THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL I---NO. 8. BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 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.

BALTIMORE, September 27, 1861.

The business at the Stock Board to-day was quite light, and the general feeling in the market was rather depressed. Sales were made of $3,000 Northern Central Railway 1885 bonds at 47@47¼, and $1,000 Northwestern Virginia second mortgage bonds at 60, but nothing was done in Railroad shares. Northern Central was offered at $14, but no bid was made for it, and Baltimore and Ohio closed at $30¼ bid, $30¾ asked regular way. Baltimore and Ohio bonds left off without sales at 70 bid for 1875's, 67¼ bid for 1885's, and Northern Central 1885's left off at 47¼ bid, 48 asked. In State and City stocks there was no movement. Maryland 6's closed however at 81¾ bid for 1870's; 82 bid for 1890's; Tennessee 6's at 43½ bid; and Baltimore City 6's closed at 80¼ bid, 81¼ asked for 1875's; and 79 bid, 80 asked ex dividend for 1890's. A sale was made at the Board of 5 shares Baltimore Gas Company at $100, but nothing was done in Bank stocks, and they were generally heavy. For Gardner Hill Mining Company 60 cts. was bid, and Springfield do. closed at $1.45 bid, $1.75 asked regular way.

There is nothing whatever new to note in the condition of the Money market, and rates for loans are unchanged

Exchange brokers are now buying Eastern Virginia funds at 15 per cent. discount; Western do. at 8 to 10, and North Carolina at 15.

The exports from the port of Baltimore for the week ending on Thursday amount in value to $110,610, against $235,693 last week. Included in the exports were 2,614 bbls. flour, and 1,916 hhds. tobacco.

In New York to-day Virginia 6's declined 1 per cent.; Missouri 6's 1¾; Erie ¼; New York Central ¼; Reading ¼; but Tennessee 6's advanced ¾; and Treasury notes ¾, the 6 per cents. selling at 98¾.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

FRIDAY, September 27, 1861.

$1,000 Northwestern Virginia 2d m. bds	60
2,000 Northern Central Railroad bonds '85	47
1,000 do. do. do. '85	47¾
5 shs. Baltimore Gas Co	100

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	50	00
Missouri 6's	42¾	42¾
Tennessee bonds	43¾	00
North Carolina bonds	00	00
Canton Company	00	00
Erie Railroad	25¾	25¾
New York Central Railroad	73¾	73¾
Reading Railroad	34¾	34
Treasury notes 2 years 6 per cents	98¾	00
	steady.	steady.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

FRIDAY, September 27.

COFFEE.—Coffee is in good demand, and the market for it is firm with an upward tendency. We note sales to-day of 400 bags Rio at 15¾ cts., per net cash. We quote to-day as follows, viz: Rio at 14¾@15 cts. for fair to good; 15¼@15½ cts. for prime; Laguayra at 15½@16¾ cts; and Java at 20 cts. per lb. The stock of Rio to-day 23,000 bags.

COTTON.—The market for Cotton continues firm. The sales this week include about 500 bales middling to good middling Upland and Gulf, on a basis of 22 cts. per lb., cash, for middling. Spinners are buying only so much as will supply their immediate wants.

FLOUR.—Flour has through the week been firm, and the market for it to-day was very strong. We heard on Change of sales of 200 bbls. Howard Street Super at $5.25, at which figure both Ohio and Howard Street was very firm indeed, and 700 bbls. Ohio Extra at $5.50 per bbl. Ohio Extra was however generally held at the close at $5.75, and we quote Howard Street do. at $5.75@6 per bbl. City Mills Flour is in demand for Brazil, one or two cargoes having been taken up early in the week for this purpose, but there has been no movement in it for a day or two past. Super is held pretty generally at $5.25, and we quote shipping brands of Extra at $5.25@5.50 per bbl.

FAMILY FLOUR.—Family Flour is selling by the day load at $7.50 for the best brands Baltimore; $6.25@6.75 for Ohio and Howard Street; and Baltimore high grade Extra at $7 per bbl.

RYE FLOUR AND CORN MEAL.—We quote Rye Flour at $3.62½@3.75, and Corn Meal at $2.90@3 per bbl., but there is very little doing in either of these articles.

Inspections of Flour and Meal for the week ending September 26th, 1861:

	bbls.	hf bbls.
Howard Street	4,054	....
City Mills	8,311	762
Ohio	2,905	....
Family	1,379	....
Total	16,759	762

Together with 183 bbls. Rye Flour.

