THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL I---NO. 13. BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

BOARD OF TRADE.
Committee of Arbitration for month of September.
THOS. WHITRIDGE.
FRANCIS CAPRON, C. D. HINKS, S. P. THOMPSON, EDWARD SLADE.

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, October 3, 1861.

The Stock market to-day exhibited considerable activity, a larger business being done at the Board than for some time past. Northern Central 1885 bonds were especially active, and a large advance was established in them. A lot of $1,000 was sold at the opening at 51, and subsequently $10,000 of them were sold at from 52 up to 57, and they closed at 57 bid, 58 asked. This road is doing a very large business, and the advance in the bonds is said to be based upon the fact that the payment of the interest upon them is placed beyond doubt. Nothing was done in the stock of the road, but it closed steady at $12¾ bid, $14 asked. A lot of 25 shares Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was sold at $40, and we note also sales of $4,000 Baltimore and Ohio extra dividend bonds at 41. The shares closed at $40 bid, $41 asked, and the bonds left off at 40¾ bid for 1862's (the extra dividend bonds); 80 bid for 1867's; 70¾ bid for 1875's; and 64¾ bid, 65 asked for 1885's. For State and City 6's there was some inquiry, and sales were made of $4,550 Maryland 1870's at 81, and $1,600 Baltimore City 1890's at 80@80¼. Maryland 6's left off at 80 bid for 1870's; 81¾ bid for 1890's; and Baltimore City 1890's closed at 79¾ bid, 80¼ asked. Bank stocks are quiet, the only sale to-day being one of 9 shares Farmers and Planters' at $21¾.

The Farmers and Merchants' bank of Baltimore has declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

Rates for foreign Exchange have declined considerably since last week, and buyers look for a still further decline. Sterling is now selling at 107¾@107¾ for bankers', and 106¾@107 for commercial bills, and francs at 5.27¾ for short sight, and 5.32¾@5.35 for 60 day bills. We quote Bremen bills at 76¾@76¾; Amsterdam at 39¾ @39¾; Hamburg at 35¾, Cologne at 70¾, and Frankfort-on-the-Main at 40¾.

At New York to day Virginia 6's declined again 2 per cent., and Tennessees and North Carolinas ½ each; but Missouri 6's advanced ¾; Erie $1; New York Central ¾, and Reading ¾. Treasury notes fell off ¾, the 6 per cents selling at 99¾.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

THURSDAY, October 3, 1861.

$500 Md. 6's '70 fnsch—81		$1000 N.C.RR.bds.	'85—51
4000 " " '70 cous—81		1000 " "	'85—51
1100 Balt. 6's '90—80		4000 " "	'85—52½
500 " " '90—80¾		4000 " "	'85—55
4000 B. & O. R.R. bds. '62—41		1000 " "	'85—57
		23 shs. B. & O. RR.	—40
		9 shs. F.&M'n.B'k	—21¾

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	45	00
Missouri 6's	41¾	42
Tennessee bonds	41¾	00
North Carolina bonds	58¾	00
Canton Company	00	00
Erie Railroad	26¾	26¾
New York Central Railroad	74¾	74¾
Reading Railroad	34¾	35
Treasury notes 2 years 6 per cents	90¾	00
	steady.	firm.

The New York *Herald* of this morning says:

The stock market is becoming more active, and the tendency of prices is towards improvement. There was not much change yesterday, but such as there was was upward. New York Central was active at an ¾ advance; Michigan Central rose ¾, Erie ¾, Illinois Central ¾; Galena ¾, and so on throughout the railway list. A very shrewd and experienced observer, who has just returned from an extended tour through the West, reports that, though the yield per acre is less than last year, the area sown was much greater, and hence the aggregate product will be as large; he likewise reports that the roads will all have during the coming year as much to do as they can manage. State stocks were steadier, with the exception of Virginias, which declined ¾ per cent. Governments were all firm; two year Treasury notes were sold at 99¾—an advance of ¾ per cent. After the board the market was steady. At the second board it was firm and closed steady.

Money continues easy on call at 5@6 per cent; paper is very scarce, and little business is being done at the discount houses.

The prospect of a renewal of specie importations from Europe is arresting attention. We have already received $40,000,000 in gold this year from Europe, in part payment of the breadstuffs which we have supplied to that continent. It seems that the wants of the Europeans are compelling them to purchase more heavily than ever, and hence exchange is rapidly falling to a point which will again leave a handsome profit on imports of gold.

