THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

PUBLISHED BY

CARTER & NEILSON.

TERMS

Served in the city, and payable only to the carriers TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS WEEKLY.

Mailed to subscribers out of the city at SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, or for a shorter period at proportionate rates, payable invariably in advance.

☞ A liberal reduction to Clubs and News Agents

THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS SHEET.

Mailed to subscribers;

1 copy, one year.....$1
Do. six months.....2
Do. three months.....1

ADVERTISING RATES.

One square, six lines	one insertion		50
" "	two insertions		75
" "	three "		1 00
" "	one week		1 75
" "	two weeks		2 25
" "	three "		3 00
" "	one month		3 50
" "	three months		10 00

Longer advertisements at proportionate rates. Yearly contracts to be matters of special agreement.

BALTIMORE.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1861.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET will be issued daily from the office formerly occupied by the *Daily Exchange*, and will be, as its name implies, simply a "News Sheet." It will furnish the latest intelligence as derived from the despatches of the Associated Press, by which it will be supplied in common with the New York journals; from its exchanges and from such reliable private sources of information as it may be able to command. Expressing itself no opinions, it will devote its editorial columns to such extracts from other journals as may be deemed of interest to the public.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

All is reported quiet on the Potomac—no noticeable movement on either side.

The Administration is at present subject to pressure from all sides—from journals as well as individuals—urging the Government to exchange prisoners with the Confederates.

The Governor of Iowa has issued a circular, calling for men, arms, and organization.

In Western Virginia the Confederate forces are reported to have fallen back from Little Sewell Mountain towards Lewisburg. On Saturday the Federal troops began their retreat from Big Sewell, and fell back on Mountain Cove, where they are constructing temporary intrenchments.

From the South we have much interesting news by way of Richmond and New Orleans. Among other matters of interest is the Confederate account of an engagement on the Potomac, of the movements of General Rosecrans, and the affair at Chicamacomico. The Norfolk *Day Book* also records an engagement on Cape Henry beach between a Confederate battery and the steamer Monticello; the battery had attacked a large transport ship which had run aground.

Roger A. Pryor is a candidate for the Confederate Congress.

FROM THE SOUTH.

We have received a copy of the Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* of October 10, from which we are able to furnish our readers with important news:

The steamer Northampton, which conveyed the fifty-seven prisoners to Newport-News, who were released on account of their disabled condition, had returned to Richmond. The *Dispatch* states that the prisoners were transferred to the Federal steamer Express; also, that as the prisoners hobbled past the Confederate Dr. Peachy, they saluted him with "God bless you," and a hope that they might meet again as friends. The *Dispatch* is of the opinion, if they carry the same emotions home, "they will communicate some wholesome truths to the implacable Yankees." The company on board the Northampton, on their return home, visited the Confederate steamer Patrick Henry, where they were courteously received and entertained by Commander Tucker. Nothing is said in the description as to the size of the war steamer or the number of guns that she mounts.

Henry C. Lynch, of the Thirty-sixth Tennessee regiment, fell from the cars on the Central Railroad on the 7th instant, and was run over, severing his body in twain.

The Mayor of Richmond, it appears, has been spending considerable time in the "rural districts," but returned and resumed his duties on the 9th instant, and tried and passed sentences on nine persons arraigned for violations of the law.

The theatre at Richmond, the *Dispatch* announces, is undergoing repairs, and will shortly be opened under the management of Prof. J. H. Hewitt.

Under the head of the departures the *Dispatch* has the following paragraph:—Among the recent departures from Richmond, registered at the passport office, we notice the name of Sir James Ferguson, M. P., and Hon. Robert Rourk, of England.

Tenn.

The following also appears under the head of allen enemies:—Since our last publication of the list the following persons, having declared themselves, have received passports to leave the Confederate States:—Henrietta Fellows, Henry Russell, Miss L. E. Loveland, E. B. Lookings, wife and child; Wm. P. Montague and wife, Wm. Speeden, wife and two daughters; Mrs. Jane Sprague, G. W. Vandergrift, Miss Sarah Wadsworth and Mrs. Mary M. Zeigler.

Corporal F. G. Butler, of the Fourth Alabama regiment, died on the 8th inst., of a wound received at the battle of Bull Run.

A court-martial was in progress at the City Hall, of which Robert Ould, Jr., is Judge Advocate.—The proceedings were kept secret.

The manufactures of Fredericksburg for the war in the way of cottons, woolens, grape and canister, harness, leather, swords, sabres, shoes, clothing, &c., are reported greater than any other place of the same size in the Southern Confederacy.

Confederate Account of the Engagement on the Potomac.

