THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL I---NO. 22. BALTIMORE, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 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, October 14, 1861.

The business at the Stock Board to-day was light, but the market generally was quite firm in tone. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was decidedly stronger, $42 being bid, and $45 asked for it, but Northern Central was a shade lower, the market for it closing at $13¾ bid, $14¼ asked regular way. For Northern Central bonds there was some inquiry, and a lot of $1,000 1885's was sold at 57¾; they closed at 57 bid, 58 asked. Baltimore and Ohio bonds left off without sales at 80½ bid, 83 asked for 1867's; 71 bid for 1875's; 67½ bid for 1880's; 65¾ bid, 65¾ asked for 1885's; and 42 bid for the extra dividend bonds. In State and City stocks there was nothing whatever done, but Maryland 6's closed at 83 bid for 1870's; Virginias at 46 bid; Missouris at 43 bid, 47 asked; and Baltimore City 6's left off at 80¼ bid, 81 asked for 1890's. For Bank stocks there was a little inquiry, and sales were made of 4 shares Marine at $25, and 15 shares Farmers and Merchants' at $27½. Canton Company closed at $29¾ bid, $30¼ asked, and for Springfield Mining $1.75 was bid, and $1.95 asked regular way.

In New York to-day Missouri 6's advanced 1 per cent., Erie $1¼; New York Central ¾; and Reading ¼; but Virginia 6's fell off ¾; and North Carolinas ¼. Tennessees closed however at Saturday's price, 42¾. Treasury notes continue to improve, and the 5 per cents. sold to-day at 99¾, an advance of ⅝.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

MONDAY, October 14, 1861.

$1,000 Northern Central Railroad bonds '85	57¾
4 shares Marine Bank	25
15 shares Farmers and Merchants'	27½

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	47	00
Missouri 6's	44¾	44¾
Tennessee bonds	42¾	00
North Carolina bonds	60¾	00
Canton Company	9	00
Erie Railroad	23	22¾
New York Central Railroad	79	78¾
Reading Railroad	36¾	36¾
Treasury notes 2 years 6 per cents	99¾	00
	firm.	firm.

The following are the official tables of the trade of the port of New York for the week and since January 1:

IMPORTS.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week.			
Dry goods	$1,518,400	$1,256,198	$312,519
General merchandise	1,310,996	2,341,531	1,195,322
Total	$2,829,456	3,597,729	1,508,841
Previously reported	197,216,107	185,114,068	99,611,172
Since January 1	$220,045,653	188,712,697	101,120,013

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE AND MERCHANDISE.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week	$3,093 690	2,061,717	3,000,878
Previously reported	49,908,740	69,757,793	96,057,241
Since January 1	$51,064,430	71,819,510	99,058,119

EXPORTS OF SPECIE.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week	$1,324 753	16,679	none.
Previously reported	55,016,657	40,454,771	3,245,275
Since January 1	$56,341,410	40,471,450	3,245,275

The *Herald* says:

Our foreign trade continues to show a heavy balance in favor of this country. We are importing about half as much as we export, exclusive of specie in both cases. Our imports last week consisted chiefly of coffee, sugar, cotton, hides, saltpetre and guns. One of the items of import is 1,406 bales of cotton from Liverpool. The recent advance in the British cotton market will put a stop to this unnatural movement. Our exports consist, as heretofore, of wheat, corn, provisions, oils, &c.

The New York city banks will probably show an increase of specie to-morrow, from the receipts from California and the Mint. The disbursements of government have been about equal to the receipts from the sale of Treasury notes, and hence no disturbance will arise from this cause. Last Monday the banks held $39,809,901 in specie, being an increase of $1,686,319 from the week previous. At the corresponding date last year, when the banks were deemed very strong, they held $20,273,703 in specie—the Sub-Treasury holding $4,478,445.

Money is in brisker demand, in consequence of the increase of speculation on the Stock Exchange. Most of the bankers get six per cent. for their loans, and nearly all the brokers are glad to get money left with them at five. First class paper continues very scarce, and favorite names pass readily enough, at 6@7 per cent. Names less favorably known are current at all kinds of rates, from one per cent. a month upward. The impression prevails that, unless some accident now unforeseen should occur, the money market will remain in a condition of ease for some time to come, though the rates may advance to seven per cent for call loans, in consequence of the competition of the general government.

