witnessed by the President, the heads of the departments, foreign ministers, and other distinguished personages, together with an immense crowd of spectators.

Gen. McClellan and staff appeared in full uniform, accompanied by nearly all the field and staff officers attached to the army of the Potomac. The artillery fired the salute usual on such occasions. There were two full mounted bands of music.

The review is regarded as the grandest, considering the description of the forces, that ever took place on the continent.

Toward the close of the display, an accident of a serious character took place. As the artillery was passing at double-quick, the tongue of a caisson broke, throwing the artillerists from their seats, and causing severe injuries to two of them, namely: James Gillon and Wm. Hatfield, of company K, 4th artillery.

The Quartermaster's Department.

The Quartermaster's Department is narrowly watching the conduct of all persons employed in the administration of its affairs, and within the present week several removals have taken place in order to secure more satisfactory service by other appointments.

Captain Jenkins has been assigned to the Quartermaster's Department under General Anderson; and Major Allen to a similar position under General Fremont.

Captain Ingalle will for the present remain with the army of the Potomac, although it was understood several days ago that he was to be transferred to Gen. Fremont's command.

From the South Side of the Potomac.

Early last night the barn situated to the left of Bailey's Cross Roads, used by the Confederate pickets, and from which a number of our men have been killed, was destroyed, being fired by hot shot thrown by our troops.

The military authorities have stationed guards along the principal streets and avenues for the purpose of preventing fast riding, long a source of annoyance to pedestrians and destructive to the Government horses.

The Confederates are throwing up earthworks for the purpose of fortifying Edsell's Hill, seven miles from Alexandria, on the line of the Orange and Alexandria railroad, and two miles this side of Springfield Station. There is, however, no large force there.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

DARNESTOWN, Sept. 23.—A tragical occurrence transpired near this village yesterday, in the Pennsylvania 46th regiment, Colonel Knipe, on their way to join Gen. Banks' column. In the regiment is a company composed principally of Irishmen, who have given the commander much trouble.—When near Muddy Run two of the men got engaged in a fight, and one of them named Lanahan, of Co. I, a very bad character, was by order of Major Arnold C. Lewis tied to the rear of a baggage wagon. After proceeding about a mile it was reported to Major Lewis that Lanahan was at large with a loaded gun in his hands. The Major, accompanied by Assistant Surgeon W. Chas. Rogers, rode towards Lanahan and ordered him to give up the gun. Lanahan refused, and while the Major was in the act of getting off his horse to enforce his order, Lanahan retreated a few steps, took deliberate aim, and shot the Major in the back with a ball and three buckshot.

The latter fell and expired in three minutes without uttering a word. Lanahan was secured, and the body of the unfortunate officer was placed in a wagon and guarded to the camp. Lanahan is now in the hands of the Provost Marshal, and will be tried by a drum-head court, probably to-day. The murderer is a resident of Scranton, Pa.

Major Lewis was thirty-two years of age, was married about a year ago, and leaves a wife but no children. He served in the Mexican war, and on the breaking out of the present rebellion was editing the Catasauqua (Lehigh county) *Herald*, which occupation he resigned to enter the army. He was dearly beloved by the whole regiment, and his death hangs like a pall upon the spirits of his associates.

Yesterday morning, Colonel Le Due, of the New York 34th, keeping guard on the Potomac, discovered a body of Confederate cavalry on the opposite side, partially concealed by trees and ravines. From various movements it was supposed that they were in considerable force, and that they meditated constructing some offensive works there.—About noon he commenced throwing shells from a point too far distant to produce much effect. Changing the position, he threw several shells into their midst, scattering them in every direction. This occurred at the mouth of the Seneca river.

The Massachusetts 12th, Colonel Webster, has recently taken a position which relieves the New York 34th of portion of the arduous duty of guarding nine miles of the river line.

During the shelling to day one of the Confederates, by the aid of glasses, was discovered to have on a uniform of the Thirty-fourth, belonging, it is supposed, to one of the killed or captured scouts who ventured across the river last week.

Continued ill-health has compelled Col. Seward, of the New York Nineteenth, to resign, and he leaves for his home to day.