The *Dispatch* publishes a letter from its correspondent with the Hampton Legion on the Potomac, under date of October 7. The Legion is stationed on the Lower Potomac, and were the troops that recently fired upon the Federal steamers. The correspondent says:—Since I last wrote you we have advanced considerably towards the enemy, to what precise point I will not inform you, though I think that the Lincolnites could, as they give it a wide berth in passing. Suffice it to say, that we have built, working day and night, a battery in double quick time, and that one beautiful morning last week the "stars and bars" waved from a jutting point of the Potomac, where little dreamed the foe the night before a Southerner was nigh.

Several war vessels and innumerable sail vessels were hovering around, and immediately opened upon our little battery of three guns of 12-pounder rifles, of the Legion, and one thirty-two. The compliment was not returned by Captain Lee until the eighth shells fell around us, when we replied slowly and deliberately. Our guns, especially the 12-pounders made in Richmond, surpassing the expectation of the officers, compelling the Yankee vessel to withdraw entirely out of range in about half an hour's firing. However, with mortars they kept up an irregular firing for two days, but without doing the slightest injury to anybody or anything. * * * * * * *

Having bivouacked nearly a week on the banks of the lovely river, in hopes that the enemy might be tempted to land and offer battle, and finding that they have no such idea, we have returned to camp.

Winter Quarters of the Confederate Army.

This correspondent further adds that "the most dispiriting news which has ever reached our camp is that we may probably go into winter quarters on this side of the Potomac—than which nothing could be more disappointing and dissatisfactory to the Southern soldiers, with the unmurmuring patience which they have endured the diseases that have decimated their numbers, and all the privation and wants of a first campaign; and now that a benign Providence has subjected the disease, and health and vigor again returned to our ranks, they cannot appreciate the policy which would keep 250,000 Southern men—a number sufficient to do almost anything—inclosed in ice and snow five or six months to defend Virginia alone.

We have always had the utmost confidence in our generals, but if an inactivity here shall encourage the North to invade the cotton States (as it will) when frost shall have made it safe to land along our coast, and if the spring campaign shall find us doing over all that has been done—when a brilliant simultaneous movement into Maryland, and thence to Washington and Baltimore, would secure our recognition abroad, and enable us to eat our New Year dinner in peace at home, we will begin to think that somebody somewhere is not the right man in the right place.

Captain Span's company of Germans, from Charleston, has joined the Legion, and the South Carolina Zouaves are daily expected, when the Legion will consist of nine corps, the cavalry four, while the artillery has been increased to one hundred and seventy-five members.

The Confederate papers announce the important news that the Federal government has stopped all communication between Washington and Baltimore. They surmise that this has been done to prevent any news of the movements about Munson's Hill being known in Baltimore.

From Pensacola.

A Pensacola correspondent mentions a rumor that two hundred thousand pounds of gunpowder would be received by General Bragg on the 7th inst.

Attack of Billy Wilson's Regiment.

The following despatch also appeared in the *Dispatch*:

PENSACOLA, Oct. 9.—An engagement took place on Santa Rosa Island this morning early. Among the killed were two of the Clinch Rifles, one of the Irish volunteers, natives of Warrenton, Georgia. There are several wounded and missing. Full particulars have not been received.

Alabama Legislature.

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 9.—Governor Moore has issued a proclamation calling the Legislature together on the 28th instant, in advance of the usual time.

Confederate Account of the Movements of Rosecrans.

A report reached the city (Richmond) yesterday (October 9) that General Rosecrans had fallen back from Big Sewall Mountain, and was in full retreat, pursued by General Loring. This was believed by gentlemen who arrived on the Central train. There is nothing new from the Potomac. The enemy has retired from Falls Church, after refusing an offer of battle.

Col. Gilman's regiment, stationed in Northwestern Virginia, was compelled to fall back from Middle Mountain, and in their hasty retreat were compelled to destroy their wagons, tents, baggage, provisions and other articles, and the regiment is now in a destitute condition.

Supposed Prize Off Charleston.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 8th states that a schooner was seen in tow of the fleet on Saturday previous off the bar. The schooner was first seen at anchor and afterwards moving, as though she intended to enter Stono Inlet. A steamer approached from the northeast, but was unable to reach her on account of shoal water, when the steamer manned four boats with thirty men each, and took possession of the schooner.

The *Dispatch*, in a labored article, argues against permitting any alien enemies to go North.

The Exploit at Chicamacomico—Additional Particulars.

A private letter, dated Elizabeth City, N. C., October 5, to a gentleman residing in Richmond, gives some further particulars of Col. Wright's expedition to Chicamacomico and its results, which we are permitted to copy. The additional statement of the capture of the steamer Fanny is equally interesting:—

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., Oct. 5, 1861.—Col. Wright, with a Georgia regiment and a portion of Col. Shaw's, amounting in all to fifteen hundred men, went down on yesterday, 4th inst., to Chicamacomico, to attack a regiment of about eight hundred of "Lincoln's Hessians," stationed, or very recently sent there, which resulted in the capture of thirty-two of the cowardly dogs, with several hundred muskets, many pistols, two large pieces of artillery, a large quantity of ammunition, blankets, &c., and provisions sufficient to feed a regiment for thirty days.

