THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL I---NO. 24. BALTIMORE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

BOARD OF TRADE.
Committee of Arbitration for month of October.
ROSS CAMPBELL,
JNO. WILLIAMS, | H. R. TUCKER,
CHS. BULLING, | JNO. K. CALWELL.

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, October 16, 1861.

For Stocks generally the market was tolerably firm today, but the business at the Board was, as it has been for some days past, quite limited. Sales were made of $2,000 Baltimore City 1890 6's at 81@81¼, which is in advance. 1890's closed at 81¼ bid, 81½ asked, and 1875's at 80¼ bid, 81 asked. Maryland 1870 6's closed at 83¾ bid for coupon and 83¾ bid for inscribed, but no sales were made. There was an inquiry for Bank stocks, and sales were made at the Board of 10 shares Farmers and Merchants' at $27, and 60 shares Mechanics' at $13¼. There was no Baltimore and Ohio Railroad stock offered to day, and only $40 was bid for it at the Board. It could however be readily sold at $42@42¼, if parties were willing to take those figures. For Northern Central Railway $13¾ was bid, and $15 asked regular way. Northern Central 1885 bonds closed at 57¼ bid, 58¾ asked, and Baltimore and Ohio bonds left off at 81 bid, 82 asked for 1867's; 71 bid for 1875's; 65 bid for 1885's; and 43 bid for 1862's (the extra dividend bonds). Bank stocks closed steady.

In New York to-day Tennessee 6's advanced ¼; but Virginia 6's declined ¼; Missouris ¾; North Carolinas ¾; Erie ¼; and New York Central ¼. Treasury notes sold at 99¾; yesterday's price, and Canton and Reading also closed at the same figures as on yesterday.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD
WEDNESDAY, October 16, 1861.

$1,000 Baltimore 6's '90	81
1,000 do. do. '90	81¼
10 shares Farmers and Merchants' Bank	27
60 shares Mechanics' Bank	13¼

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	45¾	45¾
Tennessee bonds	43¾	00
North Carolina bonds	60	00
Canton Company	9¼	00
Erie Railroad	32¾	32
New York Central Railroad	78¾	78¾
Reading Railroad	36¾	36
Treasury notes 2 years 6 per cents	99¾	00

steady. unsettled.

The New York *Herald* of this morning says:

The stock market continues excited, and the volume of business large; but there was a reaction in prices yesterday afternoon, as was to be expected after the advance of the past day or two. At the morning board almost everything was higher. New York Central rose ¾, Erie ¾, Hudson ¾, Reading ¾, Michigan Central 1¼, Rock Island ¾, Illinois Central ¾, Quincy ¾. There was no change in Governments; in State stocks, Missouris were very active at an advance of 1¾. After the first board the market began to be affected by the realization of parties who had been buyers, and prices gave way. The decline was further assisted by the receipt of the news of the attack on our squadron off the mouth of the Mississippi, and at the second board lower quotations ruled for everything on the list. The market closed with rather a heavy feeling.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week and since Jan. 1:—

	1859	1860.	1861.
For the week	$1,430,092	3,614,784	2,277,997
Previously reported	51,064,433	71,819,610	99,058,119
Since Jan. 1	$52,544,532	75,424,294	101,336,116

The above is a very fair show, and would have been better had the weather been more favorable for shipments during the early part of the week. The harvest reports from abroad render it a matter of comparative certainty that our exports to Europe will not fall off during the coming year.

There is nothing new to report in the money market. Money is fairly and healthily active at 5@6 per cent. on call, and first class paper is wanted at the banks and discount houses. General business is not, of course, as active as usual at this season. But many merchants are doing a fair trade, and those in the grain and provision business are doing better than they ever did. Chicago and Milwaukie were never so active and prosperous as they are at present.

Foreign exchange was irregular for the Boston steamer. Bankers asked 107¾, and 5.33¾ for their bills, and sales to a moderate amount were effected at these prices. Mercantile bills, however, of the highest class, and even some bankers' bills, sold during the day as low as 107. The market is in an unsettled condition, and a decline seems to be generally anticipated.

The following is the Boston weekly Bank Statement:

Capital stock	$38,231,700
Loans and discounts	65,568,500
Specie	7,154,000
Due from other banks	8,601,000
Due to other banks	8,300,700
Deposits	25,460,000
Circulation	6,749,500

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY, October 16.

COFFEE.—The Coffee market was very quiet to day, and we have no transactions to notice. Prices rule firm at our quotations, viz: 12¾@13¼ cts. for prime Rio; 15¾@15¾ cts. for good do.; and 14¾@15 cts. per lb. for common to fair do. Laguayra is scarce; we quote at 16@16¾ cts., and Java at 20¾@21 cts. per lb.