The following table shows the course of the New York stock market during the past week and month:

	Sep. 14.	Sep. 21.	Sep. 28.	Oct 5.	Oct. 12.
Missouri 6's	43¾	42¾	42¾	42½	43¾
New York Central	73	73½	73¾	75½	78½
Reading	36	35	34¾	35¾	35¾
Erie	25¾	26¾	25¾	28¾	31½
Michigan Central	42	42	41¾	43¾	—
South guaranteed	30	30½	31¾	33	—
Illinois Central	66	65¾	66	66¾	—
Galena	69¾	69¾	69¾	71¾	71
Rock Island	42¾	44	45½	47¾	—
Toledo	29¾	29¾	29¾	32½	—
Panama	110	109½	115¾	117½	—
Hudson River	38½	35¾	33¾	34½	—
Pacific Mail	81	83	88¾	91	92¾

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

MONDAY, October 14

COFFEE.—We are again without transactions to note in Coffee. The market although quiet is however still very firm in tone, and holders show no disposition to sell unless at full rates. We quote Rio firm at 14 cts. for ordinary, 15@15¾ cts. for fair to good; 15¾@16 cts. for prime and Java at 20 cts. per lb. There is no Laguayra here but it would bring if here 15½@16¾ cts. per lb. The stock of Rio is about 21,000 bags.

FLOUR.—There is a little better demand for Flour, but the market is still inactive, and the feeling in it is rather heavy. There was a sale on Saturday which was not noticed in our report, of 2,000 bbls. City Mills Super at $5.75, which is an advance, but the transactions to-day so far as we have heard, embrace only 100 bbls. Howard Street Super at $5.75, and 150 bbls. Ohio Extra at $6 per bbl. Super Flour closes steady at $5.75 for Ohio and Howard Street; $5 62½@5.75 for City Mills; and we quote Extra do. at $6@6.25 for Ohio; $6 25@6.50 for Howard Street; and $6.50@6.75 for standard shipping brands City Mills.

FAMILY FLOUR.—Family Flour is selling by the dray load to the trade at $8 for the best brands Baltimore, $7.25@7.50 for Ohio and Howard Street, and Baltimore high grade Extra is bringing $7.50 per bbl.

RYE FLOUR AND CORN MEAL.—Rye Flour is scarce and firm at $4@4.25, but we quote Corn Meal dull and heavy at $3 per bbl. for both Baltimore and Brandywine.

GRAIN.—Wheat was in pretty good supply this morning, the receipts amounting to a little rising 22,000 bushels, but the demand was fair, and the market steady at Saturday's figures. Red sold at 125@133 cts. for good to prime, and white at 130@135 cts. for fair, 140@145 cts. for good, and 150@155 cts. for prime and choice lots. Corn was in quite active demand, and prices for it were 1 to 2 cts. higher than on Saturday. There were some 7,500 bushels at market, most of which was sold at 59@60 ct. for yellow, and 61@63 cts. for white. A small lot of new white hominy Corn, the first which has been offered this season, sold at 65 cts. Of Rye there were about 500 bushels offered, but no sales were reported. We quote it nominal at 64@65 cts. for Maryland, and 68@70 cts. per bushel for Pennsylvania. Oats were active and firm. There were about 11,000 bushels at market today most of which were sold at 32@40 cts. for Maryland, and 42@43 cts. per bushel for Pennsylvania.

MOLASSES.—There is very little Molasses selling, but we continue to quote it firm at the following rates, 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 but little doing in Provisions, but the stock here is light, and the market is in consequence quite firm in tone. Bacon Shoulders are bringing 6@6¼ cts. Sides 6¾@6¾, and Hams range in price at from 8 to 11 cts., but the sales are only making in retail lots. There is no Bulk Meat selling and we can give no reliable quotations for it. Lard is steady at 8¾ cts. for City, and 8¾@9 cts. for Western, and we quote Mess Pork at $14 25@14.50 for City, and $15 for Western; Prime do. at $12@12.50, and Beef at $13 for Baltimore No. 1, and $15 per bbl. for do. Mess.

RICE.—Rice is firm at 7¼@7¾ cts. for good to prime. There is however very little here, and it is only selling in retail lots.

SUGARS.—We have heard of no movement to-day in Sugars. There is however a demand for them, but there are but few offering, and the market is in consequence very firm in tone. We still quote as follows, viz: Cuba at $5@5.25 for refining, and $5.50@9 for grocery grades. Porto Rico and New Orleans at $5.50@9.50; and current qualities of Manilla and Pernambuco at $5@5 25.

REFINED SUGARS.—The quotations for Refined Sugars are still as follows, viz: 11¾@11¾ cts. for loaf, 10¾@11¼ cts. for crushed, powdered and granulated; 10¾@10¾ cts. for soft crushed white; and 9¾@10 cts. per lb. for C yellow.