The popular subscriptions to the 7-30 loan yesterday in this city were about $350,000. The city banks place to the credit of the government October 1, the amount of the second installment of $50,000,000—New York taking $33,000,000, Boston $10,000,000, and Philadelphia $5,000,000. The rates of this installment therefore will draw interest from October 1, while those of the first issue draw from August 19. The Secretary has extended the time of receiving subscriptions at the various agencies for 20 days.

The following is a recapitulation of the coinage of the United States Mint at Philadelphia during the month of September:

	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Gold coinage	643,282	$4,759,524 20
Silver coinage	1,290,000	375,000.00
Copper coinage	500,000	6,000.00
Total	2,533,282	$5,170,524 20

The pressure of freight to the seaboard is so enormous at present that the Erie and Central Companies are compelled to refuse large quantities at even advanced rates.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

THURSDAY, October 3

COFFEE.—There has been no movement to-day in Coffee so far as we have heard. The market although quiet is however very firm in tone, and holders are indisposed to sell except at extreme rates. We quote as follows, viz: Rio at 14¾@15 cts. for fair to good; 15¼@15½ cts. for prime; Laguayra at 15½@16½ cts; and Java at 20 cts. per lb. The stock of Rio here is about 23,000 bags

FLOUR.—The market for Flour continues very firm in tone, and prices have evidently an upward tendency. The demand is active particularly for Howard Street and Ohio, but of both these descriptions the supply is extremely light, especially of Super. City Mills is however in better supply. Both Howard Street and Ohio Super could be readily sold if here at $5.50 per bbl., and City Mills do. is also held firmly at this figure. We note a sale to-day of 100 bbls. Ohio Extra at $5, and we quote both Ohio and Howard Street Extra as closing firm at this figure. City Mills Extra is held firmly at $5.50 per bbl. for standard shipping brands. There is a good inquiry for this variety for export, but we have heard of no sales to-day.

FAMILY FLOUR.—We quote Baltimore ground Family to day at $7.75 for the best brands, Ohio and Howard Street do. at $6.50@7, and Baltimore high grade Extra at $7.25 per bbl.

RYE FLOUR AND CORN MEAL.—Rye Flour is firm at $4, but we quote Corn Meal dull and heavy at $3 per bbl. for both Baltimore and Brandywine.

GRAIN.—Wheat was rather quiet this morning, but it sold at about the same figures as on yesterday. The receipts were light, only about 8,000 bushels being at market. Red sold at 124@130 cts. for good to prime, and white at 110@120 cts. for common, 128@135 cts. for medium to fair, and 140@154 cts. for good fair to prime. Of Corn there were about 7,000 bushels at market to-day. White sold at 59@62 cts., and yellow at 58@59 cts., these figures being a decline of 1 to 2 cts. per bushel on yesterday's rates. For Rye there was some inquiry and sales were made of 200 bushels inferior Maryland at 35 cts., 400 bushels good do. at 59@60 cts., and of a small lot Pennsylvania at 65 cts. per bushel. Oats continue active and firm. The receipts reached about 5,000 bushels all of which changed hands at 32@37 cts. for new Maryland, 39 cts. for old do., and 40@42 cts. for Pennsylvania.

MOLASSES.—Molasses is quiet but 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. The stock here is very light.

PROVISIONS.—There is nothing of consequence doing in Provisions, but the general condition of the market is unchanged. There is a fair retail demand for Bacon, and it is selling in lots as wanted at 5¾@6 cts. for Shoulders, 6¾@7 cts. for Sides, and we quote Hams as ranging from 8 to 11 cts. per lb. We quote Bulk Shoulders at 5@ 5¼ cts., Hams at 5½ cts., but there is no demand for Sides and we hear no price named for them. We quote Lard at 8¼@8½ cts. for Western; Mess Pork at $14.50@14.75; Prime and Rump do. 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 and Cheese are beginning to arrive quite freely and there is a fair business doing in them.

RICE.—Rice is firm at 4¾@4¾ cts. for good to prime. There is however very little here, and it is only selling in retail lots.

SUGARS.—There is a good inquiry for Sugars, but there are very few offering, and we hear of no sales being made to-day. The market is very strong indeed but we still quote as follows, viz: Cuba at $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 Pernambuco at $8@8.50.

REFINED SUGARS.—The quotations for Refined Sugars are still as follows, viz: 11¾@11¾ cts. for loaf; 10¾@ 11¾ cts. for crushed, powdered and granulated; 10¾@ 10¾ cts. for soft crushed white; and 9¾@10 cts. 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 120@125 cts. for Ground Alum, and 170@175 cts. per sack for Marshall's, Jeffrey & Darcy's and Worthington's fine, and Turk's Island at 29@30 cts. per bushel.

