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.

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THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS SHEET.

Mailed to subscribers:

1 copy, one year	$4
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One square, six lines	one insertion	50
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BALTIMORE.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 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 it self 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.

From Harper's Ferry we have the report of an engagement between six companies, contributed by the 28th Pennsylvania, 34 Wisconsin, and 13th Massachusetts regiments, and commanded by Col. John W. Geary, and a force of three thousand (so stated) Confederates. A 32-pounder is said to have been captured by the Federal force, and Col. Turner Ashby killed. From private sources we learn that the 32 pounder in question is an old spiked gun left there by General Johnston when he first evacuated the Ferry, and of so little value that neither General Patterson nor General Banks considered it worth removing. Passengers from Frederick assert that the affair was a Federal defeat.

By the steamer Adelaide, which arrived yesterday morning from Fortress Monroe, we learn that the gunboat Seminole had arrived at the Fort in a disabled condition. In passing down the Potomac from Washington at a point near Evansville, above Aquia Creek, a Confederate battery opened upon her and fired some thirty shots, seven of which struck her. Several of her crew were wounded by splinters.

At the fortress everything was quiet. The Federal forces are in daily expectation of an attack on Newport News. From Union men who arrived from Norfolk the Federalists have learned that to approach Richmond by way of Yorktown is an impossibility. The Confederates have fortified every available position from Great Bethel up, and the works are manned by twenty-five thousand infantry supported by about eleven thousand cavalry. General Magruder and his men are said to be anxious for a fight.

From Washington we learn of the formidable strength of the Confederate batteries on the Potomac. Thirty or forty vessels bound up with Government stores are described as lying at Smith's Point, afraid to pass the batteries which are said to be at Shipping Point, Evansport, Quantico Creek, and Timber Creek.

From Missouri we have intelligence of the capture of Captain Meintz, with his second lieutenant and nine of his men, about thirty miles from Fort Craig. The Confederates also captured three Government wagons.

The State Convention of Missouri has passed an ordinance providing that all persons taking the oath of allegiance within thirty days, shall be exempt from punishment for having been in arms against the Provisional Government of the State and giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the country. The Convention also adopted a resolution requesting the President to issue a proclamation of amnesty, for similar offences against the United States, on taking the oath of allegiance.

From Europe our latest advices are by the Arabia, from Liverpool October 5th. The Earl of Egleston is dead. Mr. Lindsay, a member of Parliament from Sunderland, had addressed his constituents on the American question. He considered it the duty of the British Government to endeavor to induce the Federal Government to remove the blockade, and that it was time for England and France to recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy.

From France we learn of agitations in Paris, growing out of the high price of bread. Forty thousand workmen are said to be out of employment in Lyons.

From Spain we hear of the active progress of preparations for the expedition against Mexico. The Spanish government will, it is said, act independently as far as the first movements are concerned. An invitation, on the part of Mexico, for American intervention is talked of.

Gen. Jim Lane and the Kansas Brigade.

Gen. Lane has some active enemies in Kansas, who criticise his military movements, and we find in the Leavenworth *Conservative* of the 10th inst. a report of a meeting held the previous evening in that city which he addressed, denouncing his foes, and recounting his triumphs. We append a portion of it:

Two months ago the Kansas brigade was organized. I was put at the head of it with the respect, the confidence, aye, the love, of every man in that command. Every day since it entered the field it has been actively engaged for the protection of Kansas and the Government. It has not been whipped—it has not surrendered. Why is it that these creatures at the Fort sneer at it? They abuse the Kansas Brigade because it has not surrendered to the enemy. They sneer at the Kansas Brigade because we have never engaged the enemy without whipping them like the devil.

Go to Nevada, where 56 of the Kansas Brigade met and defeated 200 Confederates; go to Ball's Mill, where 130 Kansans whipped 350 traitors; go to Dry Wood, where 400 men under Montgomery for two hours fought 7,000 of the enemy, and drove them back from your soil; go to Morristown, the death-bed of our gallant Johnson, where 400 of the Kansas Brigade drove 600 traitors from their entrenchments; go to Osceola, one of the strongest natural points in Southern Missouri, where, after eighty miles' march through the enemy's country, we met a greatly superior force, beat it, and took and destroyed more than a million dollars' worth of property. Go to these fields, and tell me why the Kansas Brigade is sneered at.

Our sin is that we have never been whipped.—That brigade is conspired against. This last Sabbath was desecrated by a conspiracy at the fort, between Robinson and Prince, to destroy the Kansas Brigade. Charles Robinson and Capt. Prince conspired to destroy it. They were guilty of treason baser than that of Price. [Great cheering.] I have come here to talk plainly to you. [Cries of "That's right," "Let us have it."] What is the charge they make against the Kansas Brigade? We are jayhawkers.