SALT.—Salt is in good demand and very firm. Liverpool is selling in lots as wanted at 120@125 cts. for Ground, Alum, and 170@175 cts. per sack for Marshall's, Jeffrey & Tracy's and Worthington's fine, and Turks Island at 25@30 cts. per bushel.

WHISKEY.—Whiskey is quiet, but steady at our former quotations, viz: 22@22½ cts. for City, and 22½@23 cts. for Ohio. A small lot of Ohio was sold to-day at the latter figure.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Oct. 12.—Flour steady. Wheat in fair demand and market firm. A violent storm prevailed this afternoon, and nothing of importance was done; sales 6,000 bushels red Ohio at $1.04; 6,000 bushels red Michigan at $1 05; 6,000 bushels red Ohio at $1 05; 7,000 bushels amber Michigan at $1.07; 6,500 bushels red Toledo blowed at $1.08. Corn unchanged—sales 13,000 bushels at 39½ cts; 14,000 at 39¾ cts.; 13,000 at 40 cts. Other grains quiet. Lake imports—19,000 bbls flour, 366,000 bushels wheat, 69,000 bushels corn, 2,000 bushels oats and 50,000 bushels barley. Exports—137,000 bushels wheat, 117,000 bushels corn, 16,000 bushels oats.

OSWEGO, Oct. 12.—Flour unchanged. Wheat firmer; sales last night 6,200 bushels No. 2 Chicago spring at $1; to-day 15,000 bushels do. at $1.01 afloat, and 2,800 bushels winter red Ohio at $1.12. Corn without material change; no sales. Barley dull; sales 4,000 bushels Welland Canal at 58¾ cts. Rye scarce and quiet. Lake imports—2,194 bbls. flour, 357,000 bushels wheat, 59,000 bushels corn, 22,800 bushels barley. Canal exports—2,300 bbls. flour, 31,700 bushels wheat, 17,400 bushels corn, 12,800 bushels barley.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Flour dull. Wheat advanced ½@1 ct; sales at 78@79 cts. for No. 1, and 73@73¾ cts. for No. 2 in store. Corn advanced ¾ ct; sales at 22@22½ cts. for mixed in store. Oats advanced ½@1 ct. Receipts—6,500 bbls. flour, 11,000 bushels wheat, 80,000 bushels corn. Shipments—3,000 bbls. flour, 63,000 bushels wheat. Freights easier. Exchange unchanged.

MONTREAL, October 12.—Flour dull and drooping—sales trifling at $5.85 for No. 1 superfine. Wheat inactive—No. 1 Chicago spring nominal at $1.16; Milwaukee at $1 18@1.19; sellers of red winter ask $1.23@1.28; buyers offer $1.24@1.25; Michigan white is held at $1.30@1.40; sales 20,000 bushels Canada club at $1.10@1.14. Corn dull but steady—no sales; "$1@92½ cts., procurable, 53@54 cts. asked. Freights steady at 3s.@3s. 3d. for flour, 7s. 3d.@7s. 6d. for grain to Liverpool, and the Clyde, 3s. 6d.; 3s. to London; 3s. 9d.@9s. to Cork for orders. Exchange unchanged.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, October 14.—Cotton is quiet at 21¾@21 ¾ cts. Flour is quiet—sales of 21,000 bbls; State $5.22@5.35; Ohio $5.70@5.85; Southern $5 30@6.10. Wheat is ach ve—sales of 220,000 bus; Chicago Spring $1.16@1.17. Milwaukee Club $1.18@1.20; Red Western $1.23@1.30; White Western $1.37@1 40; White Kentucky $1.38@1 45; Corn has advanced 1 cent.—sales of 220,000 bus. Pork is firm Lard is firm. Whiskey steady—sales at 20¾@20¾ cts Sugar is firm—Muscovado 7¾@8¾ cts. Coffee is firm—sales of 2,500 bags Rio at 15¾@17 cts.—Rosin is firm—sales of 1,400 bbls. at $4.50@5. Freights quiet.

IMPORTS INTO BALTIMORE.

COASTWISE.

NEW YORK—*Schr. Sea Ranger.*—1,600 sacks salt, John Hughes; 210 bales hay, John Williams & Son.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Officers Reinstated.

WASHINGTON, October 14.—The War Department has ordered General Sherman, commanding the Department of the Cumberland, to reinstate all the officers of the 24th Illinois regiment, who were illegally discharged by Gen. Fremont, through the instrumentality of Col. Hecker. It is further directed that the charges which the directly-interested parties may have to make—the one against the other—be submitted to General Sherman, for such action as the general interests of the country shall require. The committee of aggrieved officers will leave Washington to-morrow to report themselves for duty.