WHISKEY.—Whiskey is held firmly to-day at 21 cts. for City, and 21¾@22 cts. for Ohio. There is however very little offering and we hear of no sales.

BALTIMORE LIVE STOCK MARKET—Oct. 3.—CATTLE.—The market for Beef Cattle was dull and rather heavy to-day. The receipts were large, some 750 head being offered at the Scales, 50 of which were sold for Washington, 200 were left over unsold, and the remaining 500 head changed hands at $2.75 for stock Cattle, and $3@4.25 per 100 lbs. gross for fair to prime lots. The bulk of the 500 head sold was taken by our city butchers.

HOGS.—Live Hogs sold to-day at $5.50@$6 per 100 lbs. net, these figures being an advance of ¼ a dollar on last week's quotations. The supply in the pens was light.

SHEEP.—Sheep have also advanced, the sales to-day being made at $2.50@3.50 per head.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Cotton is firm; sales of 1,000 bales at 21¾ cts. Flour is quiet; sales of 36,000 bbls. State $5.25@5.40; Ohio $5.50@5.90; Southern $5.65@6. Wheat has advanced 1 cent; sales of 240,000 bushels. Chicago Spring $1.19@1.22; Milwaukie club $1.21@1.25; red Western $1.28¾@1.31. Corn is unchanged; sales of 150,000 bushels. Mixed at 58 cts. Beef is dull. Pork is steady. Lard is quiet at 8¾@9¾ cts. Whiskey closed steady at 21¾. Rice is quiet. Sugar is firm; sales of 1,000 hhds. Muscovado. Coffee is firm; sales of 2,000 bags Rio at 15@15¾ cts. Rosin is firm; sales of 2,000 bbls. at $4.75. Freights are quiet.

SEALS.—Every Icelander knows well that these are in reality King Pharaoh's people, who were drowned in the Red Sea. And indeed, they still form a human community at the bottom of the ocean, only that their outer man is disguised in those wrap-rascal sealskins. Once a year, on St. John's eve, they come ashore, cast their skins, and dance and sing, and frisk and romp about, like sailors after a long voyage. "Catch a weasel asleep, shave his eyebrows if you can only manage to carry off the skin while the unspeaked ones are at their games, the owner of it remains a man or a woman for the term of his or her natural life.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Reported Removal of Gen. Fremont.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Rumors being prevalent involving important military changes, it is ascertained, on inquiry at the War Department, that no order has been issued to General Fremont to report for trial by court-martial.

It is true that Gen. Mansfield has been appointed to command at Fortress Monroe, but Gen. Wool, whom he supersedes, has been assigned to no other duty.

Reported Recall of Gen. Fremont.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—The New York *Herald* received here this morning contains a special Washington despatch saying that, upon charges made by Col. Blair, Gen. Fremont has been ordered to report for trial by court-martial, and that Gen. Wool has been ordered to supersede Gen. Fremont in command of the Department of the West; that Gen. Mansfield has left for Fortress Monroe to supersede Gen. Wool, who has already left for the West.

The Potomac Still Unobstructed.

The steamer Commerce has arrived here from Philadelphia with coal. She reports all quiet on the river, and not a man visible at Freestone Point or in the vicinity. There is a larger number of vessels in the Potomac than ever before known at this season of the year.

At Potomac Creek eleven merchant vessels were fired upon by a Confederate battery in that vicinity, but all the shot fell short. The firing was apparently merely intended by the Confederates to try the range of their guns.

A New Military Department.

It is probable that a new Military Department will be made in the West, and its command devolved on Gen. Sherman, in order to relieve Gen. Anderson of a part of the physical labor of his present position.

Washington Items.

Dr. Russell, of the London *Times*, returned to Washington last night.

A party of Confederate cavalry made their appearance over Barrett's Hill, one mile up the Leesburg turnpike, beyond Falls Church, yesterday, but fled on the approach of our troops.

General James Shields has declined the appointment of Brigadier General, he having removed from California to Sinaloa in Mexico to recruit his failing health.

The excess of expenditures over the Post-office Department receipts for the fourth quarter of the year 1860 was nearly $2,000,000 while the excess for the first quarter of the present year was $803,000, the receipts being nearly $2,197,000. The receipts in the latter quarter exceeded those of the former by over $50,000.

The United States and New Granadian joint Convention for the settlement of the claims against the latter, growing out of the Panama riots, have appointed Hon. Nathan G. Upham, of New Hampshire, as umpire. This gentleman acted in a similar capacity in 1853 for the United States and Great Britain Claims' Convention. James M. Carlisle, Esq., for New Granada, will forthwith proceed to take testimony on behalf of that Republic, and present it on the first Monday in November, to which time the Convention to-day adjourned.