I stated in Washington that the institution of slavery could not survive the march of the Federal army—that there would be an army of one color marching into the slave States, and an army of another color marching out. I said, further, that confiscation must follow treason, as thunder follows the lightning's flash.

Confiscated property goes to the Government, and this rule has been adopted by my brigade. If we are jayhawkers, we are jayhawking for the Government.

Now if Prince or Robinson can find an instance of a violation of this rule in my command, the guilty man shall be hung.

But they say we steal slaves—great God! Lieutenant-Colonel Blunt, of Montgomery's regiment, has just returned from the interior of Missouri, and they tell me he comes back with more slaves than white men. ["Good," "good," and cheers.] Secessionists get no slaves from the Kansas Brigade. When a Union man comes to my camp to recover slaves, I tell him to look upon the camp as naked ground. "Hesort to the same measures that you would if I were not here." If he fails to recover his slaves, we give him a certificate—as a voucher to the Government—that such a man lost a slave by the march of the Kansas Brigade.

Slavery disappears before my brigade. [Applause.] I guess that's true. [Renewed applause.] But it disappears on the principle I have laid down. I venture to say that if I were to tell Montgomery, or Blunt, or Stewart, or Williams, or Bowles, "you shan't take those slaves," the reply would be, "slaves as one, and you shan't make me niggercatcher for traitors." [Great cheering.]

Is there a man here who would act as slave-catcher for Price? I wonder if that dirty dog Prince would do it! This is the sin; this is the charge against us. *We march to crush out treason, and let slavery take care of itself.* If they don't want slavery to perish let them lay down their arms, or do the other thing—keep Lane's brigade out of Missouri. [Rapturous applause.]

In my opinion, this will never be successfully carried out so long as an army marches through slave States as a boat goes through a flock of ducks. They fly up on its approach and nestle as soon as it has passed. The boat is safe and so are the ducks. When you march through a State you must destroy the property of the men in arms against the Government—destroy, devastate, desolate. This is a war.

Take the Union man by the hand, but lay waste the property of traitors. Why is so much sympathy shown to traitors and none for Union men? Hundreds and hundreds of Union men have followed the Kansas Brigade to escape the clutches of traitors.

Andrew Jackson is candidate for County Clerk in Jersey county, Illinois. We have often heard that the people in Egypt were still voting for Old Hickory, but didn't known the delusion had spread far North.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

A SPIRITED SPEECH FROM HON. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

Without other preliminaries than hanging up a flag and electing a Chairman, Mr. Vallandigham set to work, and spoke four hours and a half. We must credit him for saying many brilliant and eloquent things. He ought to have done so in four hours and a half.

AN OLD-FASHIONED DEMOCRATIC SPEECH.

He was here, at a Democratic meeting, to make an old-fashioned Democratic speech. He was here by invitation of Democratic friends; here because of that, and for the purpose of speaking as in times past. In the two-fold capacity of citizen and representative, he should speak fearlessly, though there were those who, on account of their falsehoods and misrepresentations, concerning him, would be very glad to prevent his speaking, and close his mouth as an individual and representative of the Democratic party. He didn't purpose to let them do any such thing.

ABOUT MISREPRESENTATIONS GENERALLY.

He had a word to say about misrepresentations generally, and he asserted that from the 13th of April last to the 12th day of October, there had not been a line of truth published by a Republican paper, nor a word of truth spoken by a Republican orator, concerning him. He made that assertion with a full, broad knowledge of its entire truth.—[Sympathetic sensation.]

SPECIFICATIONS.

As a specimen of the entire batch, and a fair sample of their character, it had been published far and wide that on the 7th of August he took part in a grand secession dinner at the Eutaw House in Baltimore. There was not a word of truth in it.—In the first place, there was no such secession dinner given at the Eutraw House; in the second place, he was not in Baltimore; and in the third place, he got no dinner at all that day.

WHY HE PUTS UP AT THE EUTAW HOUSE.

He could not understand why the lying villain who controls the telegraph at Baltimore, had sent such a fabrication all over the country. He had been in Baltimore, and should be there again to resume his seat in Congress. He usually put up at the Eutaw House, because his brother-in-law boarded there, and—what was a consideration in these Lincoln times of heavy taxaison—uniformly paid his bills.

HE WAS NOT IN COMPANY WITH BRECKINRIDGE.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* published a paragraph, stating that on the 11th of August he took passage from Pittsburgh in company with Mr. Breckinridge, when the fact was, that he had arrived in Dayton five days before that. He gave these, as illustrations of the character of the misrepresentation indulged in, and dismissed them all for the purpose of making a plain and honest statement of the position he occupied, and the principles he maintained.