From the Line of the Potomac--Premature Reports of a Movement of General Banks' Division.

The Confederates on Saturday advanced to Polick Church, twelve miles from Alexandria, and barricaded the road with wagons, but our pickets paid no attention to them.

Reports have been current, for several days past, that General Banks has crossed the Potomac, and over hard fighting is rumored, but it is certain that no such information has officially reached Washington to-night.

Yesterday the Confederates made a reconnoissance at Edwards' Ferry, several prominent officers, judging by their uniforms, being engaged in that business.

Army Movements--The Supply of Clothing to the Troops, etc.

It has been reliably ascertained that the Confederate force which made its appearance west of Lewinsville on Saturday, consisted of only one company of infantry and another of cavalry.

The promptitude of our troops in obeying important orders during the last two days has elicited encomiums from the most prominent military officers, and strengthened confidence in their efficiency for any conflict in which they may be called to participate.

Gen. Van Vliet, of the Quartermaster's Department, is assiduously engaged in the business of providing overcoats and blankets for our troops. As these articles are from time to time received, they are rapidly distributed by Capt. Thomas, of the Clothing Department.

Commissioners to the London World's Fair.

The Commissioners appointed to the World's Fair at London, organized to-day by electing Secretary Seward chairman and the Superintendent of the Census Bureau, Mr. Kennedy, secretary.—Of the thirteen Commissioners, Edward Everett only was absent and he sent a letter of excuse. A committee was appointed to wait on the President with a request that he send a national vessel to England to convey such goods as American contributors may desire to exhibit.

Gen. Walter Jones, an aged and distinguished retired lawyer, died here to-day.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—There is nothing new from the Lower Potomac to-day.

Richard A. Lucas, belonging to this city, a minor, was brought before Judge Merrick to-day on an application to be discharged from Colonel Tait's 1st District regiment. The decision of the Court was that there was strong circumstantial evidence that the petitioner enlisted with the consent of his parents, and the application was accordingly refused.

FROM GEN. BANKS' DIVISION.

DARNESTOWN, Oct 12.—A general court-martial for this division has just been instituted. It is composed as follows: Major Atterbury, of the Ninth New York, President; Lieut. Van Buren, New York Ninth; Capt. Kinsler, Pennsylvania Twenty-ninth; Lieut. Maguigan, do.; Capt. Savage, Massachusetts Second; Lieut. Brown, do.; Capt. Gould, New York Twenty-eighth; Capt. Prescott, New York Ninth; Capt. Charles H. T. Collins, Judge Advocate.

On the evening of the 9th one of the sentinels of the New York 34th discovered a boat containing six men coming into the mouth of the Seneca river. Concealing himself, he allowed the boat to reach the canal aqueduct, when he challenged them. Instead of answering the challenge the leader said to the others, "Hoyt, by G--d they've got us; pull back like h--l." The sentinel gave the alarm and fired, wounding or killing at least one of the party, but before he could receive assistance or load his piece they were where he could not get a bearing upon them, and the boat and crew consequently escaped. The spot where this occurred is near the farm of Mr. Cross, and the men in the boat were probably his friends coming to communicate with him, or ascertain his fate, as well as to get inside our encampments and report their condition, positions and movements to the Confederate leaders. It is stated that Cross himself spent several days visiting our camps—disguised as a teamster and riding a mule—before being arrested.

It is currently reported that Colonel Chantry, of the 30th Pennsylvania, has been removed from his command, and that the regiment is in an inefficient shape.

Voting took place last Tuesday in the Pennsylvania regiments belonging to this division. In the 30th and 46th there was but little interest taken in the matter, but in the 29th the "boys" went into it with a will. There the election was conducted according to Philadelphia usages. Polls were opened in the several company streets; challengers appointed; orators made stump speeches on the old plan, and the whole camp at times resounded with cheers for this and that candidate. Towards the closing of the polls mimic rows were indulged in, but nobody was hurt. In the evening bonfires and hurrahs succeeded, and finally a procession was formed, headed by the band and torches, which marched through the various streets, and the ceremonies concluded by a grand serenade to Colonel Murphy.

Some of the regiments are preparing apparently for winter quarters. The 2d Massachusetts are erecting a spacious stable for their horses and digging cellars for their tents. Paymaster Stone visited this regiment yesterday and disbursed the much needed pay of the officers and men.