GRAIN.—The receipts of Wheat to-day were larger than on any previous day this season, some 25,000 bushels each of red and white being at market. The demand was however active and the market very firm in tone. Red sold at from 112 to 125 cts. for fair to prime, and white at 108@118 cts. for common, 125@130 cts. for fair, 135@140 cts. for good, and 145@150 cts. for prime. Prime to choice, and both descriptions closed firm at these figures. Corn was also in pretty good supply, the receipts amounting to about 8,500 bushels. White sold at 60@62 cts., and yellow at 56@60 cts. per bushel. Of Rye there were some 2,500 bushels offered, and sales were made of some 2,000 bushels Maryland at 53 cts. Oats were active and firm. There were some 15,000 bushels received, most of which were sold at from 31 to 36 cts. for Maryland. We quote Pennsylvania at 37@38 cts. The aggregate receipts of Grain to-day were as will be seen nearly 75,000 bushels.

MOLASSES.—Molasses is very quiet but it is firm at the quotations, which are as follows, viz: 28@33 cts for Cuba clayed; 33@35 cts. for do. Muscovado; 35@45 cts. for Porto Rico; and 50@56 cts. per gallon for New Orleans.

PROVISIONS.—There is a better inquiry for Provisions, and a somewhat firmer feeling in the market than there has been. We note sales to-day of 30 hhds. Bulk Shoulders on private terms, 10 hhds do. Hams at 5½ cts., and 30 hhds. Bacon Sides at 6¾ cts. Bacon Shoulders which are getting scarce may be quoted to day at 5¾@6 cts., and we quote Hams as ranging from 8 to 10½ cts. Bulk Shoulders may be quoted at 5@5¼ cts., but there is no demand for Sides, and we hear no purchases named for them. A lot of 100 bbls. Mess Pork was sold on Wednesday at $14, but it is now generally held at $14 50 per bbl. We quote Prime and Rump Pork at $10.25@10 50; and Beef at $12 50 for Baltimore No. 1, $16 for do. Mess, and $14 @14.50 per bbl. for repacked Western Mess.

BUTTER.—We quote Butter as follows, viz: at 8¾@10 cts. for Western solid packed; 10@14 cts. for new Glades; and 12¾@16 cts. for New York State. There is a moderate demand for it at these figures. Eggs are selling at 12 cts. per dozen.

CHEESE.—The demand is still limited. We quote cutting at 7@7¼ cts. for Western; 8@8¾ cts. for Eastern; and English Dairy at 7¾@8 cts. for Western; and 8½@9 cts. for Eastern.

RICE.—The stock of Rice here is very light, and there is of course but little doing in it. We quote it nominal at 70@7¼ cts. per lb.

SUGARS.—The market for Sugars continues very buoyant, and the tendency of prices is still upward. There are however but few lots offering, the stock here being unusually light, and we are not advised of any sales being made to-day. We quote as follows, viz: Cuba $8@8.50 for refining, and $8.50@9 for grocery grades; Porto Rico and New Orleans at $8.50@9.50; and current qualities of Manilla and at Pernambuco at $8@8.50.

REFINED SUGARS.—No change has been made for some days past in Refined Sugars, but they are very firm at the following rates, viz: 11¾@11¾ cts. for loaf. 10¾@11¾ cts. for crushed, powdered and granulated; 10¾@10¾ cts. for soft crushed white; and 9¾@9¾cts. per lb. for C yellow.

SALT.—Salt continues very firm with an upward tendency, but there has been no change for several days past in the rates, and we still quote Liverpool at $1.25 for Ground Alum, and 170¢@1 75 cts. per sack for Marshall's, Jeffrey & Darcy's and Worthington's fine, and Turk's Island at 25@30 cts. per bushel.

TALLOW.—We heard to-day of a sale of 50,000 lbs. Philadelphia City rendered Tallow at 8¾ cts. We quote Western at 8 cts., and rough fat at 5 cts. per lb.

TOBACCO.—The receipts this week are not so large as for some weeks past but the market appears to be somewhat more brisk, and prices, which have therefore shown a strong downward inclination, have rallied, and are considered nearly as high as they were three or four weeks ago. The sales this week are hardly equal to the receipts, and stocks in the hands of agents are slowly increasing. The sales of Maryland are about 800 hhds. The very high rate of freights to Europe has a tendency to check purchases of all kinds of Tobacco, and especially as it is known that the market is dull in Germany, and that there is no immediate necessity for sending forward supplies. We quote inferior and common Maryland $2@3 50; good common $3 50@4.50; middling $5 50@7.50; good and fine brown $7.50@10; extra fine $11@12. The demand for Bay Tobacco has considerably improved this week, and the sales have been to a fair extent within quotations, viz: tips $3@4; seconds $3@3 50; red $8@15; spangled $5@11; and yellow $12@15. The sales of Ohio this week reach about 350 hhds. of colory and yellow, of common to fine qualities on terms within the range of quotations. This description has been very dull this week and prices are decidedly in favor of purchasers. We quote, viz: inferior to good common $3@4.50; red and spangled $5.50 @7; good and fine red and spangled $7 50@10.50; and yellow $10@12.50. About 100 hhds. Kentucky (Mason county) were sold at $9 this week. We quote Mason county, viz: Common lugs $6@6.75; good light heavy $7 @8; common and good leaf $8 25@10; fine do. $10.50@12; and choice $12.50@15. The inspections of the week are 1,647 hhds. Mary and; 263 hhds. Ohio and 2 hhds. Kentucky—total 1,912 hhds.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—The stocks coastwise very light, and prices are well sustained. We quote common pounds at 7@12 cts.; medium do. at 18@18 cts.; good do. at 21@25 cts.; fine do. 28@35 cts.; fine 5's and 10's 21@24 cts.; medium do. 18@18 cts.; sound common do. at 12 @14 cts.; and inferior shipping 10¾, 12¾, and 20¾@23 cts.