The following nominations, by the ballot of the commissioned officers of the regiment, have been sent to Governor Morgan, and their commissions will probably be received this week:

For Colonel, Major James H. Ledlie; for Lieutenant Colonel, Captain Charles H. Stewart, of Company G. For Major, Captain Solomon Giles, of Company H. The Rev. Henry Fowler, Chaplain of the regiment, having resigned, the Rev. Dr. Colt, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, has been appointed in his place.

Much to the regret of the officers of the First Brigade, reports are current that Colonel Biddle, Brigade Commander, with his Buckeye regiment, are to be transferred to General McCall's division, near Washington.

In view of the probable scarcity and high prices of fuel the coming winter, it is suggested that the Maryland farmers along the line of the Potomac would advance their own interests by felling the useless trees of their forests on the first fall of the leaves, instead of delaying that work until winter.

Winter blankets and new tents are being issued to several of the regiments, in view of the approaching cold weather. Saturday night was very cold, and the farmers predict early frost in this region.

A Skirmish at Point of Rocks.

POINT OF ROCKS, Sept. 24.—To day an action took place at this point between a part of the forces under the personal command of Col. Geary, and some four or five hundred Confederates on the Virginia side of the Potomac. The Confederates were sheltered in the high point of Catoctin Mountain and in the houses at its base, but they were driven from every place by the battery and the rifles of Col. Geary's command. The houses were burnt to the ground and, what proved fatal to the Confederates are known to have been killed and wounded, the Federal troops sustained no injury.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 23.—Ross Winans, Esq., one of the Baltimore members of the Legislature, having taken the oath of allegiance, was this morning released, and will to-night accompany his son to Baltimore. The other prisoners are still in close confinement.

Commodore Stringham was to-day relieved by Captain Goldsborough, and will proceed to-night to Washington.

Col. De Russy leaves Old Point to-day to assume forthwith command of the Engineer Department in California. He has long been in charge of that department at Old Point, and the removal of no officer since the beginning of the rebellion has caused so general a feeling of regret. He is succeeded by Captain Steuart, a most efficient officer.

For three days in succession a flag of truce has gone to Norfolk, for the accommodation of a few ladies. Meanwhile two have returned from Norfolk, on a similar errand. The feeling here is entirely against these frequent communications.

Resolutions of the Republican State Committee.

ALBANY, Sept. 24.—The Republican State Committee have adopted a series of resolutions; setting forth that a least half a million of men should be enrolled for the war, and that New York should furnish at least one hundred thousand men; recommending to the General Government the propriety of giving each soldier, hereafter enlisted, twenty dollars of the bounty promised at the end of the war, or one month's pay in advance to the time of his enlisting.

Arrival of European Steamers.

FARTHER POINT, Sept. 24.—The steamer Jura passed here early this morning.

SANDY HOOK, Sept. 24.—The steamer City of New York, from Liverpool on the 11th inst., has arrived.

The advices by both steamers have been anticipated.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE PORT DEPOSITE AFFRAY.—From a gentleman who was present at the affray which occurred on Saturday afternoon last at Port Deposite, between a squad of soldiers from the New York Scott Life Guard and several citizens of Cecil county, the following particulars are learned:—A precinct meeting of citizens favorable to peace was held in town in the afternoon for the purpose of selecting delegates to a county convention to nominate candidates for the Legislature, and also to nominate a candidate for constable in the precinct. The meeting was convened in a room in the rear of the bar room of a hotel in the place. After the ballot had been taken for delegates, several of those composing the meeting walked away from the hotel to await the counting of it, intending to return afterwards to vote for constable. This statement of their leaving the place is made for the purpose of explaining why it was that so few citizens were present to resist the attack made by the soldiers.