About twenty heavy guns were heard between 12 and 1 o'clock on Thursday night, in the direction of Great Falls, but your correspondent has not ascertained the cause.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 13.—Twelve of the New York Zouave regiment were yesterday taken by the Confederates a short distance above Newport-News. Lieutenant Zeller, who was in command of the party in quest for fuel, is under arrest for cowardly behavior.

The frigate Susquehanna will sail for the blockade off Savannah on Tuesday.

Latest from Missouri.

SYRACUSE, Mo., October 14.—A deserter from Price's army reports great dissatisfaction among the Confederates, many of whom would lay down their arms if they could be secured against punishment for acts committed against the Government. Gen. Price on Wednesday was at Johnstown in Bates county, going south. Gen. Fremont's movements are hindered by a want of transportation facilities.

Movements of Secretary Cameron, etc.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.—Secretary Cameron and Adjutant-General Thomas, accompanied by Major Plumley and Captain McKeever, of General Fremont's staff, left for the General's headquarters at Tipton at half-past one o'clock this afternoon.

The Case of Colonel Rankin.

TORONTO, C. W., Oct. 12.—In the case of Colonel Rankin, arrested here some days ago for trying to enlist men for the Union army, the magistrates have decided to bind him over to take his trial at the next assizes, which sits here next week.

Destruction of a Bridge by the Confederates in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, October 14.—The iron bridge over Greenriver, at Munfordsville, was blown up by the Confederates yesterday.

The Eighth Wisconsin Regiment.

MILWAUKIE, Oct. 13.—The 8th Wisconsin regiment, Col. Murphy, fully armed and equipped, left Madison yesterday, en route for St. Louis, all in good health and spirits.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Plaindealer.

THE GREAT FLOOD ON THE KANAWHA.—We have been shown a letter from C. H. Fagan, of the 7th regiment, dated Charleston, Va., September 29. It was written to his mother in this city, and gives some interesting particulars of the late flood in the Kanawha river. The rain fell tremendously for two days and two nights, producing the flood. In one night the river rose twenty feet. The day before he wrote the flood was at its height, and about fifty dwelling houses and barns, and the same number of hay and straw stacks, were seen floating down the river; also tents, boats adrift, pig pens, chicken coops, &c. That part of the town called North Charleston was nearly submerged. All that could be seen of the houses was the upper stories. He saw a couple of soldiers rescue two women and three small children. They lost everything, and were crying piteously. Such a flood was never before known there. It came of a sudden while the inhabitants were asleep. They had not time to escape from their houses, and they were compelled to climb to the upper story and to the roof. The Elk Run empties into the Kanawha at Charleston. The Kanawha rose so much more rapidly than the Elk that the latter flowed back, submerging the part of the town through which it passed. It was reported that several women were drowned. Camp Engard, above Charleston, was overflowed, and the fortifications at Gauley were washed away. The camp of the troops at Charleston was on the highest point in the town, but they were compelled to leave it. The commissary's building was afloat, but the stores were got out after being pretty well soaked.

FLOWERS.—In the south of France a harvest of two and a half millions of pounds' weight of flower leaves is gathered every year, and sold for about a quarter of a million of pounds sterling. It consists of 1,600,000 pounds of leaves of the orange blossom, 500,000 pounds of rose leaves, 100,000 pounds of jasmine blooms, 60,000 pounds of violets, 65,000 pounds of acacia buds, 30,000 pounds of tube roses, and 5,000 pounds of jonquil flowers.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.—The Fourteenth Annual Course of Lectures of the University of Maryland commenced yesterday morning at the University Building, northeast corner of Green and Lombard streets. The attendance of students was nearly eighty, about half the usual number; but this is quite as full an attendance as the Faculty anticipated, in view of the distracted condition of our national affairs, and the obstacles in the way of the travel of students from the States of the Southern Confederacy. They are a promising class of young men, and many will, no doubt, graduate with considerable promise of usefulness in their profession. The following Professors constitute the Faculty for the present year:

Nathan R. Smith, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Anatomy; Wm. E. A. Aikin, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy; Samuel Chew, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine, Clinical Medicine and Materia Medica; G. W. Miltenberger, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children; James H. Butler, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy, and G. W. Miltenberger, M. D., Dean.

William A. Hammond, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, has entered the Medical Corps of the United States Army, whilst Edward Warren, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, formerly of North Carolina, has returned to his native State.

