THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL I---NO. 31. BALTIMORE FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

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LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

THE FIGHT AT LEESBURG.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Retreat of the Federal Forces from Edwards' Ferry.

APPEARANCE OF THE CONFEDERATES IN LARGE FORCE.

FLAG OF TRUCE DETAINED.

Further Particulars of the Engagement on the Upper Potomac—The Federal Loss less than Supposed—Bravery of the Troops.

From the best official data obtained at Harrison's Island late this evening, the belief is that our number killed in the recent engagement is 79, and the wounded 141, and the missing, including prisoners in the hands of the enemy and those scattered and wandering in the woods on both shores of the river, not exceeding 400 men, making a total of 620. This will be reduced by the men returning to camp, as they are constantly coming in.

The officers and men exhibited the most extraordinary courage. They were met by an overwhelming force, but stood firm until their whole supply of ammunition was exhausted, and then retreated to the river, throwing their guns and swords into the stream to prevent the enemy from getting possession of them. Col. Lee and staff were furnished with a skiff to make their escape, but the Colonel humanely refused, and gave an order to carry the wounded across the river in it. The skiff was filled with wounded and reached the Maryland shore in safety. Col. Coggeswell took command when Col. Baker fell, and behaved most gallantly. He also is prisoner.

General McClellan has returned with renewed confidence in the zeal and efficiency of our soldiers. The movement of Monday formed not part of Gen. McClellan's programme, and was undertaken without his knowledge.

The conduct of Col. Baker, in his effort to rescue the Massachusetts and other men under fire, was heroic beyond description.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Further Particulars of the Battle.

WASHINGTON, October 24 —Colonel Owens, of the 2d California regiment, arrived here to-night direct from Edwards' Ferry, and has related the following additional particulars in regard to the recent engagement:

The force was 1,736 men on our side, and of the number killed, wounded and missing, 237 belonged to Col. Baker's regiment.

Capt. Vaugan, who was sent over to bury the dead, reports that a large number of the Confederates slain were carried away, while others were interred on the battle field. The impression is that their killed far exceeded ours, owing to the efficiency of our artillery.

Lieut. Col. Wistar, who was wounded in the shoulder, arm and jaw, is considered out of danger.

Capt. Markel was wounded in the arm and taken prisoner. Lieut. Williams, of Captain Putnam's company, was killed.

Col. Owens further states that immediately previous to the fall of Gen. Baker the Confederates made a flank movement to turn the latter's line. Gen. Baker, perceiving this, immediately wrote an order to be conveyed to the Tammany companies, which had just arrived, and while right-facing his command to meet the flank movement, and about giving orders to charge, he was killed, falling ten feet in advance of his column.

The field in which the battle was fought is circumscribed within an area of six acres.

Lieut. Bennett, who was taken prisoner, reports that Col. Hilton, of the Confederate army, was killed at the commencement of the engagement.

The Latest from Edwards' Ferry—The Federal Troops Withdrawn from the Virginia Side—Approach of the Enemy in Force.

EDWARDS' FERRY, Oct. 24.—Yesterday on learning that a large force of the enemy were approaching, and had arrived at two points above and below and in the immediate vicinity of the Ferry, it was judged advisable to withdraw the portion of our troops from the Virginia shore, both at Edwards' Ferry and Harrison's Island.

This was rendered the more necessary from the high stage of water and the gale of wind, which made it a matter of impossibility to throw over a sufficient force to make our position there perfectly secure against a general attack. The forces at Harrison's Island were removed first in the face of, and unmolested by a large body, of the enemy, who wisely, perhaps, forbore to make any demonstration.

Gen. Stone commanded the division opposite Edwards' Ferry, and removed them during the tempestuous storm in the night, safely and without accident, he being among the last to leave the shore.

The numbers of the enemy in the vicinity are not known to outsiders, but it is inferred that they have between thirteen and thirty thousand. Their positions were in dangerous proximity to the Ferry, and a night attack would have been disastrous to our small numbers on the Virginia shore. This morning none of the enemy's encampments or of their troops are visible, except, perhaps, an occasionally passing along the roads through the openings of the forests.