WHISKEY.—Whiskey is firm at 19¾@20 cts. for City, and 20 cts. for Ohio. We note a sale to-day of 100 bbls. Ohio at the above figures. The stock here is light.

FREIGHTS.—We quote to Liverpool, by the only ship now loading, at 12d. for grain; and 35s. for tobacco. Tobacco Freights to the Continent have advanced very considerably this week. A ship was chartered for Amsterdam at 37s. 6d. for Maryland and Ohio Tobacco, and a ship now on the way from New York to this port has been taken for Bremen at 30s. Nothing doing in coastwise freights.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Cotton is dull—sales at 21¾ cts. Flour has advanced 5@10 cts.—sales of 42,000 bbls.; State $4.20@5.35; Ohio $4.80@6; Southern $5.00@5 95. Wheat has advanced 1@2 cts.—sales of 400,000 bushels; Chicago spring $1.15@1.20; Milwaukie club $1.19@1 22; red Western $1.25@1.34; white $1.35@1.40; white Kentucky $1.38@1 43. Corn is firm—sales of 350,000 bushels; mixed 48@53 cts. Beef is firm—sales of 7,000 bbls.; a Government contract at $10.75 for mess, and $14 90 for extra mess. Pork is steady. Lard is firm—sales at 8¾ @9¾ cts. Whiskey closed firm at 20@20¼ cts. Rice is firm at 7@8 cts. Sugar is firm—sales of 1,400 hhds. Muscovado 7@8¾ cts.; Porto Rico 8 cts. Coffee firm—Rio 14¾@15¾ cts. Spirits Turpentine closed firm at 20 @20¼ cts. Rosin firm—sales at $4.50. Freights are firm.

IMPORTS INTO BALTIMORE.

FOREIGN.

HALIFAX, N. S.—*Br. schr. Napier.*—567 bbls. herring, James Corner & Sons.

COASTWISE.

NEW YORK—*Schr. S. W. Smith.*—70 tons logwood, 20 do. fustic, J. H. Heald & Co.; 25 cases matches, George Chipman; 15 cases do., L. M. Beebe; 25 do. oil, 25 bbls. currants, Schwartz, Dix & Co.; 15 tons mdse., H. J. Baker.

ROCKPORT—*Schr. Harriet.*—71 tons ice, T. J. Cochran & Co.

CORN FOR THE MILLION.—The unusual amount of four hundred and thirty thousand seven hundred bushels of corn was shipped one day last week from Chicago, and still there is corn in Egypt.

A new cheap telegraph, by which a message can be sent and printed for sixpence, is being laid down in England.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Navigation of the Potomac—Efforts of the Confederates to Close it—Transport Steamers Fired Upon.

WASHINGTON, September 27.—The steamer Yankee arrived at the Navy Yard to-day, without being molested by the Confederate battery at Free Stone Point, which is about twenty-five miles below Washington.

The transport steamer Delaware was fired at yesterday as she passed that point, seven shots being thrown, striking over and around her without doing the least damage.

This battery is represented as being a large one, with a Confederate flag prominently flying.

The Confederate Batteries on the Potomac—Washington Items, etc.

P. M.—The schooner William Allen, Capt. Cranmer, of New York, loaded with hay, has arrived at Alexandria. She was fired at twelve times from the battery at Occoquan Creek. Two shells entered her deck load and another struck her cabin, fortunately not exploding. They were fired from a 30-pounder rifle cannon, and there are circumstances leading to the belief that this cannon was captured at Bull Run.

Capt. Cranmer reports that the steamer Albany, which left the Navy Yard yesterday morning, had cast anchor and was lying off Indian Head, this side of Occoquan Creek, being afraid to pass the Confederate batteries.

A private in the 2d Michigan regiment was wounded in the leg yesterday by a Confederate picket, near Arlington Mills. This is the first case of any one being shot so near Arlington Heights.