MARYLAND INSTITUTE.—Messrs. Cortlan & Co., Nos. 216 and 218 West Baltimore street, have three cases of wares on exhibition. To the right of the centre aisle, as you enter the Hall, they have displayed a French china dinner and dessert set, consisting of two hundred and seventy-five pieces. The style is very beautiful, and the set has been tastefully displayed by one of their salesmen, Mr. A. D. Taylor. Further on is a case in which is displayed a quantity of silver plated goods. In finish and general appearance these goods are unsurpassed, and none but a practical workman can detect them from genuine silver ware. Near this case is another, much larger, in which is exhibited every variety of utensil necessary to comfortable housekeeping. The arrangement of the articles and the general appearance of the goods make the stand very attractive.

Canfield, Brother & Co., have a case in which is displayed silver ware and other articles in their trade. The feature of their case is an elegant assortment of military goods, evidencing their ability to supply anything in that line which may be wanted. All the goods are of excellent quality and finish.

Mr. Hiram E. Fox, corner of Light and Baltimore streets, exhibits a case of segars, containing the choicest and most popular brands. Many a wistful eye is cast upon the case, and the lovers of the flagrant Havana sigh as they gaze on the tempting display. There is something lady-like in the suggestiveness of a delicate segar—it is so neat, so tender and so soothing.

CAUCUS OF THE MEMBERS ELECT OF THE FIRST BRANCH OF THE CITY COUNCIL.—Last evening the members elect to the First Branch of the City Council met in the First Branch chamber. The object of the caucus was to nominate candidates to fill the offices of the Branch. There was not much of a contest, and the following parties were nominated: President, John Lee Chapman, Esq., of the Fourth Ward; Chief Clerk, Andrew J. Bandel, of the Fifth Ward; Reading Clerk, George W. Brooks, of the Fourteenth Ward; Doorkeeper, James Maddox, of the Eighteenth Ward. The regular session of the Council commences in January next, and it is not probable that an extra session will be called. Charles J. Baker, Esq., President of the Second Branch, is the Acting Mayor of the city, and unless exigencies should arise, demanding important action of the city authorities, he will not convene the Council.

DEATH FROM ACCIDENT.—Mr. Frederick Briggerman, a machinist in the employ of the Northern Central Railway Company, died on Saturday last from injuries which he received on the previous evening under the following circumstances:—He was engaged in driving a large bolt in an engine boiler, when the hammer glanced from the head of the bolt, causing it to fly out, striking Mr. B. in the stomach. He was completely stunned by the blow and was placed upon a settee and conveyed to his home, on the corner of Townsend and John streets, where Drs. Brown, Morris and Van Bibber attended him, but their efforts to save his life proved ineffectual. He was about fifty-six years of age, and leaves a widow and two daughters.

ESCAPE OF SLAVES.—About six o'clock yesterday morning, as one of the colored employees at the private jail of Messrs. B. M. & W. L. Campbell, No. 282 West Pratt street, was in the act of entering the place, he was overpowered by two of the inmates, who threw him to the ground and made their escape, accompanied by ten companions, all of whom left the city in the direction of Washington. Eight of the party, however, were captured during the day and returned to their former prison.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. George A. Rawlings, long and favorably known as a conductor on the Baltimore and Ohio and Northern Central railroads, and at one time connected with Adams & Co.'s Express Company, has received the appointment of special mail agent, on the route between Baltimore and Old Point Comfort. He has already entered upon the performance of his duties.

LOST AT SEA.—Marrison P. Franklin, son of F. A. Franklin, of this city, one of the crew of the ship New Hampshire, Capt. Lord, was washed overboard, on the last voyage of the ship from Liverpool to New York. He was a young man of excellent character and much promise.

Amusements.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Proctor and Mrs. Phillips will appear again to-night in the new drama of "*A Struggle for Freedom*," which attracted a full audience last evening.

KUNKEL'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA HOUSE.—The new farce by Buckstone, "*Nan, the Good-for-Nothing*," kept the audience in continual laughter last evening. To-night an equally attractive programme will be provided and "*Nan*" will be repeated. On Saturday there will be a day performance. "*Norma*" is being rehearsed.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE BOND.

A jury of inquisition found Johanna Kennedy a lunatic and a pauper; she will be sent either to the Insane Hospital or the Insane department of the Almshouse.

Peter Sipes was arraigned for larceny and pleaded not guilty.

Thomas McNarry, James Henry and Wm. Fay were arraigned for the larceny of money, the property of Dominick Hagan, and all pleaded not guilty.

Patrick Skillington was arraigned for the larceny of a silver watch, valued at $5, the property of John Murray, and pleaded not guilty.

Charles Sprigg, colored, was arraigned for the larceny of one pound and a half of butter, the property of Margaret Erago, and pleaded not guilty.