FLOUR.—There is a good inquiry on 'Change this morning for Super Flour, but we heard of no sales. The market closed dull at our quotations, viz: $5.75 for Howard Street and Ohio Super, and $5.50@5.62½ per bbl for standard City Mills do. We have no alteration to note in the prices of Extra Flour, and quote Ohio Extra at $6@6.25; Howard Street do. $6.25@6.50, and standard City Mills do. $6.50@6.75 per bbl.

FAMILY FLOUR.—For this description there is a steady, fair demand. Baltimore ground best brand is selling at $8, and Ohio and Howard Street at $7.25@7.50 per bbl. by the dray load.

RYE FLOUR AND CORN MEAL.—Rye Flour is in limited supply. We quote at $4.12½@4.25 per bbl. for first quality. Corn Meal is dull at $3 per bbl. for both Brandywine and Baltimore.

GRAIN.—The receipts of Wheat at the Corn Exchange this morning were very light, adding up only 5,600 bushels. The demand was moderate, but prices ruled steady at about yesterday's quotations. Ordinary to fair white we quote at 128@138 cts., and good to prime do. at 145@153 cts. per bushel. No choice samples offered. Red common to fair 125@130 cts., and good to prime 133@135 cts. per bushel. Corn—Some 750 bushels only received. Fair to good white we quote at 62@65 cts., and yellow do. at 61@63 cts. per bushel. Oats—Receipts 1,250 bushels. Sales reported of 2,000 bushels good to prime Maryland at 39@41 cts., a slight advance, and 600 bushels good Pennsylvania at 43 cts. per bushel. Of Rye no sales were reported; receipts 1,150 bushels. We continue to quote Maryland at 63@64 cts., and Pennsylvania at 67@68 cts. per bushel.

MOLASSES.—We have heard of no sales in this article for some days. The market, owing to the very light stocks, rules firm at our quotations, viz: 28@33 cts for Cuba clayed; 33@35 cts. for do. Muscovado; 38@45 cts. for Porto Rico; and 50@56 cts. per gallon for New Orleans.

PROVISIONS.—The demand for all descriptions of Provisions continues very moderate. We have no movement of any importance to notice to-day. Bacon—sales to a moderate extent in jobbing lots at 6@6¾ cts. for Shoulders; 6¾@7 cts. for Sides, and 8@11 cts. per lb. for Hams. Bulk Meat—We are without sales, and quote nominally at 5@5¾ cts. for Shoulders; 5¾ cts. for Sides, and 8¾ cts. per lb. for Hams. Pork—No sales. We quote Mess at $14@15; Prime $12@12.25, and Rump $11 per bbl. Lard is scarce. We quote Western in bbls. and tierces at 8¾@9 cts.; city rendered 8¾@9¾ cts. and refined 11¾@12 cts. per lb.

RICE.—The demand for Rice is confined to jobbing lots. We quote at 7¾@7¾ cts. per lb. Stock very moderate.

SALT.—Liverpool Salt is in good demand. We quote Ground Alum at $1.20@1.25; Marshall's, Worthington's, and Jeffrey & Darcy's fine $1.70@1.75 per sack, and Turks Island at 28@30 cts. per bushel.

SUGARS.—We notice sales not before reported of 16 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar at $9¾@9.50 net. To-day the market was very quiet but firm. We have no alteration to make in our quotations, viz: Cuba at 8¾@8.25 for refining, and $8.50@9 for grocery grades; Porto Rico and New Orleans at $8.50@9.50; and current qualities of Manila and Pernambuco at 8@8.25.

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.

WHISKEY.—Sales reported to-day of 50 bbls. Ohio at 22¾ cts., and 50 do. Country at 22 cts. per gallon. City we quote at 22@22¾ cts. per gallon. Supply of all descriptions is very light.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BOSTON, October 14.—Flour—The market is without change, demand moderate. Sales of Western superfine at $5.25@5.37½; fancy $5.62½; extra $5.75@6, superior $6.25@7.25 per bbl. Southern is quiet. Choice brands Baltimore are worth nominally $8@8.75 per bbl. Corn is firmer. Sales of Western yellow at 64@65 cts; mixed 61@62 cts per bushel. Oats are in steady demand. Sales of Western, Canada and Southern at 36@40 cts. per bushel. Rye is scarce. Small sales at 75 cts. per bushel.