While the ballot was being counted eleven soldiers entered the room, and one of them asked for the "damned secessionists," adding that they had "come there to break up the damned secession meeting, and would do it." One of them made a thrust at the proprietor of the house, as if to stab him, but one of his comrades cried out "don't hit that man, he gave you your dinner." The noise made by them, for they pushed aside everybody that was in the room and swore in a very loud tone, attracted the attention of some one in the back room who opened the door. The soldiers observed the parties in the back room and immediately cried out "Here are the damned secessionists," and rushed into the room. They carried with them a United States flag which they raised over the table and slapped in the faces of those present, declaring that they would kill any man who would put his finger on it. Several members requested them to be quiet as they could not count the vote, and stated that they would do nothing to dishonor the flag; it was the flag they respected.

The soldiers were even asked by some one to take seats, and seeing that anything was done that was at all improper. They were reminded that it was a peaceable meeting, and those composing it did not want any disturbance. To all this the soldiers paid no attention, but continued their uproarious demonstrations. Finding it impossible to pacify them, several of the gentlemen present seized the four soldiers who were in the back room and were about putting them into the front room, when their companions blockaded the doorway. A scuffle ensued, during which the soldiers used knives pretty freely on the citizens, who were completely unarmed. One of the citizens, Mr. Vandiver, procured a club with which he felled to the floor one of the intruders. In the fight two persons were killed: Mr. Stephenson, about sixty years of age, and Mr. Kelly, aged about fifty years, both of whom were stabbed in the necks, severing, it is supposed, the jugular vein.

Several other citizens were somewhat injured. One of the soldiers was stabbed in the side. There were no weapons to be procured by the citizens, or in all probability the affair would have been attended with a still greater loss of life. After some persuasion, the captain of the Port of Port Deposite was prevailed upon to arrest the soldiers. They were, however, afterwards released and taken to camp. An inquest was held upon the bodies of the two murdered men on Monday, when the following verdict was rendered:

That Mr. Stephenson came to his death by being stabbed with a knife in the hands of a soldier; and that Mr. Kelly came to his death by a knife in the hands of some party unknown.

The affair is represented as having caused great excitement, as it was as unexpected as it was outrageous.

Mr. Stephenson leaves a family of eight children.

CITY UNION NOMINATING CONVENTION.—This body re-assembled last night at Temperance Temple, when the following persons were nominated for the various city offices:

Judge of the Court of Appeals.—S. Morris Cochran.

Judge of the Superior Court.—Robt. N. Martin.

Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.—H. King.

Judge of the Criminal Court.—Hugh L. Bond.

State's Attorney.—Archibald Sterling, Jr.

Clerk of Court of Common Pleas.—James D. Lowry.

Clerk of the Circuit Court.—J. Thomas Adams.

Sheriff.—Edward R. Sparks.

Commissioner of Public Works.—Fred. Fickey, Jr.

City Surveyor.—Gilbert H. Bryson.

RELEASE OF ROSS WINANS, ESQ.—This gentleman arrived in the city yesterday morning from Fortress Monroe, having been released upon signing the following parole, which is similar to that which he signed on the occasion of his release from former imprisonment: "I solemnly give my parole of honor that I will not openly or covertly commit any act of hostility against the government of the United States pending existing troubles or hostilities between said government and the Southern seceded States, or any one of them."

A GENERAL FIGHT.—On Monday afternoon quite a serious fight took place near the Canton bridge among some ten or more men. It appears that a number of German families were holding a pic-nic, and towards evening a party of men came to the ground, and after drinking freely of lager commenced a fight. One man, named Philip Clager, was severely beaten and a number of others were injured. No arrests were made.

AN IMPROVEMENT.—Yesterday workmen were at work on the track of the City Passenger Railway, on Baltimore street between South and Calvert streets, laying granite blocks on the inside of the string pieces. This has become necessary from the fact that the paving next the timbers has been injured by the wheels of vehicles. Should the company conclude to inlay the track with the granite, it will be a great improvement.

ANOTHER ARREST BY THE GOVERNMENT.—Mr. Henry E. Johnston, a member of the banking house of Johnston Brothers & Co., was yesterday arrested by order of the Government authorities. He was taken to Fort McHenry. A squad of policemen last evening took possession of the banking-house for the purpose of thoroughly searching it. The precise nature of the charge against Mr. Johnston could not be learned.