There was not a single man killed on either side, as the cowardly rascals did not stand long enough to fire their pieces—except one, who stepped out and shot, and killed Colonel Wright's horse from under him. He was one of the taken. Our men could have captured every one of the enemy if they (our troops) could have succeeded in landing from the steamer. The Georgia regiment succeeded in landing after wading up to their arm-pits for over half a mile. The North Carolina troops (seven hundred in number) tried to cut the retreating enemy off by wading in a different direction from the Georgia troops; but they got into a deep channel of water, eight feet deep, and had to return.

Had they succeeded in landing, the whole of the Hessians could have been captured with perfect ease. Unfortunately for them, they could not procure any flats to carry with them to land the soldiers, consequently they had to run the steamer in until ther grounded, and then had to wade to the shore. As soon as our soldiers landed and commenced to advance the enemy fled like sheep, throwing their muskets and sidearms in every direction—scattering them in the sand. They had blankets spread on the sand, playing cards, and they did not take time to pick them up, but left them dealt out on the blankets.

I presume you must have heard of the prize that Colonel Wright took on Monday, 1st instant. It was as follows:—

Some day or two previous ten negroes ran off from the island, and got a boat and went down to the Yankees at Hatteras. One of the owners of the fugitives started with a flag of truce to get his negroes, and when near Chicamacamico he saw one of Lincoln's steamers—the Fanny—and becoming alarmed, returned to Roanoke and gave information to Colonel Wright of the steamer. The Colonel took with him three hundred men, and the steamer Curley, with one or two cannon, and on Tuesday, 2d inst., came in contact with the steamer Fanny, and, after several shots from both steamers, succeeded in taking the Fanny and forty-nine prisoners (Indianians), besides a quantity of provisions, 1,050 overcoats, 1,200 pairs of blankets, two large cases of brogan shoes, two cannon, besides sundry articles of eatables and drinkables, such as cheese, jellies, cakes, wines, brandy, segars, &c., &c. The whole prize is estimated to be worth some $70,000 or $80,000.

There will, I think, be an attack made upon the island by the Federals very shortly.

NEWS VIA NORFOLK.

From a copy of the *Day Book*, of the 11th inst., published at Norfolk, Va., which was placed in our hands by a gentleman who has just returned from that place, we extract the following items of interest, in addition to the telegraphic news which we published yesterday:

The Engagement on Cape Henry Beach.

The *Day Book*, published at Norfolk, on Friday last, gives the following account in reference to an engagement on Cape Henry beach:

Information was brought to the city yesterday morning that a large United States transport ship had run ashore on Cape Henry beach. The commanding officer at this post immediately proceeded to the beach. Rifle guns were mounted in a little while and operations began.

We are indebted to a gentleman of this city—who witnessed the engagement between our forces and the vessel alluded to above—for the following particulars:—The forces engaged on our side were the Huger Artillery, Louisiana Guard Artillery and Chesapeake Artillery—the whole under the command of Major Saunders. Firing was commenced on our side about four o'clock, and continued until night set in. It was not returned by the vessel, but in a short time after the steamer Monticello hove in sight and opened her fire upon us. At first her shot did not reach us, but, changing her position, threw her shot immediately among us. None of the shot did us any injury, and none of our guns took effect upon the vessel.

From another gentleman, who was at Old Pleasure House, on Cape Henry beach, we learn that the transport ship was right abreast of that place, about two miles out. He witnessed the shot from our battery on shore, and is confident that she was struck twice by them; besides, he saw several shells burst right over her decks. The Monticello was cruising out towards Cape Henry when our fire first opened upon the ship, and she immediately [illegible] and opened fire upon our batteries, firing about ten times. One shell from the Monticello burst within one hundred yards of the place where our informant was standing.

From the Norfolk Day Book.

The Retreat of Rosecrans.

It is not known what is the object of Rosecrans' movement, or whether it is to be interpreted as a retreat, although the probability is conjectured that it may be intended to cut off Gen. Jackson's division. It was ascertained at the War Department that despatches had been received from Gen. Lee indicating the movements of Rosecrans, and that he was supposed to have recrossed the Gauley river. The late camping ground of the enemy, on the top of the Western Ridge of the Big Sewell, was visited by the officers. One prisoner stated their force at 17,000; an intercepted letter declared it but 8,000. On the ground were found many evidences of haste. They had cooked two days' provisions.

Gen. Wise's stand on Sewell's mountain, together with the repulse he gave the enemy before reinforcements arrived, has thus resulted in the safety and protection of Lewisburg, and his judgment in taking position at Sewell's mountain is now fully vindicated by the retreat of the enemy.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

Interesting Intelligence from the Confederate Lines.

Correspondence New Orleans Picayune.