Further from Edwards' Ferry--Movements of the Enemy--Skirmishing.

EDWARDS' FERRY, Oct. 23.—On Tuesday Captain Vaughan, of the Rhode Island battery, went over the river with a flag of truce to recover some of the dead, and ascertain the fate of others. He was detained by the enemy, and had not returned at nightfall.

About 5 P. M., to-day, (Wednesday), a Confederate brigade was seen proceeding in the direction of Conrad's Ferry, and disappeared behind a wood, where it is stated there is an earthwork mounting seven guns. The point is between the river and Leesburg, two miles from the latter place, and about three miles from Edwards' Ferry. It is supposed they are the same troops which attacked our pickets on Tuesday.

About the same hour Gen. Abercrombie sent word to headquarters that the enemy's forces were advancing towards his position on the Virginia side from above and below, and asking for reinforcements. His command was soon drawn up in line of battle near the shore, and orders were issued to push over a strong force to his relief. Up to the present time, 10 P. M. (Wednesday), no attack has been made.

Five persons were arrested at Poolsville today on the charge of being secession spies. They were examined and remanded to safe keeping.

The skirmish on Tuesday was fought on our side exclusively by the Independent corps of Andrews' Massachusetts sharpshooters, and company K of the 19th Massachusetts. The enemy's fire consisted of one regiment each from Louisiana, Mississippi and Virginia. The latter attempted to flank our little force, but the terrible fire from the sharpshooters, a Confederate falling at each shot, and the firmness of company K, prevented the execution of their plans.

The loss of the enemy in the skirmish was great, whilst only one of our men was killed. The skirmishers, however, were aided by several well directed shots from our battery on the Virginia shore.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Funeral of General Baker.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 —The funeral of General Baker took place to-day. The procession was large and imposing, the military making a fine appearance.

Among those who followed the remains to the Congressional Cemetery, were the President and heads of the Departments, and a number of gentlemen from the Pacific coast, including Senators Latham and McDougal.

General Scott attended the funeral service at Major Webb's residence. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Byron Sunderland, Chaplain to the Senate.

Baseless Rumors--The Latest Intelligence from the Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Extravagant and baseless rumors supply the place of actual news of interest. Unfortunately they find their way all over the country through the medium of travellers from Washington, who depart hence with full supplies of hotel and mere street gossip and conjectures.

A Reconnoissance.

A reconnoissance in force was made to-day from General Smith's division, consisting of two companies of Colonel Friedman's cavalry, five companies of infantry, and two pieces of artillery. The result was the capture of eight Confederates, fully uniformed, beyond Vienna, and further information was obtained of the position and force of the Confederates in the neighborhood of Fairfax Court House.

Accounts from the other side of the river represent all quiet to-day.

Return of General McClellan.

Gen. McClellan has returned to his headquarters from his visit to the Upper Potomac.

A New Cavalry Regiment.

Col. Friedman was to-day authorized by the War Department to raise another regiment of cavalry, and a letter from the Assistant Secretary of War was sent to Governor Curtin in furtherance of that object.

The header was preceded by a detachment of twelve men from the California regiment, selected from those who rescued the body of Gen. Baker on the field from the enemy. They had previously carried the coffin from the house to the hearse, and at the cemetery deposited it in the vault.

After the process of embalming has been completed, the body will be sent to California and buried in Lone Mountain near the grave of Senator Broderick.

The committee of citizens from the Pacific coast now here, entrusted with the arrangements, consists of Senators Latham and McDougal, General Denver, George W. Knight; M. E. Flanagan, Samuel H. Smith, of California, and George K. Shell, E. M. Barnum, Charles S. Drew, of Oregon, and William H. Wallace, of Washington Territory.

Another Privateer at Sea.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—The brig Grenada, from Nuevitas for New York, was captured on the 13th instant in lat 34, long. 71, at midnight, by a privateer vessel named Sallie. The privateer mounts a long gun amidships, and ran the blockade off Charleston on the 10th instant.