BUFFALO, October 15—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat in fair demand and market a shade easier; sales 22,000 bushels Chicago spring at 95@96 cts; 12,000 bushels Milwaukie club at $1; 16,000 bushels do. on private terms; 1,050 bushels red winter Ohio at $1.05; 12,000 amber Michigan, at $1.10. Corn in good demand and market firm; sales 70,000 bushels, at 41 cts; 29,000 bushels at 41½ cts. Freights a shade easier; Corn, 17 cts; Wheat, 19 cts, to New York. Lake Imports—16,000 bbls. Flour, 250,000 bushels Wheat, 140,000 bushels Corn, 3,500 bushels Barley. Canal Exports—3,000 bbls Flour, 343,000 bushels Wheat, 150,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, October 15.—Flour unchanged. Wheat firm, but quiet. Corn—Market better, with light supply offering; sales 3,600 bushels Western mixed at 46 cts. Barley in good demand; sales 7,000 bushels Bay Quinte at 54 cts.; 2,000 do., 53 cts.; 3,000 do., 53½ cts., and 2,000 do., 53½ cts., afloat. Rye scarce and no sales. Canal Freights unchanged. Flour, 44 cts.; Wheat, 13 cts.; Corn 12 cts. to New York. Lake Imports—100 bbls. Flour, 21,200 bushels Wheat, 27,600 bushels Barley, 400 bushels Peas. Canal Exports—2,031 bbls. Flour, 102,000 bushels Wheat, 6,600 bushels Corn, 3,550 bushels Barley.

MONTREAL, October 15.—Flour dull and drooping. Small sales No. 1 superfine, at $5.45@5.50. Wheat has ruled dull all day—no transactions; Canada club offered at $1.14@1.18; Michigan red winter at $1.27½. Since the receipt of the North America's advices, there are buyers at these rates, sellers requesting an advance of 16@3 cts. Corn firm—buyers at 53@54 cts.; sellers at 55@56 cts. Freights firm and unchanged. Exchange on New York unaltered.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, October 16.—Cotton is quiet at 21¾@21¾ cts. Flour is firm; sales of 2,800 bbls. State at $4.32@5.30, Ohio $5.70@5.90, Southern $6@6.20. Wheat has advanced 1@2 cts; sales of 20,000 bushels. Chicago Spring 18@19 cts. Milwaukie Club $1.20@1.21. Red Western $1.29@1.31, White $1.38@1.42. Kentucky $1.39@1.46. Corn has advanced 1 ct.; sales of 220,000 bushels mixed at 54@55 cts. Pork is firm; sales of 1,800 bbls. Mess at $15@15.37½. Lard is firm at 8¾@9¾ cts. Whiskey closed firm; sales of 1,400 bbls. at 20¾@21 cts. Rice is quiet at 7@7¾ cts. Sugar is quiet; Muscovado 8@8¾. Coffee is quiet. Spirits Turpentine closed firm at quiet.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE BOND.
Archibald Stirling, Jr., State's Attorney, prosecuting:

Joseph Shipley, indicted for malfeasance in office as a Justice of the Peace, not appearing when called, forfeited his recognizance.

Louisa Epple was declared to be a lunatic and a pauper.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE MARTIN.
The Western Maryland Railroad *vs.* William Taggart. Before reported. Not concluded.

Assignment Nos. 274 to 335 inclusive.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE MARSHALL.
John Oehrl *vs.* W. O. & D. Bigelow. Appeal from McLaughlin. Judgment reversed and judgment for appellee for $25.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Affairs Down the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—An officer of the steamer Jacob Bell, who has carefully reconnoitred the Shipping Point battery on the Potomac, says there are six guns in position, all apparently heavy ordnance. The river there is apparently one mile wide.

Intelligent officers say that the statement that there are six miles of batteries below Shipping Point is all nonsense. Vessels might be annoyed by batteries from the shore for a mile there as far as Enduspert, but below that point the Virginia shore receded from the channel, and the river widens so that batteries would be useless if planted there.

Sixteen or eighteen guns are about the extent of their armament thereabout, it is believed by competent judges.

The steamers Pawnee, Harriet Lane and Yankee went down the river last night.

The steamer Anacostia has had her boilers put aboard of her, and is being rapidly fitted up.

The steamer Jacob Bell has gone into dock for repairs.

The Latest from the Lower Potomac.

The steamer Mount Vernon reached Shipping Point just before daybreak this morning, and unmolestedly passed the Confederate batteries; but the steamer Pawnee, following a short time thereafter, was fired on, between twenty and thirty shots being thrown toward her. The Pawnee, according to orders, made no response. By an arrival this afternoon from the Lower Potomac, it is ascertained that both vessels had safely passed beyond all reach of danger from the Confederate batteries.

Army Affairs—Doings Across the Potomac.

Col. Taylor, of the 33d New York regiment, has been temporarily appointed to the command of Gen. Stevens' Brigade, the latter having been detached for important service elsewhere.