THE LATEST FROM MISSOURI.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 2.—Messrs. Flagg and Larkins, of the Quartermaster's Department, have just arrived from the West. They report that the commanding officer at Monticello, Mo., had placed all the county officers under arrest, and will send them to St. Louis for trial.

Letters from some of Green's men, taken from a Confederate arrested at that place, state that the Confederates at Lexington are badly frightened at the movements of Fremont, and would probably scatter into small parties before his forces could be sufficiently concentrated to attack them.

Reported Expedition Against New Orleans.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3.—The St. Louis *Republican* says that a letter from New Orleans (no date given) states that a fleet of seventy vessels was coming up the Balize to attack the city.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Latest from Hatteras Inlet—Capture of Prizes.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 2.—The steamer S. R. Spaulding returned last night from Hatteras Inlet, bringing the latest intelligence from that quarter and the remnant of the Naval Brigade. She will go back on Friday with the remaining companies of Colonel Hawkins' and the Twentieth Indiana regiment, and an ample supply of military stores.

Colonel Hawkins still commands at Hatteras Inlet, and is making preparations for formidable operations against the Confederates upon the arrival of reinforcements.

The seven Indiana companies sent up the Sound some days since were sent to Chicamacomaqo, a point about forty miles this side of Hatteras Inlet.

A few of the inhabitants were still coming in to take the oath of allegiance.

The frigate Susquehanna had taken two prizes which had unsuspectingly approached the Inlet. They were both schooners from the West Indies, loaded with salt, sugar, &c.

The gunboat Cambridge came up this morning for coal and water. She has been making the blockade off Beaufort, North Carolina, and has taken four prizes, containing much-needed supplies for the Confederates. They are as follows:

The Louisa Agnes, from Lunenburg, with a cargo of fish; the Revere, from Yarmouth, also loaded with fish; the Edwin, from Barbadoes, with molasses; and the Julia, from St. Johns, with fruit, medicines, etc., etc.

The revenue cutter Henrietta is at Old Point, bound for Hatteras.

Latest from Old Point Comfort.

The steamer Adelaide, Captain James Cannon, which reached here about six o'clock this morning from Old Point, brings the latest intelligence from that quarter, by which it will be seen that the good fruits of the victory of the United States fleet off the North Carolina coast is still being realized in the repeated capture of vessels laden with merchandise for the use of the Confederate army. In addition to the two captured by an United States frigate are four which were overhauled and towed into Cape Hatteras Inlet by the United States gunboat Cambridge, as follows:

The schooner Edwin, Captain Williams, of sixty-three tons measurement, owned in Beaufort, North Carolina, by Mr. William C. Whiteford, a merchant. Her cargo consisted of several hundred barrels of superior sugar-house molasses. The vessel is almost new.

The schooner Julia, owned by Messrs. Crowell and other merchants of Nova Scotia. She is a staunch craft of 105 tons English measurement, and her cargo consisted of block tin and choice medicines, including the much needed article of quinine. The drugs were put up in the best style, and had the Julia managed to run the blockade, they would ere this have been in the medical department of the Confederacy.

The schooner Louisa Agnes, belonging to Halifax, is fifty tons measurement, and hailed from Lunenburg, cargo of assorted fish.

The fourth schooner, Revere, is 130 tons measurement, owned by Mr. N. K. Clements, and was well loaded with several hundred barrels of fish. The vessel and cargo of course will be confiscated.

Among the passengers who came up on the Adelaide was Major Jones, of the staff of Gen. Wool, who reports that gentleman's health as good, and the condition of both fleet and army as most excellent, and expressed the opinion that the Secretary of War would soon find it necessary to augment the forces of the latter.

A few weeks since Gen. Wool wrote to the Secretary of War in relation to the mutineers now confined at the Rip Raps, and sentenced by General McClellan to hard labor in the Dry Tortugas, Florida. They are about one hundred and thirty in number, and belong principally to the Second Maine regiment and the New York regiments. The General desired to hear the disposition of the men, which was granted, and on Wednesday, attended by his staff, he visited the ship, drawing and having them drawn up in line, spoke as follows:

"Mutineers, you have been guilty of mutiny in the United States army, and that, too, at a time when the exigencies of the occasion required the loyal services of every soldiers. You were justly condemned to hard labor in the Dry Tortugas, and General McClellan would have been justifiable in shooting you on the spot, but he did not want to shed blood. Now I came here to submit two propositions to you. They are these: You may either place yourselves under my disposal and submit to my regulations, or proceed at once to Florida. All of you who are in favor of the first proposal will step three paces forward."