On Wednesday, Major Rucker, acting Quartermaster, discharged all the inspectors at the Government horse-yard, excepting John Raymond, of Pennsylvania, who has now the sole charge of receiving and inspecting horses.

Marcus Cicero Stanley, recently a discharged political prisoner from Fort Lafayette, had an interview with the Secretary of State, Secretary of Navy and General Scott to-day, and has left for the West.

Arrest of Acting Sergeant Toombs for Attempting to Bribe U. S. Marines to Betray their Trust.

Acting Sergeant Toombs, was brought to Washington yesterday, on the steamer Baltimore, which had taken several political prisoners from Annapolis to Fort Lafayette. According to the facts relating to Sergeant Toombs' arrest, when on the voyage he approached two of the marines, and told them that money was to be made by turning the head of the boat to the shore, so that the prisoners could make their escape, and that he would insure them six hundred dollars apiece for their assistance and thirty dollars a month.

The Marines, McMullin and McGraw, indignantly rejected the proposition, when he said there were men enough on board to seize the steamer, and that sooner than he would be arrested, he would blow her up. The conspirator was, however, immediately secured and brought hither in irons.

Army Regulations.

As the old edition of the Army Regulations heretofore issued is become valueless on account of the important changes and modifications made by the recent acts of Congress, etc, the following order in reference to the new revised regulations is published for the information of the army:

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
Washington, August 10, 1861. }

Whereas it has been found expedient to revise the regulations for the army, and the same having been approved by the President of the United States, he commands that they be published for the information and government of the military service, and that from and after the date hereof they shall be strictly observed as the sole and binding authority upon the matter therein contained, nothing contrary to the tone of these regulations to be enjoined on any part of the forces of the United States by any command whatever.

(Signed.) SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

Paymaster Gallagher.

Paymaster Gallagher, having given satisfactory security to the Government for the settlement of his accounts, embracing a long cruise in the East Indies, service at the Naval Academy, and at the Washington Navy-Yard, has been released from arrest.

Private Advices from Santa Fe.

A private despatch from Santa Fe, dated on the 7th inst, states that Hon. John S. Watts was elected a delegate to Congress by a large majority on the 2d inst. The writer adds: "The Confederate army has not yet crossed the Jornada, but are preparing to do so with a view of taking Santa Fe. We expect a pretty big fight. Governor Connelly was inaugurated on the 3d inst."

FROM KENTUCKY.

Movements of the Confederates—Burning of Bridges, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 27.—The Courier-Journal to-morrow will contain a statement that the Confederates are committing outrages on the Southern borders of Kentucky; that on Monday afternoon some two hundred cavalry took possession of Albany, the county seat of Clifton, eighteen miles from Burksville, and levied contributions on several village stores; took three hundred dollars in gold from Dr. Beckett, and thirty-six stand of arms, and a quantity of ammunition belonging to the State.

The citizens of Burksville have been warned that the Tennesseans propose visiting them, and have prepared to receive them. There is much distress at Albany and Burksville, and the people there are calling for men and arms.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 25.—In the House to-day Mr. Underwood reported an amended bill from the Committee on Military Affairs, calling out 40,000 volunteers for service from one to three years. It was passed by a vote of 67 to 13. The Senate concurred in the above bill by a vote of 21 to 5.

The Senate also passed, by a vote of 16 to 10, a bill providing that Kentuckians who voluntarily joined the Confederate forces invading the State shall be incapable of taking any estate in Kentucky by demise, bequest, distribution or inheritance, unless they return to their allegiance within sixty days, or escape from the invaders as soon as possible.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 25.—Reports are prevalent of the blowing up of the iron bridge over Green river, probably arising from the burning of the bridge over Bocaus creek, near Menfordsville. It is reported that General Buckner, with about ten thousand troops, is a few miles north of Bowling Green.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 25.—A despatch says: Gen. Zollicoffer's cavalry is scouring the country in the vicinity of his camp, arresting prominent Union men, destroying their property, and running off their slaves to Tennessee. They have taken possession of the small towns, including the extensive Clay county salt works.

A new camp is about being formed in Laurel county for the mountain Unionists to rally against Zollicoffer.

The Louisville *Bulletin* says Col. McHenry, with 600 men from Davies and Ohio counties, was expected to take possession of Owensboro on Tuesday.

A Frankfort paper says Humphrey Marshall is quietly at home, meditating no military scheme. It is rumored here that Gen. Wm. L. Ward, G. T. Wood and Warner Underwood, have been taken prisoners by the Confederates.

The Latest from Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27.—General Fremont has released Col. Blair from arrest, and resumes his command.