The New York 79th or Highland regiment is now under command of Capt. Thomson, the senior Captain of the regiment, who is neither a Lieutenant-Colonel nor Major.

Morrell Allen, of the New York 35th regiment, Co. H, was dangerously wounded to-day by the Confederate pickets at Harrett's Hill beyond Falls Church.

From the observatory at Upton's Hill to-day, a large Confederate force consisting of cavalry and detached companies of infantry were seen on the Leesburg turnpike, four miles from Falls Church. Twenty-three army wagons accompanied them, and the supposition is they were on a foraging expedition.

The divisions on the right of our army were ordered under arms at 2 o'clock this morning, in consequence of an alarm caused by the firing of the pickets of the 79th New York regiment, between Falls Church and Lewinsville, but there was no noteworthy result.

Presentation of a Sword to Gen. Anderson.

The Sword voted by the Philadelphia City Councils to Gen. Anderson, was privately presented to him to-night.

Important Circular from the Secretary of State Relative to the Defence of the Atlantic and Lake Coasts.

The following important circular has been sent to Governor Morgan and similar ones to the Governors of all the States on the seaboard and the lakes.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Oct. 14, 1861.

To His Excellency the Governor of the State of New York.

SIR:—The present insurrection had not even revealed itself in arms when disloyal citizens hastened to foreign countries to invoke their intervention for the overthrow of the Government and the destruction of the Federal Union. These agents are known to have made their appeals to some of the more important States without success. It is not likely, however, that they will remain content with such refusals. Indeed, it is understood that they are industriously endeavoring to accomplish their disloyal purposes by degrees and by indirection.—Taking advantage of the embarrassments of agriculture, manufacture and commerce in foreign countries, resulting from the insurrection they have inaugurated at home, they seek to involve our common country in controversies with States with which every public interest and every interest of mankind require that it shall remain in relations of peace, amity and friendship.

I am able to state for your satisfaction, that the prospect of any such disturbance is now less serious than it has been at any previous period during the course of the insurrection. It is, nevertheless, necessary now, as it has hitherto been, to take every precaution that is possible to avert the evils of a foreign war to be superinduced upon those of civil commotion which we are endeavoring to cure. One of the most obvious of such precautions is that our ports and harbors on the seas and lakes should be put in a condition of complete defence, for any unpestilentious reason when it fails to show that it has sheltered itself on every side from which the storm might possibly come.

The measures which the Executive can adopt in this emergency are such only as Congress has sanctioned, and for which it has provided. The President is putting forth the most diligent efforts to execute these measures, and we have the great satisfaction of seeing that these efforts, seconded by the favor, aid and support of a loyal, patriotic and self-sacrificing people are rapidly bringing the military and naval forces of the United States into the highest state of efficiency. But Congress was chiefly absorbed during its recent extra session with these measures, and did not provide as amply as could be wished for the fortification of our sea and lake coasts.

In previous wars, loyal States have applied themselves, by independent and separate activity, to support and aid the Federal Government in its arduous responsibilities. The same disposition has been manifested, in a degree eminently honorable, by all the loyal States during the present insurrection. In view of this fact, and relying upon the increase and continuancy of the same disposition on the part of the loyal States, the President has directed me to invite your consideration to the subject of the improvement and perfection of the defences of the State over which you preside, and to ask you to submit the new subject to the consideration of the Legislature when it shall have assembled. Such proceedings by the State would require only a temporary use of its means. The expenditures ought to be made the subject of conference with the Federal Government. Being thus made, with the concurrence of the Government, for general defence, there is every reason to believe that Congress would sanction what the State should do, and would provide for its reimbursement.

Should these suggestions be accepted, the President will direct the proper agents of the Federal Government to confer with you, and to superintend, direct and conduct the prosecution of the system of defence of your State.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) WM. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

The Reported Loss of the Saranac.

The Naval Department is satisfied, from official information in its possession, that the steamer Saranac is at San Francisco undergoing repairs, and the report is, therefore, untrue that she was recently lost off the mouth of the Mississippi in a storm.

Return of the Secretary of War to the Capital.

Secretary Cameron has telegraphed that he will return to Washington to-morrow morning. The Assistant-Secretary of War, Mr. Scott, is confined at home by sickness.

Flag Presentation.

The Second New York Fire Zouaves attached to Gen. Sickles' Brigade, were to-day presented with a stand of colors from the Firemen of that city.

Picket Firing.

Captain Mott, of the New York battery, reports that, while protecting the volunteers felling the woods at Lewinsville, he saw distinctly a prominent Confederate officer, but refrained from shooting him, on a moment's reflection that picket firing was a barbarous and murderous practice.

FROM GEN. BANKS' DIVISION.