How the Potomac is to be Crossed.

FAIRFAX, Sept. 10.—The Upper Potomac for the distance of many miles, between Leesburg and the falls below, is fordable at many places the whole year round, except during very high water. At present, however, the water is very low, and, I learn from the country people, will continue to grow lower till about the 10th or 15th of November. For the space of six weeks, therefore, military operations can be carried on with perfect safety on both sides of the river.

We have passed the rainy season and already entered upon the dry. Many of the Mountain runs are still full from the effect of passing showers, but their contributions have but little influence upon the river. For nearly two weeks now it has been easy for large bodies of men to pass over at the principal fords, and within the space of two weeks more, I am assured, it will become fordable at almost every point. The current in many places is rapid at all times, but the bottom is firm and the water shallow. A well equipped army, moreover, has a thousand advantages in the passage of a river over the common country people, who cannot make fords at will.

From my own observations and what the neighboring people have told me, therefore, I have no doubt that the Upper Potomac can be crossed with safety by a large and well appointed army, at almost any place between Leesburg and the Falls, and any time between this and the 1st of November, without danger of being cut off from the base of its operations. Should the people of Maryland, indeed, prove true to us as we have reason to believe, that State might of itself easily be made the base of operations. Especially would this be the case if the recent successes of General Lee result in driving the invader completely off the soil of Northwestern Virginia, and gaining possession again of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad from Grafton down. The enemy would then be completely checkmated on all sides—at Harper's Ferry, at Leesburg, at Arlington Heights, and at Alexandria—while the union of the two victorious armies would soon drive the oppressors of Maryland back to their own soil.

The Yankees Won't Fight.

The shore of the Lower Potomac, below Alexandria, is even more rough and rugged than that above. It was so difficult for heavy artillery, indeed, that the direction of the invading army was changed after it began its march, and only two days before the battle of the 21st of July. With the exception of the immediate shore in the vicinity of Alexandria, all the rough country is held by us, and can be made a strong position for further operations, at the same time it furnishes abundant forage for the army of occupation.—From thence, also, under the protection of batteries in progress of erection all along the Virginia shore, an army can safely be moved across the river into Lower Maryland as above. Washington would then be flanked on both sides, and seeing the danger of being cut off from communication with Annapolis and Baltimore, the despots there enthroned would not long discuss the propriety of a retreat. It is doubtful, indeed, if they could keep an army there a day without the risk of losing a large portion of them as prisoners, and all their stores, artillery and ammunition as spoils—certainly not an army so demoralized as that which fled in a panic from Bull Run.

As to the people of Lower Maryland, there can be no doubt of their almost unanimous sympathy with our cause. They have favored us from the beginning, and continue to favor us, the whole people, in the most marked manner, and frequently at the risk of their lives. Their country, indeed, is now nearly the only one through which fugitives from the North can reach their homes and friends in the Confederate States with safety.

Despatches to the Southern Press.

The Confederate Coast and Its Defences.

NEW ORLEANS, October 1.—The Richmond correspondent of the *Delta* telegraphs that parties from New York say that a formidable Federal expedition is destined for Brunswick, Ga.

An engagement occurred on Wednesday between the Confederate batteries and the enemy's vessels off Evansport, on the Potomac, about Aquia Creek. The steamers hauled off crippled.

Rosecrans has Gauley river and is marching on Wise.

The Postal Department will issue five-cent stamps next week.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Herald.

Brunswick is situated on the north side of Turtle river, 163 miles from Milledgeville. Its harbor is reported spacious and safe, and one of the best on the Southern coast. The Turtle river and Altamaha connected by the Brunswick coast. The Brunswick and Florida Railroad, extending towards Pensacola and Mobile, is in the course of construction. The town is thirteen and a half miles above the bar, and eight above the lighthouse on St. Simond's Island. Vessels drawing over thirteen feet of water cannot cross the bar at low tide. The population of Brunswick is set down at 2,000.

Federal troops, if they were successful, could greatly annoy the surrounding country. But this will never be. The people of Georgia are fully warned of the design upon that point, and they will scarcely permit it to fall into the hands of the enemy.

Quarrel Between Floyd and the Officers of the Wise Legion.

It appears that the officers of the Wise Legion have disapproved of Floyd's conduct, and published their opinions in the Richmond *Enquirer*, at which Floyd is greatly grieved, and sends a letter to the *Enquirer*, of which the following is an extract:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KANAWHA,
"CAMP ON SEWELL, Oct. 6, 1861.

"In the *Enquirer*, of October 1st, you have published certain letters, dated in Camp Defiance, purporting to be written by an officer in the 'Wise Legion,' under my command. These persons pretend to narrate my conduct in this campaign, particularly in the late actions on the Gauley and retreat to Meadow Bluff. Their statements are calumniatory falsehoods, having no shadow of truth for their foundation; but their intention, and not less their malignity, is too obvious to permit me to believe that they can be injurious, either to my own reputation or that of the army which I then commanded." He then proposes to leave his reputation to history, and to his "living countrymen who love justice." In conclusion, he demands the names of the officers who invented and published the libels against "their General, that they may be tried by the military tribunals, and punished according to the laws of the army."