It need scarcely be stated that the entire line moved forward, and whilst some were so completely affected as to shed tears at the assurance of deliverance, others rent the air with cheer upon cheer for the veteran and kind-hearted soldier. The General has given orders to have the men mustered into one of the New York regiments.

FROM GEN. BANKS' DIVISION.

DARNESTOWN, October 1.—The attack upon our encampment at the Great Falls, on Monday morning, was by six regiments of Confederate infantry, a body of cavalry, and a battalion of artillery, all *in transitu* for the upper Potomac. They fired about forty rounds of shot and shell, doing considerable damage to the houses, hurting slightly but one person, exclusive of another who was hit in the shoulder by a Confederate picket at an earlier hour. The guns used by the Confederates were seven in number, six and twelve pounders, the latter being rifled, and throwing projectile of the Sawyer pattern.

At the commencement of the cannonading, Lieut. Col. Sulter and the Adjutant of the Thirty-fourth New York, rode to the Falls, ten miles distant, and found the regiment on guard there widely scattered, they having no artillery to respond with. While Col. Sulter was conversing with the Adjutant a six-pound ball from the enemy's battery passed between them into a sand bank, from whence it was taken. The ball was of a fine finish, showing that the Confederates are not deficient in the manufacture of their projectiles.

A Union battery subsequently arrived at the falls, and threw several shells into the supposed position of the enemy, but obtained no response. The Confederate exposed seven guns in their attack.

About 5 o'clock the same force encamped about two miles from the river, opposite the mouth of Muddy Branch, where a Massachusetts regiment is stationed. Here they remained all night, but did not compliment us by any demonstration. Early this morning they again moved forward. They are probably destined to Leesburg or the Point of Rocks.

The river is too high at present to admit of crossing at any of the fords.

The New York Thirty-fourth still continue to guard nine miles of the river line, which arduous duty they have been performing for nearly three months.

To-day Gen. Banks reviewed and inspected three brigades of his division near this place. This is supposed by some to be indicative of the commencement of a fall campaign. The troops were found to be well disciplined, well clothed, and well equipped. Some of the regiments have not yet been paid, which is attributed to the necessary presence of the Paymasters in other divisions.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A Confederate Camp Broken Up—A Battle in Progress Between Gen. Cox and Floyd and Wise.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 3.—A body of Federal troops, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Eugart, attacked a camp of Confederates at Chapmansville, in Logan county, Va., near the Kentucky line, routing them, killing sixty and taking seventy prisoners. The same body of Confederates were afterwards intercepted in their retreat by Colonel Hyatt, who killed forty and made a large number prisoners.

Reports from Charleston, Kanawha county, Va., say that a battle was going on between Gen. Cox and the Confederates under Wise and Floyd at Sewell's Mountain, and that the latter were retreating to their Lewisburg entrenchments.

LATEST FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Illinois, October 2.—The gunboat Conestoga went down the river last night, within three miles of Columbus. She chased the rebel gunboat Jeff. Davis, under cover of the rebel batteries on shore.

It was ascertained that the Davis has an armament of four six pounders.

The Conestoga found Rebel signal-fires burning for several miles this side of Columbus.

The Charleston bridge has been repaired, and trains commenced running to-day.

The woods back of Bird's Point are said to be alive with Rebels, and continual skirmishing is reported.

The latest reports from the South say that a large portion of General Pillow's army have crossed the river at Belmont, en route for Cape Girardeau.

Col. Logan, with a body of four hundred and fifty men, went down the Mississippi on Monday with the view to capture a company of Rebels encamped near Charleston, Mo. Another party left Bird's Point for the same purpose. The expedition has not yet returned. Colonel Logan was reported to be at Charleston last night, where he had seized a large quantity of corn belonging to the Rebels.

The Powhatan Still After the Sumter

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The bark Princeton, from Demerara on the 15th ultimo, reports that the steamer Powhatan passed there on the 14th, bound to Surinam, in search of the pirate Sumter.

McCulloch Calling for More Troops in Missouri.

LOUISVILLE, Oct 3.—A gentleman from Richmond reports that McCulloch has called for fifteen additional regiments for service in Missouri.

Later from California—Excitement Against the Rev. Dr. Scott.

OUTER STATION, PACIFIC TELEGRAPH, Oct. 2.—San Francisco dates of the 25th ult. have been received here. The condition of affairs between the Rev. Dr. Scott and the congregation of the Calvary Presbyterian church, had reached the climax.