WHY HE VOTED AGAINST THE LOAN BILL.

Knowing this war would go on he went to Washington to make no opposition to its prosecution except by vote. He voted against the Loan bill, because he believed a great public debt should not be incurred, and if incurred, adequate measures for its prompt discharge should be made; because it looked to a popular loan—an idea borrowed from the tyrant who sits upon the French throne, to cement the foundations of tyranny because it would result in the impoverishment of the many and the enrichment of the few. And here he made the prediction that in three years every dollar of the loan taken by men of moderate means, will line the pockets of the bankers and capitalists. These are not Democratic times, [many sighs and "ah! true"] men can not stand the pressure as of old. In the hour of need men will be compelled to sell their bonds, and when the bonds are all invested, Wall street will put on the pressure, and the bonds will go down to 70 or 80 cents, at which men will be compelled to part with them.

WHY HE VOTED AGAINST THE TARIFF.

He could not vote for the Tariff bill, because had he done so, he would have repudiated the principles and practice of his whole life; besides, it tended to diminish rather than increase the revenue. It also imposed a tax on tea, coffee, sugar and salt. The Democratic principle is to tax luxuries, on the ground that those who can indulge in them can best afford to pay the tax. Under a Democratic administration, the Government carried on a war with Mexico, and yet did not tax tea and coffee to pay expenses. Why? Because they were necessities, not luxuries.

It is our duty to support the Government, obey the laws, and pay our taxes. And he was here to announce that when the time comes, as it surely will, that an attempt will be made to repudiate this great public debt. He, as a good citizen, though protesting against incurring it, would be found against its repudiation.

WHY HE OPPOSED DIRECT TAXATION.

The direct taxation question next came up. The Democratic party conducted the Mexican war to a successful issue without laying a direct tax at all, and this war ought to be waged without it. This tax is laid upon land; oats and corn have gone down in price; the Mississippi has been closed to you by order of the Secretary of the Treasury; your facilities for transportation and your capacity to pay the tax have been alike curtailed. What is the result? In New England the burden will scarcely be felt. All the land in Massachusetts is worth scarcely as much as in the Miami Valley alone. New England wealth consists in manufactories and commerce. Massachusetts will have to pay out about $100,000 on her land, and Ohio $1,500,000. The Yankees, as usual, always get the advantage of us, and now contrive to make the West pay one-half more than they towards the expenses of the war. He should vote against all such measures, till justice is done to the West. [This gammon was received with inordinate relish by the audience.]

THE FRUITS OF THE INCOME TAX.

If, as in Ohio on the income tax, our indebtedness could go to the balance, we should have nothing to complain of; but under this Republican tax it is not so. Suppose you build a mill, and pledge your income and credit for it, under this Republican policy you are taxed upon the value of the mill, and no deduction made for your indebtedness.

Then the method of collecting is objectionable. If in any way you are not able to pay, the collector is empowered to bid in your land with 20 per cent. penalties, and if the land cannot be sold, the title reverts to the United States, to be sold out again. There is neither delay, relaxation, or mercy. That was the way Joseph sold corn in Egypt, and secured the title of the land to his Government. If you fail to pay, the collector is required to enter your house and swear you, and if you refuse to swear he can put you in prison—till you do swear? No, that would be cheap, but till the debt is paid. We had supposed imprisonment for debt had been done away with, but here it comes back in its most odious shape.

EXPENDITURE.

Mr. Vallandigham drew a fearful picture of the expenses of the war, and entered into a minute calculation of the amount disbursed per day, hour and minute—about $54,000 an hour—and little or nothing done yet. At the present rate, in four years and nine months the debt will be equal to that which England has been 150 years accumulating. In the hands of a Democratic administration ten times as much would have been accomplished with half the expenses. Mr. V. calculated that the amount to be paid by the people of Butler county, if collected now, would be $32 for every man, woman and child in it, or allowing six to a family, $192 for every family, exclusive of indirect and State and county taxes.

[These fearful statistics fairly unsettled the nerves of several excitable old gentlemen, who will probably sell out immediately, and retire to "furrin parts."]

WHAT WOULD MAKE VALLANDIGHAM A BELLIGERENT.

If the Constitution could be maintained, the Union restored, and good feeling brought back, the result would be cheap, even at this price; and if he believed it could be done by and through war, and through it alone, he'd be the most belligerent man in the Union. It had been said he refused to vote for men and money. It was not true. He voted for the $6,000,000 to pay three months' volunteers, and voted to increase their pay from $11 to $15 per month. Why did he do it? Because the men who go to war for the support of the Constitution, however erroneous their idea, are entitled to the largest pay. Yet you never see that in a Republican paper.