To this letter the proprietors and editors of the *Enquirer* thus reply:

"ENQUIRER OFFICE, Oct. 10, 1861.

"*John B. Floyd, Esq:*

"Sir: Your letter of October 6 is before us. Not recognizing any authority in yourself, either individually or as commander of the army of Kanawha, to demand the names of our correspondents, we decline to comply with your request.

"TYLER, WISE & ALLEGRE."

We declined to furnish the names of our correspondents to Gen. Floyd, because of his purpose to seek his vindication through a court-martial, instead of the usual mode among gentlemen. Whenever Gen. Floyd proposes a personal vindication, the names of our correspondents shall be furnished.

We shall dismiss this letter with the statement that the characters of our correspondents have never been stained by the suspicion of a crime and that the charge of falsehood against them is much easier made than proved. They are gentlemen, the equals of Gen. Floyd, in every respect, and what they have averred in their communications, we believe to be true in letter and spirit.

Expected Death of Wise.

We are extremely sorry to learn that last evening the health of Gen. Wise had not exhibited any improvement, and that his condition excited very grave apprehensions.—*Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 11.*

Sequestrated Estates.

Since the 20th September, estates and property valued at $800,000 have been confiscated. Among those who have thus suffered are the following:

Auguste Belmont, 500 hogsheads of tobacco, valued at $280,000; firm of Woods, Lowry & Farant of Norfolk; C. M. Fry & Co., of New York; Chickering & Sons, piano manufacturers, through their Richmond agent; an estate of 800 acres, fully stocked with negroes, live stock, &c., owned by Wm. C. Rives, jr., of Boston; an estate of 800 acres, with a full stock of negroes, &c., belonging to Francis Rives, of New York city; and an estate of 800 acres, stocked with negroes, &c., the property of Mrs. Sigourney, of New York city. Agents have been appointed to take care of these estates.

Release of George W. Vandergriff.

This man was formerly superintendent of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and was strongly suspected of some indirect agency in the collision which occurred on that road just prior to the battle of Bull Run, and which delayed for some hours the junction of Johnston's forces with those of Beauregard. He was arrested and confined in Richmond, but has been released, over which the *Enquirer* laments, as he was a "good engineer, and has had an opportunity of gaining a vast amount of information, which he is now able to convey to the Yankees." He has received his passports and will soon be here.

Roger A. Pryor

is a candidate for Congress, and the *Enquirer* says that "to recount the services of Col. Pryor, to the cause in which is embarked all that is dear to the Southern heart, may seem to be unnecessary."

Cessation of Hostilities During the Winter.

Pryor's election is urged upon the ground that it "would not interfere with his military duties, inasmuch as hostilities will probably entirely cease during the winter months."

Chickering's Pianos.

Mr. Nathaniel Carusi, formerly of this city, who was the Richmond agent for the sale of Chickering's pianos, was the party in whose hands the lot of them recently confiscated there was found.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

PEN-AND-INK SKETCH OF MR. AND MRS. HILL.—A correspondent of the Dublin *Freeman* supplies the following interesting particulars respecting this most extraordinary case:

"I do not adopt the usual style of exaggeration when I say that Mrs. Hill is a lady possessed of rare personal attractions. A fine commanding figure—an exquisitely formed bust, surmounted by a neck that might be chosen for a model, and a head small and [illegible] gracefully set on, giving to her figure, which is tall, slight and graceful, an air of elegance that is rarely equalled and could not be surpassed. Her waist, slight and rounded as if turned in a lathe, contrasts exquisitely with her broad, well-covered shoulders, and her light, elastic, yet firm and assured step, indicate that proportion of form and symmetry which constitutes in most minds the *beau ideal* of the female figure.

"To your lady readers, I may say that Mrs. Hill dresses with great taste and neatness, combined with simplicity. So far as I could judge by appearance, she does not deform her fine figure by stays, and the result is an ease and grace which art would in vain seek to imitate. When I say that she has very small hands and feet—the latter possessing the smallness of the Chinese, with the high arch, well turned ankle, and finely pointed toes, so indicative of Norman blood—I have completed, as nearly as a pen and ink sketch can, a description of as perfect a figure as an artist could desire to look upon.

"Before I leave Mrs. Hill I may say that I have seen the shawl which this afflicted mother so mysteriously prized, and to which she in a great measure owes the confident assurance that tells her with even more of certainty than a mother's instinct that her lost one is found. It is one of those large mulling plaid shawls which are now so much used by tourists. It has plainly seen much service and been subjected to some rough usage. What secret history hangs around it that caused Mrs. Hill to value it so highly I have not ascertained, but possibly it may have been her companion in bygone and happy hours.