A flag of truce from Lexington has proposed an exchange of Col. Marshall for Mr. Hudgins, a member of the State Convention confined at the St. Louis Arsenal, and the proposal has been accepted.

General Fremont's official despatch announcing the surrender of Lexington states that the reinforcements under Generals Sturgis, Lane and Davis, were unable to reach Lexington in time. He also says that in taking the field himself, he hopes to be able to destroy the enemy before or after a junction with McCulloch.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Sept. 25.—General Banks has been slightly indisposed for a day or two, but his complaint is incident to the season. He is, however, somewhat better to-day.

Your correspondent had an interview with John Lanahan, the murderer of Major Lewis, of the Forty sixth Pennsylvania. As may readily be supposed, he is extremely anxious to learn the result of the mission to Washington to obtain the approval or the disapproval of the finding of the court sentencing him to death, frequently inquiring if he has returned. His spiritual adviser is Rev. Father Dougherty, of Rockville, who will be with him in his last moments should the finding of the court be approved and executed.

Two soldiers were arrested with Lanahan, being accused of loading and furnishing him with a musket, but they have not yet been tried. Lanahan acquits them of any participation in his crime. He pleaded guilty to the charge, but states that the act was not premeditated, he acting merely by a momentary feeling of resentment for being punished. He was not intoxicated, but had been slightly indulging in strong drink.

Lanahan is about twenty-four years of age. He came from Ireland to this country when quite young, and had the misfortune to be without education. His mother and his six brothers reside in Pennsylvania, and one brother remains in Cornwall, England. His countenance does not indicate predominating bad passions, but he is said to have been a scientific pugilist at home.

His execution will probably be a public one, and take place before several of the brigades composing this division.

It is thought the execution will take place on Friday next.

It is believed that General Peck, of New York, a West Pointer, will take command of the First Brigade of General Banks' division. Colonel Donnelly, of the New York Twenty-eighth, is acting commander at present.

Colonel Biddle's regiment (the Kane Rifles) left this morning to join General McCall's division near Washington.

Strong Confederate pickets frequently make their appearance near Point of Rocks, opposite Colonel Geary's command. Last Saturday morning fifteen were seen to leave the island, below the ruins of the bridge, just after daylight. This island comprises several acres of dense foliage, and is separated from Virginia by a narrow channel. Col. Geary thinks they are in the habit of coming over there every night.

On Friday night the Confederates made a demonstration as if they would cross at Point of Rocks. Col. Geary set a trap to catch them if they carried out their supposed plan. While awaiting their movements he discovered that signals were making at a farmer's house on the Maryland side, which were responded to on the Virginia shore. The inmates were secured and held. The Confederates did not attempt to cross.

Last week Capt. Pardee, of Company A, Geary's regiment, made an incursion over the river, opposite Berlin, securing three prisoners, eight horses and ten head of cattle.

Later.

From the New York Tribune.

Lanahan, sentenced by a drum-head court martial to be shot for killing his Major (Lewis), of the Pennsylvania 46th, cut his throat last night.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, September 26.—The steamer S. R. Spaulding leaves here to-night for Hatteras Inlet with the 20th Indiana regiment and a large shipment of military and naval stores.

Another regiment reached Old Point this morning from Baltimore.

A flag of truce came down from Norfolk with twenty-five ladies to-day, but it was stopped near Sewall's Point and the passengers brought off in one of our vessels. Captain Goldsborough will not permit flags of truce to come near the fleet.

A Confederate schooner from Richmond managed to slip through the blockade of the James river and reach Norfolk this morning.

The fourteen political prisoners, including Mayor Brown, S. Teackle Wallis, and other members of the Legislature, were on Wednesday sent to Fort Lafayette by the steamer George Peabody.

Arrival from Fortress Monroe.

Since the last advices, the steamers Georgia, Captain Porter, Adelaide, Captain Cannon, and Louisiana, Captain Pearson, have reached this port from Old Point. The Louisiana and Georgia each carried down a regiment of Indiana volunteers, numbering, in the aggregate, about nineteen hundred men, all of whom, are this, have been forwarded for active service to the North Carolina coast.—Considering the character of the *cargo*, the men persistently determining in staying upon the hurricane decks, the boats careened considerably and made a long passage.

An Important Despatch.

PHILADELPHIA, September 27.—The New York *Herald* of this morning contains a special Washington despatch, which says that the Confederate batteries have effectually closed the Potomac, and that there is danger of the enemy crossing into Maryland. Also, that the probability of a grand battle is imminent.

Chased by a Privateer.