DARNESTOWN, Oct. 14.—One of the soldiers of the New York Thirty-fourth, captured with others, two weeks ago, while on a scout opposite Colonel Le Dervis' encampment, returned yesterday. He was taken to Fairfax Court House, from whence he escaped. He reports that there are no large bodies of Confederate troops between the Great Falls and Leesburg.

Two of the six or eight Confederate regiments which paid our troops their respects at the Great Falls three weeks ago have mutinied and left the rest. It is stated that they were Mississippians. The remainder of the force are scattered at Winchester, Martinsburg, Shepherdstown and Hancock. There is a full regiment at the latter place, which, from the fact of its being the only post where salt could be obtained, was thought of sufficient importance to protect by a superior force. This accounts for the sudden disappearance from this quarter of the Confederate army.

The war against liquor and liquor dealers is being successfully carried on. Thousands of dollars' worth have been destroyed and confiscated already.

The individual killed by the few drunken soldiers, near Nealsville, last week, was not a citizen, but one of their own number. The perpetrators of the riotous act are under arrest, and are to be tried by court martial.

Some of the regiments have not been fully supplied with their outfit of winter clothing, and these have been seriously reminded of the fact by the frosts of the past few nights.

All was quiet along the Potomac yesterday and to-day, from the Great Falls to the mouth of the Seneca.

LATEST FROM MISSOURI.

Fight Near Shanghai.

ROLLA, October 14.—The report brought here a day or two ago that a battle took place on the 27th of September, between a body of Kansas troops under Montgomery and Jamison and the advance guard of Ben McCulloch's army, and some of the State Guards under Judge Chenault, is confirmed by parties just arrived from Springfield.

The battle commenced near Shanghai, in Barton county. The Confederates were driven back with considerable loss and pursued forty miles, when Montgomery fell back on Greenfield.

Great alarm was felt in Springfield last Montgomery should attack that place, and the troops there had rested on their arms for several nights.—Montgomery is said to have three thousand men, and the Confederates twenty-four hundred.

This statement can hardly be relied upon, as we have had no previous advice that such a force of Kansas troops was in that vicinity.

ST. JOSEPH, Oct. 15.—Eighty of Major James' Cavalry, at Cameron, on Saturday came upon 250 or 300 Confederates, in a cornfield twenty miles south of Cameron, in Ray county, Missouri. The advance guard of nine of our men routed them, the Confederates seeking refuge in the timber. Our guard was then reinforced by thirty of the cavalry, when they completely drove them from that section, killing eight and taking five prisoners. Four Federals were wounded and one killed. Our cavalry were at first fired upon by seventy-five men.

More Bridge-Burning in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16.—It is reported that Big River bridge has been burned by a party of Confederates from St. Francis county.

The Missouri State Election Postponed.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16.—The State Convention yesterday passed an ordinance postponing the State election till the first Monday in November, 1862. The ordinance was passed by a vote of 49 to 1.

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Oct. 16.—The steamer Arabia, from Liverpool on the 5th, has arrived. Her news possesses but few striking points.

An insurrectionary movement had taken place at Cyeldz, in Russian Poland, in which the Mayor was killed.

Mr. Lindsay, member of the British Parliament, in a recent speech at Sunderland, gave it as his opinion that the English Government should urge the raising of the American blockade—that England and France should consider the expediency of recognizing the "Southern Confederacy."

The financial depression continued at Paris, and there had been some agitation, owing to the advance in the price of bread. In some of the Paris faubourgs seditious placards were reported to be numerously displayed, and some arrests were made.

Troops have embarked at Toulon for Rome to replace the others there.

A strong naval expedition with troops had left Venice for the coast of Dalmatia and Fiume.

At a recent consistory the Pope is said to have denounced all compromise, calling on his supporters to be firm and have no conciliation with impious men.

It is asserted that the relations of the Italian and French Governments are as satisfactory as possible. France had not asked for any cession of territory.

The Spanish expedition to Mexico is actively progressing and will leave Spain shortly.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Flour was firmer; sales at Liverpool at 27s. 9d.@30s. Wheat was steady. Corn had an upward tendency—Mixed 31s. 6d.

Beef quiet and steady. Lard firmer.

On Saturday Breadstuffs closed firm and excited.

The sales of Cotton on Saturday at Liverpool are given at 1,000 bales. The market closed firm.

Consols 92⅞@93.

SHIP NEWS.—Arrived from Baltimore, ships Augusta, Pentland, at ——, and Industry at Bremen.

Movements of Secretary Cameron.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 15.—Secretary Cameron, Adjutant-General Thomas and Senator Chandler arrived at Indianapolis last night.