"Having said so much of Mrs. Hill, I will add a few particulars of Mr. Richard G. Hill, whose alleged misconduct has earned for him such notoriety. I have already stated that it is now understood that he is not at all related to Mr. Guinness, the eminent brewer, of Dublin, though I believe he is allied to some parties who are in some way connected by marriage with some member of the distant branches of his family, which I assume accounts for his bearing the Christian name of Guinness. Mr. Hill had himself some connection with a brewery in the vicinage of Dublin, but what its nature is I have not ascertained, neither could I learn with accuracy what his own private means were before his marriage.

"His personal appearance now is not very prepossessing. His hair was by nature graced with a 'carroty hue;' and though his cheeks are closely shaven, the 'sandy' complexion is apparent all over his visage. His countenance is not by any means an unpleasing one, and if seen out of the 'dock' would not suggest any of the disagreeable reflections which now cluster round his name and will continue to cling to it unless his defence be of a most clear and satisfactory character. There is a quasi ferrety expression about the eye, and a restlessness in its motion, that give an air of uncertainty to his character, if viewed with the eye of a physiognomist. The only portion of his visage in which even Lavater could detect harshness is in the lip, which is thin and compressed; but even when examined now with the aid of the present 'light,' if darkness may be so miscalled, there is nothing of cruelty in the face, though there may be something of that bitterness or severe determination which would indicate a revengeful spirit. In person he is rather below the middle size; and a somewhat deformed figure, not quite amounting to the 'hunchback,' gives him a sinister gait, which, halting between the lame and the decrepid, is vulgarly assumed to be suggestive of a moral as well as of a physical crookedness. His bearing is, however, that of a gentleman well educated, and who has enjoyed the advantage of good society.

"I have been seriously misinformed if the defence of Mr. Hill will not prove as strange a chapter as the one now open to the public. There are, however, some grounds for believing that the charge will never be further prosecuted, and that the accused asked for the presence of Colonel Burdett—a near relation of his wife's—before being called on for his defence, because of his belief that he could, through such intervention, induce a compromise by assisting in determining the identity of the child. If the defence indicated to me be really the defence relied upon, I would not be at all surprised if there was no further publicity, and if the afflicted mother consented to forego a prosecution after the identity of her child shall have been conclusively established."

THE BRIDES TALKED OF FORTHE PRINCE OF WALES.—The *Court Journal's* Paris correspondent says, of the Princess Anna of Denmark:—"The Princess, say the partisans of the North, is in all respects a fitting bride for the heir to the English crown.—She is just fifteen, very fair, with a most brilliant complexion, and lovely fair hair, clustering in thick curls about her neck and shoulders. Her royal highness has been most carefully brought up, and is possessed of a most splendid musical talent, cultivated to its utmost extent by the first masters in Europe. Altogether, she is considered one of the most accomplished Princesses in Europe; and her portrait, in white muslin, with blue ribbons, and a single rosebud in her golden hair, long formed one of the greatest attractions of Giroux's exhibition at the Boulevards." He also adds, respecting a Princess of Hesse Darmstadt who has also been spoken of as probable consort for the Prince—"Of the second Princess, less is known by our wise nation than of the first, and at this very moment their curiosity is great to learn every particular concerning her. As far as present information goes, they have ascertained that her Serene Highness is fair and comely, with chestnut hair—that she is considered the beauty of the Hesse Darmstadt family, and that she is remarkable for the greatest sweetness and amiability of disposition. Her Highness is, moreover, a poetess, and has written a series of hymns to be sung by the children of the Court Chapel, which are greatly admired for their purity of style and sentiment. It is some consolation to learn, amongst other things thus gathered concerning the Hessian Court—of which our sweet Princess Alice is so soon to become a member—that the Grand Ducal residence is an earthly paradise—and that the whole family is amiable and accomplished—and that the peace and harmony which reign undisturbed at the palace render it a model for every household in Europe. The court of Darmstadt is the most elegant and refined in the world. Nothing can equal the ease and happiness of the life there. The good intelligence which exists between the people and the Government—the quiet respectability of the reigning family—the protection afforded to literature and the arts—and, above all, the perfect confidence which the people feel in the desire of their sovereign to render even justice to every class—all this, so contrary to the usual spectacle of little disputes and bickerings, the petty ambitions and jealousies which the other little German courts afford, has rendered the old city of Darmstadt one of the most delightful places to inhabit on the face of the earth."