They give you what they pretend I have said, as that if they attempted to raise an army to subjugate the South, they'd have to march over my dead body. I never said it. I ain't an ass, if I am a secession Democrat. ["Irony," as Artemus says.] I'd furnish any man a file of the *Congressional Globe*, the *Statesman*, and the *State Journal*, containing my entire public record, and will pay him $1,000 if he'll find a jot or tittle of disunion in it. I fought against disunion at a time when, in this District, you saw a flag with but sixteen stars on it, flaunted by Republicans. The first vote I cast in the Legislature was against the reception of two petitions from Northern counties asking for secession, because Democrats had brought Texas into the Union!

VALLANDIGHAM ON BULL RUN.

I was in Washington at the time of the battle, not on the field. I thank God that I had too much delicacy and feeling to go out and witness a charge of 50,000 men on a side, particularly when these men were once my brethren. But Wilson, and Wade, and Riddle, and Gurley, went out with their champagne and every preparation for a magnificent dinner. They were in the way of the troops, and of the Generals, and the very men to whom the panic is attributable; who, when the tide of the battle was against us, and after the army had retreated two miles and a half to Cub run, in good order, created the panic. Gen. Greeley, the white-livered scoundrel, forced Gen. Scott to fight before he was ready. That is the truth about it, and after defeat, he, and these men who created the panic, charged the volunteers with cowardice. Wilson, who had out-stripped every man in the race from Bull Run, got up, three days after the battle, and publicly denounced the army for its cowardice. It was the hardest contested battle ever fought upon American soil. Volunteers never performed greater prodigies of valor. Their fought until they could fight no longer, and retreated from Manassas because they couldn't take it.

The order to retreat was given and was being executed in good order, when one fat Republican member of Congress, in his fright, actually cut the traces of a horse hauling off a piece of artillery, and mounted him, rode off, the trace chains rattling about him like so many sabres, frightening men I suppose it was the Black Horse Cavalry, when it was nothing but a fat Congressman making headway off the field. Another actually switched himself off the ground by hanging to the tail of a cow. [Laughter.]

Mr. V. then read Congressman Riddle's famous letter about the "wretches" who fled past him, their lips blackened with "biting off cartridges," and commented on it with a bitterness and hate that is rarely equalled, and proceeded to tell what he (V.) did for the volunteers who wandered about the Capital, after the battle, taking great credit to himself for having actually dined forty of them. "I, the Secessionist," actually did all that. He then passed in review various other acts of the extra session, assigning his reasons for the course he had pursued, and insisted that his policy for the appointment of Commissioners to go with the army, offering the olive branch in one hand, while the sword was grasped in the other, was right, and saying he was willing to vote men and money since we were in for the war, to sustain the Government, but not to make an abolition raid or change the form of Government.

He did not believe war would ever bring back the seceded States, but thought it might be done by statesmanship and forbearance. While war is going on we must keep an army there, that we be not intimidated; we must be ready for battle while we say to the South, "Come, let us reason together." He also went over his old arguments about compromise, insisting that, as that had saved us in times past, it would do it again. He could say, of his own certain and absolute knowledge, that the adoption of either the Crittenden, Hotelet's, Powell's, Kellogg's, or the Border State Compromise, would have saved to the Union every State but South Carolina. The Republicans had rejected all these, and why? Had they been adopted, could Chase, or Seward, or Banks ever have been elected to the Presidency? Why, only the other day Banks stood upon Arlington Heights, and waving his hand towards the capital, said the Government must be organized on a new basis.

FAIL WILL NOT YIELD TO THE SOUTH.

It is circulated that I advocate giving up to the South. Thank God, I am not the man to cower before their threats. We must have our armies in the field, and the man's a traitor who would go for disbanding them in the face of the enemy. If the South has 200,000 men in the field, we must have equal numbers; if they vote $200,000,000, we must vote. We must have bullets ready, and then try ballots. We must say to them, in arms or not in arms, we are your brethren, and would do you no injustice; we have been beguiled into the support of a sectional party temporarily, but stay your arms and we will show you our desire to treat you fairly, and deal justly by you.

WHEN HE WILL SUPPORT LINCOLN.