They were escorted to the residence of the Governor. Mr. Cameron made a speech complimentary to Indiana and Governor Morton. The party go to Louisville to-day.

Chartered by the Government.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—The steamer Ben Deford has been chartered by the Government, and left to-day for Annapolis to take on board troops.

Professor Longley, of Dartmouth College, died at Hanover, N. H., last night.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MORE ARRESTS BY THE GOVERNMENT.—Mr. William F. McKewen, Clerk to the Board of Police Commissioners, was arrested on Tuesday night between twelve and one o'clock, by a squad of Federal policemen, a portion of whom surrounded his residence, No. 151 Hanover street, whilst he was taken in charge by the others. He was conveyed to the Southern district station house, where he was kept until this morning and then taken to Fort McHenry. This is the second time that Mr. McKewen has been arrested.

Mr. R. H. Biggar, a lawyer of this city, was also arrested yesterday, about eleven o'clock, at the boarding house of Mrs. Adams, Charles street, opposite Pleasant. Mr. B. had boarded in the house for two years past, and was sitting in the parlor in conversation with a lady at the time of his arrest. He was placed in a carriage and taken to Fort McHenry. After his arrest a thorough search of the entire premises was made, but nothing was found except one gun, and a "John Brown pike," which had been presented to Mr. Biggar by a friend; both these articles were carried off. Mrs. Adams' correspondence and all her private papers were searched, but, as she is a French lady by birth, her papers were written in that language. The authorities acquirements of the policemen of the United States are so extensive, including the French language, they were unable to judge whether the papers were of a treasonable character or not, and left them in disgust—having occupied about three hours in the search, during which, every person in the house was visited.

Mr. Robert Renwick, a well known manufacturer of cabinet furniture, was also arrested at his place of business, No. 90 Howard street. All of his papers were searched, including a number of bills for goods, receipts, etc. He was also consigned to Fort McHenry. The cellar and yard of his dwelling and shop were dug up, but the only thing found was some bullets, which had been hid under a pile of coal in the yard, without the knowledge of Mr. Renwick.

Dorsey French, a member of the Metropolitan police force, it is also stated, was arrested and taken to Fort McHenry.

BRUTAL HUSBANDS.—On Tuesday night a woman presented herself at the Eastern police station and complained of ill-treatment from her husband. She was accompanied by three children, and a babe only a few months old. She stated that her husband, named Andrew B. Medinger, had cruelly beaten her with a cowhide. Her body was marked with welts. He had treated her in a similar way a number of times, and she had borne it without complaint, but could do so no longer. A policeman was dispatched for Medinger, and he was brought to the station house, where he was confined until yesterday morning, when he was committed to jail for court by Justice Griffin. A man named George Conaway was also arrested, charged with violently assaulting his wife and a woman named Love, who was in the house at the time. He was committed to jail for court by Justice Griffin.

CHARGED OF ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL.—On Tuesday night two gentlemen, Mr. R. W. Britton and Christian Lightner, entered the restaurant kept by S. W. Levering, corner of Ensor and Madison streets, and in a few minutes two policemen named Dutton and Sherwood also entered. They were there but a short time when they tried to forced themselves behind the bar. Mr. Levering endeavored to keep them back, and requested Messrs. Britton and Lightner to help him. On going to his assistance the policemen turned upon them, and drawing their clubs beat both the gentlemen over the head, inflicting serious injuries. The police were finally driven from the room. Yesterday Messrs. Britton and Lightner went before Justice Wheat, and procured warrants for the arrest of the two men, charging them with assault with intent to kill. They were held to bail for Court.

POCKET PICKED.—On Tuesday afternoon an officer of the Federal army, who arrived from the North by the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad, took a City Passenger Railway car, for the purpose of going to a hotel. During the ride he was agreeably entertained by a young gentleman who commenced a conversation with him, and whose sympathies were deeply enlisted in the cause in which the officer was engaged. On getting out of the car the officer discovered that he had been relieved of his pocket-book, containing $80.

FALSE PRETENCES.—William Moore was yesterday arrested in Washington by officer Neviker upon the charge of swindling five hundred dollars under false pretences from William Keeling, proprietor of the Black Horse Tavern, in this city. He was brought here yesterday afternoon, and after an examination before Justice Showacre, was committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

BALTIMORE COUNTY PEACE CONVENTION.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, that the delegates to the Baltimore County Peace Convention are requested to meet in Towsontown, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the 24th instant, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the House of Delegates. The Executive Committee is requested to convene at the same time.

RENEWAL OF BAIL.—Mr. Thomas Gifford, Deputy Marshal of the Metropolitan police force, yesterday renewed his bail in the sum of $40,000 in answer a charge of treason, which the Grand Jury of the United States District Court had found against him.