NEW YORK, September 27.—The schooner Arabella, from Aspinwall, reports that on the 20th inst. she was chased by a schooner carrying an English flag, union down, which, being outsailed, hoisted the Confederate flag. Next day saw the same schooner chase a brig, but with the same success.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MATCH GAMES OF BASE BALL.—Several match games of base ball were played on Thursday afternoon, among them the following:—Between the Watson and the Exercise, resulting in favor of the Watson by thirteen scores. Between the Greenmount and Exeter, resulting in favor of the Exeter by two scores. Between the Zephyr and the Alpha, the former winning the game by fourteen scores. A game was also played between the Franklin and Olympic Clubs, which resulted in the triumph of the Olympic, the score being twenty-two for the former and thirty-six for the latter. Mr. J. B. Walther, of the Pastime, acted as umpire and gave general satisfaction.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.—On Thursday last several boys left the city for the country, provided with guns for shooting birds. After getting out of the city a dispute arose regarding the capacity of the guns, when a boy named George Brogden dared a companion, named Henry S. Massie, to shoot at him at a certain distance. Brogden fired away, and one of the shot took effect in Massie's left eyelid, inflicting a severe wound. The party then returned to the city where Dr. Dashiell dressed the wound. Yesterday Brogden was arrested and taken before Justice Whalen, who held him to bail for an examination.

DROWNED.—On Thursday night, about nine o'clock, a man was walking along the wharf at the foot of Gay street, and was observed to fall into the dock. A number of persons went to his assistance, but did not succeed in rescuing him. After his body had been in the water for more than an hour, it was recovered and taken to the Central police station, when Coroner Hall held an inquest over it. There was nothing on the body which tended to identification, nor was there any evidence to prove whether the man fell into the dock or jumped in. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered. The body was sent to the Western Potter's Field for burial.

THE OBSERVANCE OF FAST DAY.—So far as the suspension of all secular employment was concerned, there was a very general compliance in this city with the proclamation of the President of the United States assuming Thursday last as a day of [illegible] the churches were open for public services, and in many instances the congregations were comparatively small. The afternoon was chiefly devoted to match games of base ball by the various clubs throughout the city, and the evening closed with full houses at the different places of amusement.

GAME BALL.—Mr. Thomas Gifford, Deputy Marshal of the regular police force, learning that the Grand Jury of the United States District Court had presented him for treason, yesterday morning appeared before Judge Giles and offered bail in the sum of $20,000 for his answer to answer. The District Attorney consenting, his bail was accepted. He was taken for $20,000 in his own recognizance, and William McDonald entered for $20,000. R. C. Barry, Esq., appeared as his counsel.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At the semi-annual election of officers of the Madison Avenue Bible Class, held on the 25th inst., the following persons were unanimously elected:—President, L. Orrick Bennett; Vice-President, B. Franklin Lee; Secretary, John M. Roberts; Treasurer, Chas. S. Baker; Librarian, J. D. K. Crook; Assistant Librarian, J. D. Miller; Standing Committee, L. O. Bennett and C. E. Baker.

THE GUNBOAT HERCULES.—The gunboat Hercules, Lieut. Rufus Collins, commanding, arrived in port on Thursday last. For some weeks past she has been cruising in Hooper's Straits, Pocomoke Sound, and other points on the Chesapeake and tributary rivers. She brought into port as a prize the schooner Robert James, taken in the Pocomoke, and said to belong to parties in Virginia.

BOY DROWNED.—A boy about seven years of age, son of John Hoofnagle, who resides at No. 29 Hill street, near Hanover, fell into the water at Hughes' Quay, on Thursday, and was drowned. His body was recovered and removed to the residence of his parents. His father is an engineer in the employ fo the Baltimore Steam Packet Company.

CHARGED WITH THEFT.—Yesterday three men, named Chas. Coleman, Henry Towson, and Fred. Baker, were arrested on the charge of stealing a quantity of canvas from a boat belonging to the ship Neptune. They were taken before Justice Whalen, who committed them to jail for a hearing.

FAST DRIVING.—On Thursday night, about ten o'clock, two men, named George Gates and John Gwynn, were arrested on the charge of fast driving. They were taken before Justice Hiss, who imposed a fine of $5 and costs on each, and held them to bail for good behavior.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT.—C. L. Franck was on Thursday arrested upon the charge of assaulting Adam Swartz. A hearing before Justice Shewacre resulted in his being held to bail to answer at Court.

ARREST OF A DESERTER.—A man who gave his name as George H. Willors, has been arrested by the police, charged with being a deserter from the 2d Maryland regiment. He is detained for further orders.

CONDITION OF CAPTAIN BURNHAM.—Captain Wm. Burnham, of the brig Monticello, who was stabbed by the sailor Wm. Brown, on Tuesday afternoon last, lies in a very critical condition, but little hopes being entertained of his recovery.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE BOND.

Archibald Stirling, Jr., State's Attorney, prosecuting.

State *vs.* William Konig, indicted for rioting on the 19th of April. Verdict of guilty. Remanded for sentence.