An effigy of the Reverend gentleman was suspended near his church before daylight on Sunday morning, labelled "Scott, the Traitor." He, however, preached a sermon, but was hissed on leaving the church. The police were present and interposed to prevent violence. The next day he resigned his pastorship and was about leaving for Europe via Cape Horn.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

INFANTICIDE.—About 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, persons living in the vicinity of Saratoga and Sharp streets were startled by the explosion of a pistol, and on entering an alley near by, from whence the report proceeded, a negro infant was found lying on the pavement, weltering in blood. The body was removed to the Central police station, where Coroner Hall held an inquest over it. No evidence was elicited tending to a discovery of the murderer, and a verdict of "death from violence at the hands of persons unknown to the jury" was rendered.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL.—A man named Henry Miller was taken into custody on Wednesday night, by the police of the Southern district, upon the charge of committing a violent and outrageous assault upon Mrs. Gautz. He had an examination before Justice Showacre, which resulted in his being held in the sum of $1,000 to appear at a further examination next Monday.

WARD NOMINATIONS.—In addition to the nominations for the First Branch of City Council already published as being made in several wards, the following have been made:

Ninth Ward.—John Dukehart.
Eleventh Ward.—S. F. Streeter.
Fifteenth Ward.—Wm. Sullivan.

A DESPERADO.—On Wednesday night a man named Daniel Hinton was arrested on the charge of beating a woman. It was afterwards discovered that he had made a violent assault on a man named John Berker, striking him over the head with a bottle, inflicting a severe wound. Justice Griffin committed him to jail for Court.

FIRE.—On Wednesday evening, about 7 o'clock, fire was discovered in the coal and manufacturing establishment of Messrs. Joseph C. Mowett & Bro., No. 125 Eastern avenue. It was extinguished before any serious damage was done.

RESIGNED.—Frederick Pinkney, Esq., who has filled the position of Deputy State's Attorney for Baltimore city for twenty-five years past, has handed his resignation to Judge Bond, of the Criminal Court. The resignation is to take effect from the 1st of October, 1861.

GAME OF BASE BALL.—A match game of base ball will be played this afternoon between the first nine of the Chesapeake and the second nine of the Maryland. The contest will take place on the grounds of the Maryland club, on Madison avenue.

THE HOME GUARDS.—The Union Home Guards of this city are being thoroughly armed and equipped by the Government. A number of equipments have but recently arrived.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE BOND.

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

A jury of inquisition declared Sarah Wilson to be a lunatic and a pauper.

B. Welsh Owens, indicted for rioting on the 19th of April, removed his case to Anne Arundel County Court for trial.

State *vs.* Dominick Zwickert, indicted for committing an outrage upon the person of Mary Peoble, on the 13th of June, 1861. The accused is a priest, connected with St. James' Church, on Eager street.

The prisoner was placed at the bar, and upon being arraigned pleaded "not guilty."

The following gentlemen were then selected as the jury to try the case:—N. P. Campbell, Joseph A. Sprigg, Allen Dorsey, Ichabod Jayne, George Small, O. H. Williams, John Hugleworth, John H. Ham, Henry A. Didiet, B. F. Bennett, Isaac McKim and Edwin Akers.

Mr. Stirling explained to the jury what constituted the crime of rape, which he said in this case would be rendered more heinous if proved to be true—from the fact that the accused was not only a member of the Christian Church, but was ordained a minister of the Church. He then stated to the jury what he expected to prove as to the guilt of the accused.

He was followed by Mr. Barry, for the defence, who stated that he had never risen to address a jury with such emotions filling his bosom as the agitated him. These emotions were not called forth by any fear as to the issue of the trial of this charge, but by the humiliating fact that his client, bearing the character that he did, was compelled to submit to the degradation of a trial upon the heinous crime of rape, based upon such evidence as was proposed to be set up by the State. He then gave a *resume* of what the defence would undertake to prove, and upon which facts he would demand an acquittal of the prisoner.

The principal witness for the State was the complainant, Mary Peoble, who testified to the commission of the act.

On the part of the defence the most prominent witnesses were the father and mother of the complainant, who testified that they would not believe her on oath.

About half-past seven o'clock in the evening the examination was closed, and the State's Attorney proceeded to address the jury upon the evidence which had been adduced.

He was followed by Messrs. R. O. Barry, and C. J. M. Gwynn, for the defence.

After a few closing remarks from the State, the case was given to the jury about a quarter before ten o'clock.

The jury retired in charge of a bailiff, the Judge informing them that he would wait until 12 o'clock for a verdict.

At half-past 11 o'clock the jury came into Court, having been out an hour and three quarters, and rendered a verdict of "not guilty."

The trial of this case attracted considerable attention, and up to the close the Court-room was thronged with spectators.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE MARTIN.

George W. S. Nicholson *vs.* Charles C. Reinhardt. Referred.