Mr. Vallandigham proceeded next to show that it was not necessary to abandon the Democratic party in order to support the Government. It had supported the administrations of Harrison, Tyler, Taylor and Fillmore, but it is not necessary, in order to support the Government, that we support a particular administration, which is but the third part of the Government. He denounced the arrest of Democratic editors, the suppression of the right of *habeas corpus*, and all who usurp these constitutional rights, are fifty times traitors to the Government. The Democratic press, too, always supported the Government, and Tyler and Fillmore had had to look to it for support, and Abraham Lincoln will have to, if he wants to get along. Why, about the time he and Fremont get fairly by the ears, I shall probably be supporting Lincoln. It looks a little that way now. The Democratic party had almost unbroken control of the Government, and had brought nineteen States into it, while another party, with but a few months' lease of authority, had managed to drive almost as many out.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ARABIA'S NEWS.

HALIFAX, Oct. 16.—The Royal Mail steamship Arabia, from Liverpool, Saturday, October 5th, via Queenstown on the afternoon of the 6th, arrived here at 4.30 this morning. She has 83 passengers and £6,462 in specie. She will sail at 12 for Boston.

Among the passengers for Halifax are Major Doyle, the newly appointed Commander at Halifax, and Hon. Arthur Gordon, Governor of New Brunswick.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Earl of Egleston died on the 4th from an attack of apoplexy.

Mr. Lindsay, member of Parliament from Sunderland, in addressing his constituents, touched upon the American question. He said, as it would be some time before cotton could be got elsewhere, he considered it the duty of the Government to endeavor to induce the Federal Government, in the cause of humanity, to remove the blockade. Considering the bold stand made by the Confederates and the strength of the South, he thought it almost time that the Governments of England and France thought of recognizing the independence of so numerous a body of people. It was evident that the North was not sincerely anxious to abolish slavery, which would never be removed by a servile war. The separation of the North and the South was much more likely to accomplish the object.

Captain Adams, of the American ship Lammargier Sound, from London for Callao, was murdered off the coast of Devonshire by the steward, a colored man named Hawkins. The steward was illused by the Captain and revenged himself by murdering the deceased in a cold-blooded manner. The ship had returned to London and Hawkins was under arrest, awaiting the issue of a warrant under the extradition treaty.

FRANCE.

Another council of the Ministers, presided over by the Emperor, was held on the 3d.

A new pamphlet, entitled "The Rhine and the Vistula," and ascribed to very high inspiration, had appeared in Paris. It protests that France does not want the Rhine; that consequently Germany has nothing to fear from her; but as regards the Vistula, it argues that Russia has designs in that direction, and merely watches her opportunity to guard herself against Russia. Germany should encourage a reconstruction of Poland. The pamphlet is regarded as an effort to propitiate the King of Prussia on his approaching visit, and allay the apprehension of Germany.

There had been agitation in some Paris faubourgs, owing to the high price of bread. Seditious placards were reported to be numerous. Some arrests were made. It was stated that 50,000 workmen were out of employment at Lyons, but the authorities had got up workshops for them.

The Bourse continued depressed and falling. Rentes on the 4th closed at 68f. 30c.

The Paris money market was in a very uncertain state. The supply was short, and high rates were demanded.

A special meeting of the Directors of the Bank of France was summoned for the 5th.

It is stated that at the last Cabinet Council, which extended over four hours, grain and bread were the principal objects of discussion.

ITALY.

The Bank of Turin has raised the rate of discount to 6½ per cent.

The intended popular demonstration at Palermo in favor of the Italian troops proceeding to Rome had been prevented, owing to the precautionary measures of the government.

The Pope had received the Siamese Ambassadors at Rome.

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

The delay in the settlement of the Russian question is caused by considerations of quite a different character.

SPAIN.

The *Correspondencia Autografo* says that "preparations for the expedition to Mexico are actively progressing. The expedition will leave Spain very shortly, without prejudice to co-operation, which she will afterwards afford to England and France. She intends acting alone in Mexico, as her interest and dignity require."

The London *Morning Post* reiterates its statement that England will act jointly with Spain, and that the operations will commence within the first few weeks of the healthy season at the Gulf ports.

PRUSSIA.

There were rumors of a note addressed by Prussia to the German Powers, disclaiming all political object in the visit to Napoleon, and putting it forward as a mere return of civilities.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna *Gazette* announces that on the 4th the Austro-Italian regiments would be reduced from 100 to 50 men per company. Further changes were contemplated.

It is stated that at a meeting of the Hungarian leaders at Grenoa, Kossuth was present. The Republican form of Government for Hungary was abandoned, and three candidates for the Crown proposed.

TURKEY.

The Porte has consented to raise the blockade of Montenegro, provided that Prince Nicholas and his Senators sign an engagement henceforth to respect Turkish territory.

Nomick Pasha is appointed Governor of Bagdad.