AWFUL TRAGEDY AT PRESTON.—A fearful act of revenge was committed on the 14th by a private in Preston barracks, on his superior officer. The private, by name McCafferay, had, in consequence of some breach of discipline, been sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment by Colonel Crofton, the commanding officer, and Mr. Hanham, the adjutant of the 32d regiment. Shortly after, while these gentlemen were quietly pacing the enclosed square of the barracks McCafferay took down his rifle, cleaned and loaded it, stationed himself deliberately at a convenient place, overlooking the court yard, and, watching his opportunity, fired at Colonel Crofton. The ball, aimed truly, passed right through Colonel Crofton's body into that of his companion, where it lodged near the spine. Colonel Crofton died on the 15th, and Mr. Hanham, on the 16th in great agony. At the inquest on the 17th the jury found a verdict of "wilful murder." On the coroner's warrant McCafferay was committed for trial at the Liverpool assizes, which will be opened in December next. Colonel Hugh Denis Crofton was the eldest son and heir of Sir M. G. Crofton, Bart., of Mohill county, Leitrim. The gallant and unfortunate officer is a cousin of Lord Dimsdale.

He entered the army in 1835, and served for 20 years in the 20th regiment. The colonel embarked with his regiment to the Crimea, and was present at the battle of the Alma, siege of Sebastopol, and battle of Inkermann. At the last battle he was severely wounded and had a horse shot. At Alma he commanded the 20th, and at Inkermann he commanded a wing. For his services he received the medal and clasp, and obtained promotion. He went on half pay in May, 1855, and in December, 1859, was appointed to the command of the depot battalion at Preston. Captain J. Hanham, the adjutant of the battalion, had the appointment since October, 1836. Much sympathy is felt for the victims, who were both married and leave several young children. Colonel Crofton was in no way related to the Earl of Derby, as was at first stated. The murderer McCafferay was safely lodged in Kirkdale jail on Thursday morning, there to await his trial on the two charges of wilful murder. He was sent from Preston via the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway in the custody of two police officers. They arrived at Bootle about ten minutes between 8 and 9 o'clock, and went direct to the jail. Judging from his demeanor, McCafferay appeared to be sensible of the awful position in which he is placed.

ENGLISHMEN IN MEXICO.—How much longer are we to tolerate the rampant audacity of weakness? What no civilized country of the Old World would presume to do in its strength is done by the miserable anarchists of Mexico, with their bigotry, their insolvency, and their brigandage. But the question which must now force itself upon the Government of England is one neither of money nor of religious toleration. It is one of life and death. Never since the imprisonment in the Black Hole at Calcutta, has the personal safety of so many Englishmen been jeopardized as it is at the present moment in Mexico. "Death to foreigners!" is the cry, and the murder of Mr. Beale has shown that it is no empty imprecation. It has already borne fruit in the outrage of women and the blood of men. If an account of a razzia upon one of the Real del Monte villages be true, viz., that the murder was unattended by plunder, the character of the movement must be of more than ordinary vindictiveness. But we are slow to believe in such an unnatural act of slaughtering on the part of men who, so far as they are not open robbers, are from the highest to the lowest gamblers and adventurers. We believe, notwithstanding the statement to the contrary, that there has been as much robbery as bloodshed. We know that bloodshed has begun, and we shudder when we think of the extent to which it may have been and is persisted in.—*London Review.*

RESIDENCE ON MONT BLANC.—*Galignani* says:—"Five German savans, and among them Professor Pitchner, are at present in the midst of the ice near the summit of Mont Blanc. They have not suffered from the cold, having taken all necessary precautions to guarantee themselves against it; but they have sustained great inconvenience from the atmosphere, and cannot succeed in satisfying their thirst. They took with them abundance of provisions, but could not eat without pain, and only desired to drink. As a protection against the reverberation of the sun on the snow, they wear a covering over the face, but their features have become so blistered that they can scarcely be recognized. According to the last accounts they would not be able to live long at the height at which they are without being subject to great changes, physical and moral. They took up with them some animals, which have also suffered greatly; a cat was lost sight of a few days ago, and a dog for some days had ceased to bark. Some pigeons appeared to suffer less."

A RIOT OF WOMEN.—At Klausthal, in Hanover, a few days back, a riot of women took place. About 150 miners of that place and of Zellerfeld formed a coalition to be allowed to abstain from work on Saturdays, and a fine of fifteen groschen was inflicted on each of them. The wives of the men then went, in a state of great agitation, to the office of the chief of the miners, and, having forced their way in, clamorously demanded to see him. The was absent, and they proceeded to his private dwelling. They waited before it till he appeared, and then assailed him with stones. He took to flight and they pursued, and force had to be employed to disperse them. Since then military detachments were sent to the two places to preserve order.

LADIES SMOKING.—A curious scene took place the other night in the Palais Royal. Two Spaniards, with one of their countrywomen, were strolling along the galleries, when the lady, neatly rolling a cigarette, began to smoke. The unusual sight of a woman indulging in the fumes of tobacco *coram populi* attracted a crowd, and a man actually came up and asked the lady for a light in the most offensive manner. One of her companions immediately knocked him down. I am glad to say the crowd applauded him, and shouted "Served him right." At the same time, ladies, whether Spanish or Russian, should bear in mind that in Paris smoking is only practised by ladies of a certain class, and that indulge in the practice in public will ensure their being mobbed.