State *vs.* John Basketts, indicted for riot on the 19th of April, 1861. Not guilty.

The Court then adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE MARSHALL.

William R. Levers *vs.* Francis Saner, garnishee of Auton Pohl. Appeal from Myers. Judgment of *non pros.*

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE MARTIN.

The State of Maryland *vs.* Nathaniel Hickman and others. Before reported. Plaintiff called; makes default. Judgment of *non pros.*

Same *vs.* Same. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff. Damages $7,351.80.

Francis Lasher, William Alford and Charles E. Stevens *vs.* Joseph Hallmann. Action on account. Verdict for plaintiff. Damages $642 43.

Assignment for Monday from 772 to 814 inclusive.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE GILES.

United States *vs.* schooner Arcola, libelled as a prize. On trial.

FROM FAMINE TO FRUITFULNESS.—The aspect of the country (India) is now wonderfully changed. From Allighur to Delhi, from Delhi to Meerut, and from Meerut to Moorabadad, the country is one glorious mass of green, variegated here and there, where the ground is low and flat, by patches of water. Population seems called into existence as by a wizard's wand, and every acre of ground, however distant from a station or remote from a village, is brought under the influence of the plough. From early dawn to dewy eve, as the carriage convoys you from one station to another, look where you will there are husbandmen with their oxen studded all over the plain busy with their ploughs. A stranger travelling through this part of the country would scarcely credit that famine had so recently visited the land. His entrance into a station, however, would tell him a sad tale. The sufferers of the famine, though not numerous, are yet sufficient to draw attention, to excite his pity, and to call for sympathy. The poorhouses bear their testimony to this. Better times, however, are at hand; and, when one reflects on the barren state of the Doab but a month back, and sees the country as it now is, he may without exaggeration say it is a land flowing with milk and honey.

WAR ITEMS.

From the Chicago Tribune.

THE SIEGE OF LEXINGTON.

Particulars of the Fight.

On Sunday, September 1st, the Irish Brigade, Colonel James A. Mulligan, who were then in a partially entrenched camp at Jefferson city, were ordered to proceed to Lexington, Lafayette county, one hundred and sixty miles up the river, to reinforce the troops already at that place, under Col. Peabody, consisting of several hundred Home Guards, a few Kansas troops, and a portion of the Missouri 8th regiment, Col. White, with seven hundred of the 1st regiment Illinois cavalry, Col. T. M. Marshall. These latter had preceded Col. Mulligan's force one week in their advance from Jefferson City.

Col. Mulligan's arrival with the Irish Brigade swelled the force at Lexington to about 3,500 men, Col. Mulligan taking the command as senior officer. The brigade reached Lexington on Monday, Sept. 9th, and found the attack by the enemy, under General Price, imminently threatening. No time was lost in the work of entrenching their position, chosen about midway between the new and old towns of Lexington, which are about a mile apart, connected by a scattering settlement. Midway stands a solid brick edifice, built for a college, and about this a small breastwork had been already begun.

By Colonel Mulligan's orders this was extended, and the troops set about the construction of an earthwork, ten feet in height, with a ditch eight feet in width, enclosing a large area capable of containing a force of ten thousand men. The army train, consisting of numerous mule teams, six mules to a team, was brought within this. The supply of entrenching tools being inadequate, a thorough search was made through both towns, and every description of suitable or available implements appropriated. The work was pushed with great vigor, the heavy muscle of the brigade telling well as the brave fellows toiled in the trenches. This went on for three days, or until Thursday, the 12th, at which time the portion of the works assigned to the Irish Brigade was well advanced, that of the Home Guard being still weak on the west, or New Lexington side.

Of Lexington it should be said in advance that it has been considered a most important point by the Confederate forces, and their preparations for its capture and occupancy abundantly declare this.—Among other proofs that it was a coveted prize was the fact that Claib. Jackson and his Legislature had been in session there as late as only the week previous to the arrival of Col. Mulligan, holding their session in the Court House, whence Claib. fulminated a proclamation counter to that of Gen. Fremont. When this worthy body prudently retired before the Federal troops they did so in such haste that eight hundred thousand dollars in gold coin, and the State Seals left in the vault of the bank, fell into the hands of Col. Peabody.

The college building, within the fortification, became Col. Mulligan's headquarters. The magazine and treasure were stowed in the cellar and suitably protected. The hospital of our troops was located just outside the entrenchments, in a northwesterly direction. The river at that point is about half a mile wide, and about half a mile distant from the fortifications. The bluff there is high and abrupt, the steamboat landing being at New Lexington.