Hydeville Marble Company *vs.* S. J. Sharp *et al.* Settled.

Assignment from 69 to 117 inclusive.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE MARSHALL.

John G. McCullough *vs.* P. M. Snowden & Co. Appeal from McKinley. Judgment reversed.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE GILES.

The United States *vs.* The sloop Star, and cargo. Before reported. Demurrer argued.

A new process of photography, called the "Elephantinon," is coming in vogue in England. It consists in making a paper photograph resemble a painting on ivory.

An unusual quantity of yellow amber was thrown upon the shores of the Baltic during a late storm. In one night more than five hundred dollars' worth was collected.

WAR ITEMS.

From Washington Correspondence Philadelphia Inquirer, October 3

A Scouting Party at Bartlett's Hill.

Up to this morning the Confederate pickets could be plainly seen on Bartlett's Hill, a mile and three-quarters beyond Falls Church; but to-day no troops were perceived upon the hill, and a scouting party was formed for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Confederates had vacated that point or not. The scout was composed of company A, Col. Young's Kentucky cavalry, portions of companies A, D, E, H and I, of Col. Friedmann's cavalry regiment, commanded by Capt. O. Farrell, and eighty men of the 5th Wisconsin regiment. The party advanced to the brow of the hill, and a short distance from it, behind the woods, discovered about thirty Confederate cavalry.

As our troops viewed them, at a distance of about a hundred yards from each other, the Confederate cavalry waved their swords, and invited us to come on, at the same time discharging four pistol-shots at us, none of which, however, striking any of our men. As General McDowell had given orders for our men not to advance, for fear of falling into an ambuscade, the party returned without making an attack.

It is the opinion of officers that there is a masked battery in the woods at this point, and that the Confederates have fallen back from the brow of the hill, with the view of inviting our soldiers into a trap beyond. When our troops left the hill the Confederates again appeared there, and followed a short distance down the hill.

Despatch to the Philadelphia Press.

Position of the Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The pickets and scouting parties from the army of the Potomac, together with the observations made by those who are going up daily in the balloon, have given the fullest assurance that the enemy remains in full force in front of our advanced pickets. Their cavalry is also on the scout, and our pickets have, by the approach of superior numbers, been forced in on some points, only, however, to take their advanced positions again. It is remarked, by experienced officers, that the situation now much resembles that of Solferino, in the length of the lines, the number of troops on either side, and general characteristics of the country. It is intimated that General Beauregard has actually selected positions to carry out the details in an exact counterpart of that battle field. But of this I have no positive assurance. It does appear evident, however, that no engagement can take place now without the whole length of the army being drawn into the conflict, and they are now face to face for a distance of nine miles.

From Special Correspondence N. Y. Post

WASHINGTON, October 2.—It is believed by some of the military authorities here that a large Confederate force has been detached from Beauregard's command to strengthen Zollicoffer's column for the campaign now opening in Kentucky.

Communication with Cumberland, Maryland, is now kept up by the Federal forces by the use of the canal to Sandy Hook, and thence by railroad.

Mr. Gurley, of Ohio, has arrived here from St. Louis, and declares that a statement of facts will soon appear, which will entirely clear General Fremont of the charge of incompetency.

Mr. Ward, late American Minister in China, is trying to make his way to Europe through Canada, as an agent of President Davis.

A judicial decision was rendered here yesterday, to the effect that the sale of lager bier to soldiers is not a violation of the act of Congress which forbids the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Washington Correspondence New York Tribune.

Sham Fortifications.

We now know that the "fortifications" on Munson's Hill, and on Edsall's Hill, are the merest and most childish sham, and we have good reason to believe that there is more sham than reality about the works. The speediness with which the Confederates retreated yesterday, at the hint of an approaching column, would seem to point to the belief that their pretended works are to be systematically abandoned as our advance is made—either without any fight, or with a mere show of resistance, in order that our men, flushed with carrying easily battery after battery, that they have been taught to believe formidable, if not impregnable, may be led on, step by step, until they are entrapped into another Bull Run of batteries, where the venturous columns will be raked by annihilating cross-firing until they are utterly cut up and destroyed.

All while this game goes on, what desperate attempts might not be made on Washington by other divisions of an enemy eager by long delay, confident from recent victories, and fierce in all the worst passions of man, which have been inflamed unscrupulously and systematically by their leaders, who have never ceased to hold out, as a lure, the wild orgies consequent on the sack of a wealthy capital city.

Shall we again be tempted out of our intrenched lines?