A Servian officer had sent a challenge to the Austrian Consul for disrespectful behaviour towards Prince Servia.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail to the 12th of September arrived at Marseilles on the 4th.

Calcutta despatches to September 11th report an increased business in piece goods at former prices. Yarn was in good demand and rather dearer. Exchange less favorable for securities—2s. 1½d. Cotton goods at Bombay were active and advancing. Exchange 2s. 3½d. Freights declining.

HONG KONG, Aug. 7.—Exchange 4s. 5d.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 7.—Exchange 6s. 2d.

Latest by Telegraph via Queenstown.

THEISS, 5th.—Last night an insurrection took place in the town of Golodz, Russian Poland. The people tore down the Russian Eagle from the public buildings and put up the Polish Eagle in its place. The Mayor of the town was killed.

PARIS, 5th.—Rentes closed at 68f. 35c., or 5c. higher than yesterday.

The Paris papers of this evening announce that the Emperor and Empress left Paris at 3 P. M. today for Compeigne.

The King of Holland has just started on a visit to the Emperor of the French. His Majesty will sleep to-night at Cologne and will pass through Aix la Chapelle to-morrow, arriving the same day at Compeigne. He will return to Brussels Monday next.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived from New York 28th, Samuel Mosley and Derpline at Sligo; 30th, Elwood Walker at Anacapa; 24, Pizcatagua, Havre; 1st, Agnes L. Lannelly at Plymouth; 2d, Eden at Bristol; 1st, Campion at Dunkirk.

Arrived from Baltimore 26th, August Pentland in Firth; 30th, Industry at Bremen.

Sailed for New York 24, D. L. Choate, Dublin; 3d, Record and I. Hern, Derry, Sartelle, Gloucester; 4th, Endymon, St. James and Star of the West, Liverpool.

Sailed for Boston, 4th, Champion, Liverpool.

LATEST SHIPPING VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Arrived from New York, Havre and Kate Merrill at Marseilles; Emerald Isle at Liverpool.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—There was a slight decline in funds on the 4th owing to a realization by speculators, but it did not exceed an ⅛. The demand for discount at the bank was limited, but in the open market there was rather more inquiry; best bills ¾.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, October 4.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., report Flour firmer; sales at 27s. 6d.@30s. Wheat steady; sales unimportant, 10s. 6d.@11s. 6d. for red Western, 11s. 10d@12s. for red Southern; 12s.@12s. 3d. for white Western, and 13s @13s. 6d. for white Southern. Corn has an upward tendency; sales at 31s. 6d. for mixed and 35s.@37s. for white.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. and others report Beef quiet but steady. Lard firmer; sales at 47s. 6d@53s. Tallow active, with an upward tendency; sales at 40s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Ashes—Pots and Pearls steady at 33s.@35s. for both. Sugar has an upward tendency. Coffee is firm; sales small. Rice quiet; 29s. 6d. Linseed has a declining tendency. Linseed Oil is steady at 34s. 6d. Cod Oil quiet and steady. Common Rosin dull at 12s.@12s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine still advancing; sales at 60s @64s.

LONDON MARKETS, October 4.—Breadstuffs firm. Wheat 65s@66s. Flour 27@30s. Iron very dull. Sugar buoyant. Coffee firm. Rice quiet. Tea—Common Congou buoyant at 11½d @1s. Spirits Turpentine inactive and nominal at 63s. 6d. Tallow firmer at 56s@56s. 6d. Linseed Cakes active, and advanced 2s. 6d. Linseed Oil steady at 34s. Sperm Oil dull and unchanged. Cod Oil 34@35s.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—New York Central shares 66⅞@67. Erie shares 22¾. Illinois Central shares 39¾ discount.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 6.—The sales of Cotton yesterday (Saturday) foot up 15,000 bales, the market closing with a still upward tendency. The sales to exporters and speculators were 5,000 bales.

Breadstuffs firm and excited.

Provisions quiet and steady.

LONDON, Oct. 5, P. M.—Consols for money 92⅞@93.—Illinois Central shares 39¾ discount; Erie shares 22¾@23¾.

HAVANA, Oct. 4.—The sales of Cotton for the three days foot up 4,000 bales at 140 francs for Orleans *tres ordinaire* and 34 francs for *bas*, the market closing quiet and firm. The stock in port amounts to 199,000 bales.

PARIS, Oct. 5, Evening.—The Rentes close this evening at 68f. 35c.

NEWS VIA WASHINGTON.

From the Washington *Star* of yesterday evening we extract the following items of news:

NAVY YARD—IMPORTANT RIVER NEWS—NAVIGATION CLOSED—THE PAWNEE AND SEMINOLE BOTH STRUCK—NOBODY HURT.