Amusements.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—A drama entitled *The Oath*, in which Mr. Proctor and Mrs. Phillips will make their last appearance but two, is announced for this evening. The new local burlesque of *Virginius* made quite a hit last evening, and will be repeated to-night.

KUNKEL'S OPERA HOUSE.—A new programme will be presented this evening, containing features of interest. The *Stranger*, a burlesque, is a part of the bill. The cast includes Messrs. Floyd, Lehr, Colton and Rainer. Mr. Charles will introduce some new dances.

THE SURVIVOR OF THE GIBBET.—In the Memoir of Joseph Basbridge, published in London several years ago, is the following strange incident:

"A surgeon in Gough Square had purchased for dissection the body of a man who had been hung at Tyburn. The servant girl, wishing to take a look at the defunct previous to his coming under the dissecting knife, stole up stairs to the room where she expected to find him extended. To her surprise and horror she beheld him sitting up on the board! and, instantly facing about, she went down stairs again in a moment. The surgeon hearing of the resuscitation of his subject, humanely concealed him in the house until he could get him conveyed to America, which he did shortly afterward, providing him with a comfortable outfit at his own expense. The man evinced, in his subsequent conduct, a degree of industry and gratitude which showed him well worthy of his singular escape from death. By the exercise of his industry he amassed a handsome fortune, and his gratitude was exhibited by leaving it all to his deliverer and benefactor."

TRIAL OF THE PRIVATEERS AT PHILADELPHIA.—Monday next has been fixed for the trial of the crews of the Enchantress and Petrel on a charge of piracy.

WAR ITEMS.

From the Chicago Tribune, Oct. 10th.

Lane and Sturgis—Their Disagreement.

By the arrival of an officer of Lane's Brigade, who left Kansas City on Sunday night, we have late intelligence from Western Missouri.

Lane and Sturgis, the former with three thousand and the latter with four thousand men, were still at Kansas City, unemployed and waiting orders. A serious difficulty had sprung up between these commanders, * * * and it was understood, when our informant left, that Lane would no longer obey Sturgis' orders, though the latter was his superior in rank. Lane's sentiments were shared by the great body of his men, and nothing but necessity, induced by the presence of danger, would be able to bring about a good understanding between these officers. It was further understood that Lane was about to make charges against Sturgis, with a view to have him removed or suspended. This is unfortunate for the cause in that quarter. Gen. Sturgis is an officer of great merit. In the battle of Wilson's Creek, where Lyon fell, he did capital service, and it is to be greatly regretted that he is now giving himself up to indulgences which carry with them consequences so detrimental to the Union cause. We take it for granted that Gen. Fremont will interfere as soon as news of this affair comes to his ears.

Lane, on Wednesday last, sent out a scouting party to observe the movements of Price and his gang. They returned on Friday, having made a thorough reconnoissance of all the country in that vicinity. They found Price at Rose Hill, twenty miles from Lexington, and as near as they could ascertain, were throwing up temporary intrenchments. They report that Price's force has been exaggerated as to numbers and efficiency, and that there is great discontent in his camp. Before leaving Lexington, he dismounted all his men but two thousand, and sent the horses across to the north side of the river, solely, it is alleged, to prevent wholesale desertions. Half his men are barefooted, and all not effectively armed. It is the opinion at Kansas City that his army will gradually melt away as he goes southward, and that unless Fremont makes haste he will find nobody to fight.

From the St. Louis Republican.

Indians on Red River.

It has been stated that no necessity exists for the garrisoning of Fort Abercrombie, but we are assured by Mr. Burbank that this is a mistake, and that the Indians are more troublesome all along the river than ever before. The last number of the Fort Garry *North Wester* contains the following account of their operations in that vicinity:

Since the departure of the Rifles, the Indians are becoming remarkably saucy. They are continually almost daily about a settlement for their lands, and even talk of compelling the Company to pay up. Perhaps these communings and threats may not wear a menacing look just now; but in the absence of any contending force they are likely to lead to trouble. At Pembina, the Indians have already commenced operations by levying black mail on the boat. Before she could pass down to Fort Garry, this last trip, the Captain had to hand over to the Red River Lake pillagers and other Indian worthies, a liberal donation of provisions. The modest sum of $3,000 is said to be what they claim for Mr. Burbank's use of the wood and water on the route. Their demand must be satisfied in some way or other, and now that they have received the first instalment, they will have greater audacity in asking a second. Their success will also embolden the Indians hereabouts, and render them more noisy and exacting. Should they make any hostile demonstrations, there is no estimating the mischief they might do before any force could be brought together to put them down. There is under present circumstances, literally no protection in such a case—nor is there even force enough to enable the authorities to carry out their laws, should an infringement of them be attempted. This is not as it should be; and if a remedy is not soon applied, our rulers may find to their cost that "prevention is better than cure."