The petit jury were discharged until Wednesday morning, and the Court adjourned till this morning.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE GILES.

John Whittington vs. brig Henry A. Didier; libel dismissed with costs.

United States vs. schooner Alice Hitchy; libel for forfeiture and condemnation; dismissed, each party to pay his own costs.

The grand jury have indicted Major General George H. Steuart for treason.

On application of George M. Gill, Esq., counsel for forfeiture, the Court ordered the judgments of condemnation and forfeiture to be stricken out on the payment of costs by the claimants in the four cases of seizure of arms, cannon, ammunition and other war material taken from the possession of the city by the military authorities, and declared forfeited, no claimants appearing therefor at the time said cases were called in Court. The cases were then continued to next term.

The grand jury, yesterday, adjourned finally.

The Court gave notice that it would sit every morning at 10 o'clock, during the week, to give parties indicted an opportunity to renew their bail.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE MARTIN.

The Potomac Coal and Iron Company *vs.* Abraham Morrill, trustee, garnishee of Charles Foster, Jr.; attachment on warrant. Case stated; judgment thereon for garnishee.

The Western Maryland Railroad Company *vs.* Wm. Taggart—before reported. On trial.

Assignment for Tuesday No. 274 to 335, inclusive.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE MARSHALL.

John Murray, administrator of M. A. Kerney, *vs.* John W. Delcher; appeal from Hayward. Judgment affirmed.

Charles E. Jay *vs.* Christian Rohlfing—before reported. Verdict for appellee for $7.

Assignment for to-day 47 to 85.

From the Boston Advertiser.

A LARGE FLEET.—The following naval vessels are at anchor in North River, New York, and ready for sea:—

Steam frigate Wabash, flag ship; steam sloops James Adger, Augusta, Florida, Alabama, Curlew, O. M. Pettit, Mercury. Gunboats Ottawa, Unadilla, Transports:—Baltic, Atlantic, Ocean Queen, Parkersburg, Roanoke, Coatzacoalcos.

The steamship Marion has been chartered by the government as a transport, and is now loading. The steamship Philadelphia is fitting up horse stalls. The ship Ocean Express has also been chartered, and is at anchor off Governor's Island, taking in gun carriages, brick, lumber, &c. Steamers Daniel Webster and Locust Point have also been chartered.

The election in Ohio was entirely a one-sided affair. As an evidence of this fact we give the returns of the vote for Governor of a few towns in the northern part of the State:

	Todd, Union.	*Jewett, Democrat.*
Youngstown	541	190
Warren	587	125
Niles	340	8
Solon	129	3
Bedford	243	0
Oberlin	373	38

A wife at thirteen—a divorce at fifteen—a suicide at eighteen—is the brief but significant history of a young woman who took strychnine, last week, in Bleecker-street, New York, and so prematurely ended her existence.

WHAT THE GOVERNOR OF IOWA DID.—Gov. Kirkwood, it is stated, took the contract *himself*, to uniform the Second Iowa regiment for $17.50 a man, when parties in Burlington offered to do the same for $15.—*Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Times.*

WAR ITEMS.

From the N. Y. Times.

Justice to Injured Disloyalty.

Hon. Henry May, of Baltimore; we are pleased to learn, has been set at liberty. When arrested and inclosed in Fort Lafayette, the sentence of Mr. May was approved by the public, upon the supposition either that he was the forerunner of other disloyal Congressman, like Vallandigham and Wood, who would at once be sent to share his seclusion, or that his intrigues at Richmond demanded this exemplary treatment of conduct which made his case so much worse than theirs. Events have proved both these suppositions incorrect. Mr. May's seditious colleagues in Congress have been left undisturbed, and the disclosures recently made by Judge Logan show that the journey to Richmond had the approbation of the Administration; and consequently whatever treason characterized or prompted that mission, was participated in by those who would be exceedingly reluctant to condemn themselves to the hospitalities of Col. Burke. In these circumstances, the imprisonment of the treasonable Congressman was open to a palpable charge of injustice and partiality, which nothing but his release could palliate.

Government deserves gratitude for the promptness with which it has realized and acted upon this conviction.

From the N. Y. Times, Oct. 14th.

THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

Part of the Flotilla Sailed---Seventy-five Thousand Troops to Go.

The great naval expedition that has been in the course of preparation at this port for some weeks, begins to assume colossal proportions. The steamers Cahawba and Coatzacoalcos sailed on Saturday evening, carrying the Rhode Island regiment lately encamped at Fort Hamilton, besides a force of experienced surfmen, with their boats. Yesterday morning the Star of the South followed, having on board Col. Serrell's engineer regiment, previously announced as having gone to Washington. This regiment numbers 500 men, all of whom are practical engineers or mechanics.