After these several days of anxious watching and unremitting toil by the little force, on the afternoon of Thursday the 12th instant, scouts and advanced pickets driven in reported the near approach of the Confederates. At this time Col. Mulligan had a portion of his small artillery in readiness. We had only six brass pieces and two howitzers, but having no shell the latter were useless. The two pieces belonged to the Kansas City Company, and were worked by them splendidly. The Cavalry company had only their side arms and pistols, and having no carbines or rifles could do nothing at long range.

Several mines were laid in front of the entrenchments by our men.

The attack on Thursday, the 12th, was led by General Rains in person, with a battery of nine pieces of artillery on the angle least prepared to resist assault. The enemy were repulsed with heavy loss. In the fight, Companies I, Capt. Fitzgerald; K, Capt. John Quirk; and G, Capt. Phillips, did gallant service.

As stated, the hospital had been located on the bank below the new town, and contained about twenty four patients. The attacking party did not spare or respect this building. They were met by the Montgomery Guards, Captain Gleeson, who made a brave advance, but were driven back with the loss of 25 of their men killed and wounded. Captain Gleeson was shot through the jaw and badly wounded. The gallant Montgomery made many of the Texans bite the dust. This fight was very fierce. Some of the sick were actually bayoneted or sabred in their cots. Rev. Father Butler, an esteemed Catholic clergyman of this city, and the Chaplain of the 9th Brigade, was wounded in the forehead by a ball which passed across his [illegible] he was taken prisoner, thus depriving the regiment of the valuable services of both, during the dark and trying days that followed, preceding the surrender.

The issue of the 12th warned the enemy that they had a task before them which was no easy one, and they commenced on Friday morning a new system of approaches. They scoured the entire region for its staple, hemp in bales. These were hourly put in use as a safeguard against red-hot shot, and then were skilfully used to mask the batteries of the Confederates, and rolled forward as they made their advance.

The fight went on thus for several days, the enemy bringing more of their artillery into action. Following the skirmish on Thursday, Mulligan ordered a portion of the old town on the east to be burned to prevent the Confederates from gaining therefrom the advantage of shelter. Meanwhile the little garrison, already worn by labor on the entrenchments, began to look eagerly for the coming of reinforcements.

On the 10th Col. Mulligan had sent Lieut. Rains, of Company K of the Brigade, with a squad of twelve men, on the steamer Sunshine, to Jefferson City, 160 miles distant, pressing the necessity for reinforcements. Forty miles below, the Sunshine was captured, and Rains and his men brought back to New Lexington and lodged as prisoners in the old Fair Ground. Other messengers were sent off to guard against the failure of any one.

The enemy were in sufficient force to throw out parties to intercept the Federal troops en route for the relief of Col. Mulligan. Thus, a detachment 5,000 strong, met and turned back 1,500 Iowa troops from Richmond, sixteen miles from the river, they retreating, it is reported, to St. Joseph. Our informant says heavy cannonading was heard at a distance several times by them in various directions from Lexington, which they understood to be encounters between the enemy and these relief parties.

The situation of the Federal troops grew more desperate as day after day passed. Within their lines were picketed about the wagons and trains a large number of horses and mules, nearly three thousand in all, now a serious cause of care and anxiety, for as shot and shell plunged among them, many of the animals were killed and wounded, and from the struggles of these latter, the danger of a general stampede was imminent. The havoc in the centre of the intrenchment was immense. Wagons were knocked to pieces, stores scattered and destroyed, and the ground strewn with dead horses and mules.

On Wednesday, the 17th, an evil from the first apprehended fell upon Colonel Mulligan's command. They were cut off from the river, and their water guard cut. Fortunately a heavy rain, at intervals, came greatly to their relief. But to show how severe the straits of the men, the fact may be stated of instances occurring where soldiers held their blankets out until thoroughly wet, and then wring them into their camp dishes, carefully saving the priceless fluid thus obtained. Rations also began to grow short. The fighting at this time, from the 16th to the 21st, knew little cessation. The nights were brilliant moonlight, and all night long the roar of the guns continued, with an occasional sharp sortie and skirmish without the works.

From the first but one spirit pervaded our troops, and that was no thought or word of surrender, except among some of the Home Guards, who had done the least share of the work and the fighting. The cavalry behaved nobly, and could the full details be written up, some of their sharp, brave charges on the enemy's guns would shine with any battle explicits on record.

General Price sent Colonel Mulligan a summons to surrender, to which the gallant commander sent a refusal, saying, "If you want us you must take us." But the defection and disheartenment of the Home Guards intensified daily, and on Friday, the 21st, while Colonel Mulligan was giving his attention to some matters in another portion of the camp, the white flag was raised at his own instance by Major Becker, of the Home Guards, from the portion of the intrenchment assigned to him.

Captain Simpson, of the Earl Rifles, called Colonel Mulligan's attention to Major Becker's action inst