The Indians of New Mexico.

The Indian Agent for New Mexico, Mr. Stock, has just arrived here direct from that Territory. Previous to his departure all the principal men of the Navajoe Indians came to Santa Fe, and made a treaty of peace with the Government, with the exception of Arizona, where a small force of Texans have possession through the treachery of Col. Loring.

All is quiet in the Territory. The Federal force there is under Col. Canby, who commands that military Department, is from twelve to fifteen hundred, while the citizens have raised three full regiments. Mr. Stock represents the people as loyal to a man. The object of the Confederates is represented as being to seize the Government stores, rather than to endeavor to conquer the country. There were no disturbances on the Plains, and when Mr. Stock was passing over there the Indians were in the best possible humor from the fact of receiving presents and annuities.

Walter J. Smith, son of the Secretary of the Interior, has been appointed Chief Clerk of that Department.

From the Columbus Journal.

The K. G. C. in Ohio—A "Castle" Assaulted by the U. S. Marshal—The Records Seized.

It has long been known that a gang of "Confederates," called "Knights of the Golden Circle," has been infesting the whole country. That they were working secretly in Ohio against the war and the Government has also been known. We have been in possession of their oaths, their grip, their pass-words, and cypher for secret correspondence, for more than a month past. But knowing that the officers of the Government were upon their track, we refrained, by request, from any publication of documents that had come into our possession from a perfectly "reliable" source. The Marshal of the Northern District has now made a "descent" upon them—he assaulted one of their "castles" in Marion yesterday, and bore off a "commander" as a prisoner, to the Cleveland jail. Their records were also seized. The excitement in Marion is intense. Below are found the sworn statements upon which the Marshal made the arrest.

I, Samuel Cheney, of Marion county, Ohio, of lawful age, being first duly sworn, depose and say that on the evening of October 3, 1861, I was at Carter's school house, in Green Camp township, in said county, and with others present being desirous of ferreting out and exposing a secret association known and distinguished to the uninitiated as "Knights of the Golden Circle," called one Peter Hopkins, who was present, out of said school house, and after some preliminary talk, it was arranged that I should be initiated in regular form, said Hopkins informing me that he was a regular member; whereupon we proceeded to a wagon some little distance from the school house, and in said wagon I was duly initiated as a member of said association by said Peter Hopkins, he administering the oath, giving the pass-words, signs, grips, &c., in good faith. The oath was taken in this wise, said Hopkins first repeating a part of the same at a time, and I myself repeating the same after him. After said initiation said Hopkins informed me of the names of a number of said association residing in the neighborhood, which names I for the present withhold. The oaths, signs, grips, pass-words, &c., are, to the best of my knowledge, embodied below, and are as nearly correct as I can recall them from memory. I am particularly positive that the parts in italics relative to *seeding* in blood up to my knees to serve Jefferson Davis, as contained in the oath below, was in the oath, and my memory is particular and distinct on this part of the subject, also as to the signs, grips, pass words, &c. The oath as given is true in substance, if not in form, as I have to depend entirely on my memory for the same, and further saith not.

FIRST OATH.

I do trust and solemnly promise and swear that I will not reveal any word, either directly or indirectly, of what I am about to receive, except it be to some true and faithful brother of this order, and not unto him or them until, after strict examination, I shall have found him or them as justly entitled to the same as I myself am about to be, under the no less penalty of having my body severed in four parts; the first part cast out at the north gate, the second part at the south, the third part at the east and the fourth part at the west gate. I furthermore promise that I will always hail and answer all signs and signals that are given to me by a brother of this order, if in my power to do so; and I furthermore promise and swear that I will protect and defend all constitutional Democrats, their lives, property and personal liberty from mob violence during this Southern insurrection, so long as they obey the laws of the U. S. A., let it come from whatever source it may; this obligation to be binding on me as long as the war shall last.

SECOND OATH.

And I further promise and swear, in the presence of Almighty God and the members of the Golden Circle, that *I will not rest or sleep until Abraham Lincoln, now President, shall be removed out of the Presidential chair, and I will wade in blood up to my knees, as soon as Jefferson Davis sees proper to march with his army to take the City of Washington and the White House, to do the same.* So help me God, and keep me steadfast to do the same.

The undersigned, under oath, state that we have read the above statement, and say that we were present and heard the oaths administered as stated in the above affidavit, and that the statements therein are true.

T. H. DICKERSON,
J. W. HOOD,
DANIEL SNYDER,
J. C. MARTIN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 7th day of October, A. D. 1861.

J. R. GARDER