During the day the transports Ocean Queen, Eagle, Daniel Webster, Ariel and Oriental also sailed on the same errand. The remainder of the fleet will probably leave to-day. The transport Rhode Island yesterday afternoon went down as far as Quarantine and anchored.

It is understood that the fleet will rendezvous at Annapolis, where it is stated that the number of troops will be largely augmented, including infantry, artillery and cavalry. Among the troops who are to participate in the expedition, are Colonel Wilson's regiment, that passed through here last week.

It is impossible to give a full list of the vessels that will compose the fleet, as many of them leave other ports besides New York. Among those that sail from this port, besides the ones above-mentioned, are the Wabash—flag-ship; the gunboats Ottawa and Unadilla; transports, Baltic, Atlantic, Cahawba, Vanderbilt, Empire City, Parkersburg, Roanoke, Great Republic, steamships Augusta, James Adger, Florida, Curlew, Alabama, Mercury, O. M. Petitt, besides a large number of other craft of various dimensions.

The Atlantic and Baltic, and others among the transports, have guns mounted. Some idea may be formed of the magnitude of the expedition, when it is stated that one of the transports—the Daniel Webster—carries little else but water for the troops.

Of the destination of this large force, of course, we have nothing to say.

The Seat of War in Missouri.

The St. Louis *Republican* publishes a map of that State, and accompanies it with a statement which we copy. Though their article was written mainly to explain the map, it will contain much of interest to the general reader:

Our readers will appreciate the pains we have taken to present, in this issue, a map of the seat of war in the West, including all that part of Missouri lying south of the Missouri river, from Kansas City to St. Charles, and embracing (together with a large section of Illinois) the portion of Kentucky, Arkansas and Tennessee which is likely to become the scene of conflict.

The breadth of the State in that portion given in our map, averages about 300 miles. The principal towns and cities are St. Louis, Jefferson City, Boonville, Lexington, Independence, Kansas City and Cape Girardeau. Besides these important military points, are Pilot Knob, Rolla, Warrensburg, Warsaw, Osceola, Bolivar, Springfield and Neosho, the two first named—Pilot Knob and Rolla—being occupied by United States troops, and the other places in the southwest being in the possession of the Confederates. Bird's Point, just below Cairo, on the Missouri side, is strongly fortified by the Federal forces, while Charleston and Belmont, immediately south, are possessed by the enemy. Belmont, by an overshot, is not marked on our map. It is opposite Columbus, a ferry plying between the two points.

The face of the country south of the Missouri river is undulating, rising into high, rocky hills as it approaches the lead and iron regions on the Osage range. The southeast is low and swampy, and full of lakes, extending back a considerable distance, and reaching from the Great Swamp, a few miles south of Cape Girardeau, beyond St. Francis Lake, far into Arkansas. The swamps and lagoons are rendered almost impenetrable by a dense growth of cypress and other trees. The region extends west of the St. Francis river, and as far up as Greenville. The boundary of the swampy tract is marked by a line of fertile highlands, beyond which the country rises north, northeast, east and southeast. The highlands along the Mississippi river extend from a little above the head of the Great Swamp, with occasional depressions, to the Missouri river, the most elevated part being between Ste. Genevieve and Sulphur Springs, or the valley of the Maramec, where the limestone banks climb up, in some places, to over 350 feet above the water. From the Mississippi, at a point below Cape Girardeau to the mouth of the Missouri, this undulating country spreads west to the Osage and its branches, where the rugged character of the surface disappears. Between the Gasconade and the Osage, a range of elevated land approaches the Missouri river, which is the northernmost offset of the Ozark mountains. To the west of this region the country is more open, and is characterized by rolling prairies, diversified along the streams with strips of stunted timber. Naturally this part of the State is abundantly prolific, but in the last few years a succession of floods and drouths has so interfered with agricultural operations, especially on the Kansas border, that many of the inhabitants have been driven off from fear of famine.—The subsistence of a large army can so drained that portion of the country, recently, as to have laid it almost bare.

The rivers of the State, besides the Mississippi and the Missouri, are numerous. The Maramec, which empties into the Mississippi twenty miles below this city, has a course of one hundred and seventy five miles. The White and St. Francis, which drain large sections in the south part of the State, are properly rivers of Arkansas. The most considerable affluents of the Missouri within the State are the Osage and Gasconade. The Osage is about four hundred miles long, rising in the plains between the Kansas and Arkansas rivers, and jo