The steamer Mount Vernon, Captain Mitchell, came up to the Yard last night, about 11 o'clock, having passed the batteries at and below Shipping Point about 8 o'clock. About twenty shots were fired at her from these batteries—fourteen round shot and six shell—some passing a little ahead, some astern, and some entirely over her. None struck. The tugboat Pusey, which passed ahead of the Mount Vernon, was not fired at; but the tug Robert Leslie, which came close after her, had several shots come very near her.

Capt. Mitchell reports thirty to forty vessels bound up, with Government stores, hay, oats, coal, oysters, &c., &c., lying at Smith's Point, (near Sandy Point,) where a portion of the Potomac flotilla is at present. None of these vessels dare pass up.

There are three batteries, mounting altogether 13 guns; some officers say 23. There appears to be only four or five guns in each battery. Of these, two are old 32-pounders, rifled at Fredericksburg, and now 64-pounders, and the others seem to be smooth-bore 32's.

There is a battery just opened on Quantico Hill, on the right bank of Quantico Creek, about half a mile above Shipping Point. The other three are between Shipping Point and Evansport Points, distant about a mile. The river between those points is about a mile and three-quarters in width, but widens rapidly below Evansport. There is said also to be a battery at Timber Branch, and one gun on the hill above Evansport.

When the Pawnee and Mount Vernon went down night before last, the Mount Vernon with 400 Marines aboard went ahead and passed the batteries about "moon-down." The order was given to the Marines to lay down as they passed the batteries and they accordingly laid about "two deep" on deck, thus escaping the notice of the enemy.

The Pawnee passed the batteries a little after daylight, and was fired at by them in succession. Thirteen shots were fired at her altogether from the three batteries, and of these six struck her. One came through her side into the ward room, very near the magazine; one struck her amidships, just above the water line; one struck near the cathead; one in the hammock rail, and two aloft. A piece (about a foot long) of one of her knees was shown to us this morning, which was torn off by a shot and thrown through one of her ports on to the Robert Leslie, which was alongside.

The Pocahontas received a shot in her mainmast, and it is reported that the Seminole had her mizzen-mast shattered. Fortunately no one was injured on any of these vessels.

The Aquia Creek battery is silent.

The Alger is at the navy-yard taking in stores.

Some of the workmen in the yard complain that, instead of getting their pay on the 6th of the month, as usual, they have had to wait until the 16th.

There was some practice firing at the yard this morning, and some capital shots were made with the heavy guns.

The President and Secretary of State visited the Yard yesterday, and were received with the customary salute of twenty-one guns.

HOSPITAL OVER THE RIVER.

Since the army has advanced on the other side of the river, the large house of Mr. Vanderwerken, which for a long time had been on the extreme lines of our pickets, has been converted into a hospital, and now contains some sixty patients. This hospital is under the charge of Brigade Surgeon Waters, of this city, and Dr. Webb, of the Thirty-third regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, as resident physician.

THE BALLOON HEARD FROM.

A correspondent writes:—"On Sunday, the 13th of October, a balloon fell in a man's field about four miles from Sharpstown, Md. It came from the direction of Washington, and is in the hands of Southern rights men—Confederates—who propose to have it advertised in the Philadelphia papers. They think they are going to make a good thing of it."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MISSOURI CONVENTION.

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

A resolution was offered authorizing the Governor to issue State revenue notes to the amount of two millions of dollars, to be received by the State as gold and redeemed in gold at the end of three years, without interest.

The committee reported an ordinance for the organization and government of the State Militia.

A memorial was received from the United States Grand Jury, requesting the Convention to declare all county offices vacant, which have been filled by any persons known to be in any way disloyal to the United States Government, such vacancies to be filled by appointments of the Governor.

ORDINANCE POSTPONING THE STATE ELECTION.

The following is the "ordinance for changing the time of elections," that has passed the Missouri Convention:

WHEREAS, This Convention did, during its regular session at Jefferson City, on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1861, adopt an ordinance for the election of certain State officers, and also an ordinance providing for submitting its action to the people of the State of Missouri, and appointing a time therefor; and

Whereas, It is manifest that by reason of the disturbed condition of the State, it will be impossible at the time so appointed to elicit a fair expression of the popular will; therefore

Be it ordained by the people of the State of Missouri in Convention assembled, as follows, to wit:

First—That so much of an ordinance entitled "An ordinance providing for certain amendments to the Constitution," adopted on the 30th day of July, A. D 1861, as provides for the election of a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, and members of the General Assembly, on the first Monday of November, 1861; and so much of an ordinance entitled "An ordinance for submitting the action of this Convention to a vote of the people of Missouri," adopted on the same day, as provides for submitting the action of this Convention to a vote of the people, on the first Monday of November, 1861, be, and the same are hereby so modified, that said election shall not be held on the day therein named, but instead thereof, shall be held on the first Monday of August, A. D. 1862.