SELLING STOLEN GOODS.—John T. Adreon was yesterday taken into custody upon the charge of selling stolen goods to Thomas Shanks. He had an examination before Justice Logan, which resulted in his being committed to jail in default of security to await the action of the Grand Jury.

ANOTHER PRESENTMENT FOR TREASON.—Mr. George McGowan was yesterday arrested by Deputy U. S. Marshal Williams, the Grand Jury of the U. S. District Court having indicted him for treason. He gave bail in the sum of $40,000 for his appearance.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. William Eckert, a member of the late police force, was passing along Park street to his home, on Mulberry street, near Lorews alley, when he was assaulted by a party of rowdies. He was knocked down with a billy, and kicked and beat over the head with an espantoon. He jumped up, however, and got away from them, when a revolver was fired twice at him without effect.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE BOND.

This Court was in session yesterday, but there was no business of importance transacted.

The case of Dominic Swigell, indicted for an attempt to commit a rape, was fixed for trial on next Thursday week.

The Court then adjourned.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE MARTIN.

Walker *vs.* Rogers' estate. Before reported. Verdict for defendant.

Francis Jordan and Thomas J. Woolfe *vs.* The Baltimore and Towsontown Railroad Company. Action to recover on promissory note. Verdict for plaintiffs. Damages $1,564.

State of Maryland *vs.* Nathaniel Hickman, Herman A. Smith and William H. Buck. Action to recover on bond, as Register of Wills. On trial.

Same *vs.* Same. On trial.

Assignment for to-day from 708 to 762 inclusive.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE MARSHALL.

Jacob Sarbaugh, agent, *vs.* A. D. Egerton. Appeal from McKinley. Judgment affirmed.

Samuel Ellinger *vs.* David Hoffman. Appeal from Ensor. Judgment reversed.

William P. Spencer *vs.* Louis Smith. Appeal from Logan. Judgment affirmed.

Robert Poole and G. H. Hunt *vs.* Henry Knell. Appeal from Wheat. Judgment reversed.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE KREBS.

Mary Ellen Lewis *vs.* George Henry Lewis. Complainant divorced *a vincolo matrimonii* from defendant.

EUROPE.

ADDITIONAL BY THE PERSIA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Prince of Wales had gone to Prussia to witness the military movements on the Rhine.

It was understood that Earl Clarendon would represent Great Britain at the coronation of the King of Prussia.

FRANCE.

It was again reported that the visit of the King of Prussia to the Emperor Napoleon was likely to be postponed.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show an increase of nine millions of francs.

The Paris *Moniteur* denies the rumor of extraordinary naval arrangements by France.

The Bourse was flat at 69f. 10c.

ITALY.

Italian affairs were without change.

HUNGARY.

It was said that the Hungarian Diet would be convened on December 1.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON MONEY MARKET—LONDON, Sept. 14.—Consols closed at 93¾@93¾ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Illinois Central shares 39¾@39 discount; Erie shares 21¾@22¼ do.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—LIVERPOOL, Sept. 14.—The brokers' circular reports the sales of the week at 66,000 bales, including 17,000 to speculators and 12,000 to exporters. Prices had advanced one eighth of a penny for the fair and middling descriptions of American. The sales on Friday were 10,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing with a still upward tendency. The authorized quotations are as follows:

	Fair.	*Middling.*
Orleans	9¾d.	9¼d.
Mobile	9¾d.	9 1-16d.
Uplands	9¾d.	9d.

The stock in port is estimated at 505,000 bales, of which 521,500 bales are American.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. The market was dull, and the prices of both goods and yarns tended downward.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Breadstuffs quiet, but steady, except for corn, which had a downward tendency. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., and Wakefield, Nash & Co., report flour dull and unchanged. Wheat of American at 24s @ 30s. Wheat quiet, but steady: red Western, 10s. 3d @11s 9d; red Southern, 12s @12s. 6d.; white Western, 12s; white Southern, 12s @12s. 6d. Corn tending downward; mixed, 30s. 6d. @31s.; white, 33s @34s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., and Wakefield, Nash & Co., report provisions generally dull. Lard quiet, but steady. Bacon still declining, and holders pressing their stocks on the market. Cheese declined 2s @4s. Lard firmer—sales at 48s @52s.; the fine qualities have improved most. Tallow firm at 48s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—The brokers' circular reports ashes steady at 31s. for pots, and 33s. for pearls. Rosin market excited—sales of common at 12s. Spirits Turpentine flat at 64s. Sugar steady. Coffee firmer.—Rice slightly higher—Carolina 23s @28s. Linseed tending upward, and 2s @3s. higher. Linseed oil active at 33s 6d. Cod oil £34.