MARRIED,

On the 8th instant, at Emmanuel Church, by the Rev. Dr. Schenck, JOHN T. PRIZELL, of Westminster, to CARRIE, A., daughter of Robt. Clinton Wright.

[The marriage notice published in the News Sheet of yesterday (Monday) morning, of William Murphy to Henrietta Block, we are informed by Mr. Murphy, utterly without foundation, and designed malicious.]

DIED,

At Louisa C. H., Va., on the 21 instant, in the 73d year of her age, Mrs. LOUISA ARMISTEAD, relict of the late Col. George Armistead, U. S. Army.

HEALTH OFFICE, Baltimore, Oct 14, 1861.

Report of Deaths in the City of Baltimore, for the week ending Monday morning.

Burn 2; cavasity 2; child-bed 1; cholerainfantum & colic 1; congestion of the lungs 1; consumption 17; convulsions 2; croup 3; disease of the heart 2; dropsy in head 2; dyspepsia 1; bilious fever 3; scarlet fever 2; typhoid fever 4; inflammation of lungs 2; intemperance 1; jaundice 1; measels 3; old age 4; organic disease of heart 2; rheumatism 1; scrofula 1; teething 5; unknown adult 3; unknown infantile 4; violence 1; whooping cough 1—total 85

Under 1 year, 5; between 1 and 2, 16; between 2 and 5, 14; 5 to 10, 3; between 10 and 20, 2; between 20 and 30, 5; between 30 and 40, 6; between 40 and 50, 8; between 50 and 60, 4; between 60 and 70, 8; between 70 and 80, 4; between 80 and 90, 0; between 90 and 100, 0; above 100, 0. Stillbirths 7.

Males 47, females 38. Of which number 16 were colored persons—13 free; 3 slaves. By order,

CHAS. H. BRADFORD, Commissioner of Health.

GEO. S. CLOGG

Would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has REMOVED from his Old Stand, No. 173, to No. 161 BALTIMORE STREET, opposite the Adams Express office, where may be found, at all times, a complete stock of gentlemen's and children's SHOES, all of which are manufactured by himself and out of the very best materials, and will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH.

GEORGE S. CLOGG,
No. 161 Baltimore street.

c8-ec3m

COAL, WOOD AND COKE.

Full supplies now on hand and for sale at very low prices FOR CASH ONLY.

W. F. H. ONION,
Corner Lombard street and Central avenue, and 26 South Eden street.

c9-1w

ECONOMY! ECONOMY!!

A DOLLAR SAVED IS TWO DOLLARS MADE

This can be done by purchasing Wood already Sawed and Split, at Office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,

No. 3 NORTH STREET.

JAMES H. JOHNSON

c10-tf

EMPORIUM OF ART.

JAMES FRYER invites attention to the very extensive assortment of Looking-Glasses now in store, suitable for every position and of all sizes.

Mantel Mirrors, Pier and Wall do. oval and square; Cornices, Tables, Brackets, Consols, &c., at unequalled prices.

The latest English and standard French Engravings always in stock.

Particular and undivided attention is given to the department of PICTURE FRAMES. Also, frames for Miniatures Photographs, Portraits, &c.

FRYER'S Galleries,
No. 31 South Calvert street

ROOFING! ROOFING!! ROOFING!!!

ECONOMY, DURABILITY AND SECURITY WARREN'S

FIRE AND WATER PROOF

FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFING.

Unrivalled by anything yet discovered for Roofing purposes

PREPARED FELT PAPER,

PREPARED WATER PROOF.

UNEQUALLED FOR ECONOMY,

UNRIVALLED FOR DURABILITY,

ADAPTED TO EVERY CLIMATE

For further information address or call on

JAS. H. JOHNSON,
No. 3 Jarvis Building, cor. North and Baltimore sts.,
Baltimore.

1y25-tf

WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!

SAVE 33 PER CENT, by buying your Wood at office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,

No. 3 NORTH STREET.

JAMES H. JOHNSON

YEDDO TEA—A delightful article, part of the FIRST IMPORTATION FROM JAPAN, just received and for sale by

GREEN & YOE,
c31-tf 48 W. Baltimore street

WILLIAM F. OWENS,

205 *BALTIMORE STREET*,

Has just received a NEW, CHOICE and COMPLETE assortment of

FALL AND WINTER

FURNISHING GOODS

FOR

GENTLEMEN.

Cartwright & Warner's celebrated English Merino

UNDER-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

Scotch Wool, Red and Shaker Flannel Goods of every size and quality.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER

by our improved pattern, and warranted to fit. o17-tfr

REMOVAL OF

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINES.

AT REDUCED PRICES,

with