Second—Said election shall in all other respects be held, and the returns thereof made as provided in the ordinance heretofore adopted by this Convention.

Third—The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State, heretofore appointed by this Convention, shall discharge the duties and exercise the powers which pertain to their respective offices, and continue in office until the first Monday of August, 1862, and until their successors be duly elected and qualified, or until the qualified voters of this State shall disapprove the action of this Convention.

IN THE TRUNK OF A TREE.—The Memphis *Argus* gives the following account of a providential escape from starvation, of a gentleman residing in Lauderdale county, Tenn., near Hale's Point:

"Last week he was out hunting in a large bottom in his neighborhood, and he observed a wild goose fly out of a express stump, which was some twenty feet high. His knowledge of the habits of these geese led him to believe that the goose had a nest in the stump. On the outside of the stump were a number of vines, which he pulled up to peep in and get possession of the eggs. After he had succeeded in gaining the top of the stump, he discovered a large number of eggs some six or eight feet down inside. The nest he supposed was on a firm foundation, and he accordingly let himself down inside, but, when he struck the substance on which the nest was built, he discovered that it had no foundation, and soon found himself sinking to the bottom of the tree.

The inside of the tree was rotten and would not bear his weight. Now he was in a dilemma; five miles from any habitation, inside of a stump twenty feet high, with no prospect of any assistance, with nothing to subsist on but the goose eggs, he screamed and yelled until he was nearly exhausted, no one coming within hearing distance. On the third day after his "incarceration," two gentlemen were out hunting, and came within hearing distance.—They were very much frightened at hearing a man groaning inside of the stump, and for some time they could not reconcile themselves to what it meant, but having learned that the gentleman had been missing from home several days, they soon were satisfied that it was no "ghost" inside the tree. They procured axes, and soon the prisoner was liberated. He swears he will never attempt to rob a goose nest situated as that one was again."

EDITORS SERVING THEIR COUNTRY.—No class of men have responded more heartily to the call of the President than the editors and printers. In every town where a printing office is in operation, there have been volunteers. One of the first victims to the cause was young Graham, who left a good situation on an evening journal and entered as a private. Scarcely an exchange comes to us without a notice of an editorial change, or a complaint of want of hands, caused by volunteering. As a matter of some interest, we append a list of Wisconsin editors who have gone to the war:

Rufus King, Milwaukee *Sentinel*; Chas. D. Robinson, Green Bay *Advocate*; H. W. Phelps, Horicon *Gazette*; Capt. Herzberg, *Banner and Volksfreund*; W. M. Graham, *Daily Wisconsin*; D. C. McVean, Kenosha *Times*; J. K. Proudfit, Madison *Argus*; H. H. Stone, Marquette *Express*; F. O. Wisner, Adams county *Independent*; —— Chandler, Adams county *Independent*; J. H. Mann, Janesville *Republican*; L. H. Drury, Green Lake *Democrat*; E. P. Brooks, Janesville *Republican*; P. Hyde, Berlin *News.*—*Milwaukie Sentinel.*

Tacitus says: "In the early ages man lived a life of innocence and simplicity." Upon this a critic remarks: "When was this period of innocence?—The first woman went astray. The very first man that was born in the world killed the second. When did the time of simplicity begin?"

MARRIED,

On the 16th instant, at Madison Avenue M. E. Church, by Rev. William Krebs, WALLACE KING to Miss REBECCA A. daughter of Robert Armstrong, Esq.

On the 18th instant, by Rev. Mr. Carson, WM. J. FAIRBANK to Miss MARY C. PUMPHREY, eldest daughter of Ebenezer Pumphrey, Esq., all of this city.

DIED,

On the morning of the 16th instant, JNO. A. McCURDY, in the 44th year of his age.

On the 15th instant, OLIVER W. HASLUP, in the 24th year of his age.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

Small Hominy or Grits.

Wheaten Grits.

Flour in bbls., also in bags $1.13.

Rye and Dyspeptic Flour.

Corn Meal; Hams 12¾.

Good Tea at 50 cents.

For sale by

W. H. McLEAN,

52 N. Charles street.

WILLIAM F. OWENS,

205 *BALTIMORE STREET*,

Has just received a NEW, CHOICE and COMPLETE assortment of

FALL AND WINTER

FURNISHING GOODS

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Cartwright & Warner's celebrated English Merino

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

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