LONDON MARKETS.—Messrs. Baring Brothers' circular reports—wheat advancing; sales of American at 55@61s. Flour 26@29s. Iron very dull. Sugar steady. Coffee firmer; common Congou 11d. Coffee firm and unchanged. Rice quiet and unchanged. Tallow quiet but steady at 47s. Spirits Turpentine dull at 34s. Linseed cakes steady. Linseed oil advancing; sales at 34s 6d.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 14—P. M.—The sales of cotton to day were 15,000 bales, of which 8,000 were for speculators and exporters. The market closed firmer at the rates report ed yesterday.

Breadstuffs quiet, but steady. Provisions dull.

HAVRE, Sept. 12.—Cotton—sales of the week 12,000 bales. New Orleans tres ordinaire 121f., do. bas 114f. Prices are unchanged, but the market has an upward tendency. The stock is 222,000 bales.

NEWS VIA WASHINGTON.

From the Washington *Star* of last evening the following news is gathered:

GEN. FREMONT ANNOUNCES THE SURRENDER OF LEXINGTON.

The Government is in the receipt of a despatch from Gen. Fremont, dated in St. Louis, on Monday, wherein he says:

"I have a telegram from Brookfield that Lexington has fallen into Price's hands, he having cut off Mulligan's supply of water. Reinforcements under Sturgis, by the capture of the ferry boats, had no means of crossing the river in time. Forces (Union) from the southwest and southeast could not get there in time." * * * *

The *Star* adds that it is not to be disguised that this confirmation of the report of Col. Mulligan's surrender produces much depression in the War Department, as well as throughout the city.

KENTUCKY.

The news, public and private, from Kentucky, continues satisfactory. The Unionists of the State are entering so heartily into the contest for the preservation of their American constitutional liberties, as that they will require little assistance from the General Government to the end of assuring their full immunity from the disunion army now advancing upon it in several divisions, under Zollikoffer, Buckner and Polk. For every Kentuckian who will be in arms against the Union, it is now evident there will be five, if not ten, in arms for the Union. Under these circumstances, we have no fears for the result in that quarter.

COMMISSIONED AS AIDS.

This afternoon Louis Philippe d'Orleans, Comte de Paris, the heir of Louis Philippe (the eldest son of his eldest son), and Robert d'Orleans, Duc de Chartres, the brother of L. P. d'O., were duly commissioned as Captains of Volunteers in the service of the United States, and attached to Major-General McClellan's staff, as aids. These young princes make it a condition of their service that they receive no pecuniary compensation whatever.

FINE MARKSMANSHIP.

Lieut. Woodruff, of Gen. Stone's command, yesterday afternoon burst a shell in the Confederate camp on the other side of the river, at the distance of three miles.

GEN. FREMONT IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23.—Major General Fremont leaves this point to-day, with a heavy force, in the hopes of catching Price at Lexington, or beating him and McCulloch combined.

We re-publish the following by request;

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, A joint committee of both Houses of Congress has waited on the President of the United States, and requested him to recommend a day of public humiliation, prayer and fasting, to be observed by the people of the United States with religious solemnities, and the offering of fervent supplications to Almighty God for the safety and welfare of these States, His blessings on their arms and a speedy restoration of peace;"

And whereas, It is fit and becoming in all people, at all times, to acknowledge and revere the Supreme Government of God; to bow in humble submission to His chastisements; to confess and deplore their sins and transgressions, in the full conviction that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and to pray, with all fervency and contrition, for the pardon of their past offences, and for a blessing upon their present and prospective action:

And whereas, When our