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

The Issue of Treasury Notes.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, October 2, 1861.—To-morrow the first instalment of the 7.30 Treasury notes will be mailed to subscribers. Every day the great number of letters received complaining of delay, occupy the time of clerks, hinder the department, and retard the issuing of the notes. The notes will be sent as rapidly as the clerks can write the necessary letters, but at least a week will be required to supply those who have already subscribed. Besides those sent to subscribers, $1,000,000 in notes are to be sent to New York daily.

The Oregon War-Debt Bonds.

The United States 6 per cent. bonds for the Oregon war debt are being signed. They are in three denominations, of $500, $100, and $50. The interest on the two larger is payable semi-annually, and on the $50's annually, with coupons attached. The accounts are now before the Third Auditor. Only $5,000 in amount have been as yet settled and passed. The bonds are payable at any time after July 1, 1861.

From the New York Herald, Oct. 3.

Revelation of Government Secrets.

Notwithstanding the efforts in every department of the Government to maintain the most inviolate secrecy in reference to the movements of our army, and the co-operation of the representatives of the press in this particular, it is a fact that whenever a few members of the Cabinet meet together for consultation upon this subject, or hold a conference with General McClellan, a sufficient inkling of the purport of the conference is obtained by parties interested, to at least mislead them as to what is proposed to be done. Just enough leaks out on these occasions to make mischief, and is reported to foreign ministers and others, who are anxious to catch at rumors for their advantage.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Condition of the State—Military Movements. —Movements of Prominent Individuals.

A letter from Frankfort, Kentucky, says:

"There are a great many reports concerning the whereabouts of John C. Breckinridge, and for the information of the public I will state that I have it from the best authority that he is at Hazel Green, in Wolfe county, at the head of about one thousand men. William C. Preston is in Bath county, on his farm, with some two or three hundred men. We have reported here that Hon. Andrew Johnson is in Owingsville, in Bath county, surrounded by the Confederates, who swear that they will take him, but he will be defended by the Home Guards and the boys of old Bath, and they swear that not a hair of his head shall be harmed."

The Loyal Troops.

The Louisville *Democrat* says:

"Kentucky has furnished the United States government eleven thousand men, all told, including seven thousand men now in Camp Dick Robinson, well armed and equipped and ready for service. Besides these, six or eight regiments of infantry and cavalry are in process of formation, for which recruiting is going on. And in many parts of the State are organized companies of Home Guards, armed with the muskets distributed by the government through Lieutenant Nelson, ready for service within a reasonable distance from home. In Louisville there are two thousand, Lexington four hundred, and in many counties one or more companies."

A Conspiracy against George D. Prentice.—Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, says:

"Dr. Clay Meriwether, of Jefferson county, Ky., is, we understand, a Captain in the Confederate service. At the hotel in Madisonville, Hopkins county, a few days ago, and subsequently in a stage-coach between Madisonville and Henderson, in the company of other Confederate officers, he revealed a plan that had been laid for the capture, and, if necessary, the murder of the senior editor of the Louisville *Journal*.

"For some months past we, the editor aforesaid, were, until prevented by illness within the last few weeks, in the habit of going on one of the packets on Saturday evenings three or four times a month to West Point, at the mouth of Salt river, twenty miles below Louisville. Captain Meriwether stated that the plan laid by himself and other secessionists was to ascertain beforehand when we were to make a trip, and then either to disguise themselves and take passage with us in such force that they could seize us and take the control of the boat, or else to plant themselves upon the shore at West Point to make us a prisoner on landing, and, if there should seem to be any difficulty in carrying us off in their custody, to put us out of the way upon the spot.

"We don't know the fellow even by sight, but we have heard enough of him to know that he is a coward as well as a villain and a traitor. He is miscreant enough to plan a murder, but he has not the nerve to execute one."

Lack of Men.

The Louisville *Journal* thus replies to the urgent calls of the Union men of Kentucky for aid:

"We are daily receiving letters, and so, we understand, are General Anderson and General Crittenden, giving information of the arming of secessionists, their nightly drills, their larceny of guns in the custody of Union men, and their departure in squads for the Confederate camps, and asking that military forces may be sent to arrest their operations. To our friends everywhere who make such appeals, we have to say that, although we sincerely thank them for the information they communicate in regard to the movements of our enemies, it is utterly impossible, so far as we know or believe, to send them the aid they ask."

"General Anderson and General Crittenden have no forces here that they can send to different counties in the interior or upon the borders to prevent secession depredations or arrest secession squads on their way to the hostile camps.

"Those gallant and accomplished officers are exerting all their great energies to concentrate armies for important military operations, and we must earnestly appeal to our Union friends at all the thousands of points throughout the State to take care of themselves and accomplish whatever they can in their respective counties and neighborhoods.