FROM THE BLOCKADE OFF NEW ORLEANS.

Particulars of the Affair of the Mississippi River--The Federal Fleet--None of the Vessels Sunk--The Richmond Slightly Damaged and Not a Man Hurt.

NEW YORK, October 24.—The steamer McClellan from Fort Pickens also brings an account of the fight at the mouth of the Mississippi river, which shows that the United States fleet escaped without any serious injury.

The Confederate fleet consisted of six gunboats, with the Manassas and a large number of fire ships, which filled the river from shore to shore.

The Federal squadron comprised the Richmond, Huntsville, Water Witch, Preble, Vincennes, store-ship Nightingale, at anchor inside the Southwest pass.

The Manassas drifted foul of the Richmond, knocking a hole in her quarter stern, but doing very little damage to her.

In order to avoid the fire ships the squadron got under way immediately and drifted down the river. In doing so the Richmond, Preble and Vincennes and Nightingale got ashore on the bar, and while in this position they were attacked by the Confederates, but only one of their shots taking effect, striking the Richmond in her quarter.

The Confederates were finally beaten off by the Vincennes with only two of her guns, she having thrown one overboard with chains and anchors, in order to lighten her and enable her to float off the bar.

Not one person was killed or wounded in the squadron. The Richmond, Preble and Vincennes were towed off the next day by the steamer McClellan.

The Nightingale was still ashore, but probably would be got off next day.

LATEST FROM MISSOURI.

More Skirmishing.

ROLLA, Oct. 23 —Lieutenant Kirby, with fifteen men of Major Wright's battalion, had another fight with forty-five Confederates, near Linn Creek, on the 17th, killing five of them and wounding about a dozen.

The result of Major Wright's march from Rolla to Linn Creek can be summed up as follows:

Three successful fights, in which sixty-eight Confederates were killed; about the same number was wounded; eighty-seven prisoners taken and one hundred and twenty-three guns, fifteen horses, several yoke of oxen, wagons and many other articles were also captured.

Colonel Taylor, in command of the Confederate forces at Springfield, recently issued a proclamation declaring that all Union men who had belonged to the Home Guard would be required to leave the country, or go into the Southern army for the same length of time as they had served in the Federal army, and requiring a pledge from the Union men now there for the exemplary conduct of their friends who are absent from home.

The proclamation also prohibits the carrying of any more slaves South, as such a course is calculated to lessen the confidence of the people in the ability of the Southern army to maintain itself in Missouri.

General Fremont's Contracts.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 23.—The *Democrat* learns that General Fremont has detailed Brigadier-General Strong, recently appointed on his staff from New York, to take up all the unsettled accounts and contracts of this department, that everything may be searchingly scrutinized in reference to their final adjustment by the Secretary of War.

Fighting in Western Virginia.

PARKERSBURG, October 21.—On Wednesday night last a messenger arrived at Elizabeth, Wirt county, reporting that a party of Confederates were committing depredations in the neighborhood of Burning Springs, eight miles distant.

Captain Hill, of the First Virginia Cavalry, stationed at Elizabeth, with forty of his company, started in pursuit of the Confederates. When six miles beyond Elizabeth he was fired into from the side of a hill, close to the road, by seventy-five Confederates. He returned the fire, killing twelve, wounding one, and taking five prisoners. Two of Capt. Hill's troops were wounded.

On Friday night, a force of two hundred Confederates attacked Elizabeth, but were repulsed by Captain Hill, with the aid of a few Home Guards. But little damage was done on either side.

On Saturday night the Confederates robbed and burned several houses at Burning Springs, stealing a number of horses, etc. Captain Hill was reinforced Sunday morning, by four companies of infantry from Wheeling, under command of Lieut. Col. Richmond.

There are from three to four hundred Confederates in Wirt county, most of whom belong to that and adjoining counties. Colonel Richmond is now in pursuit of them.

Lieutenant James A. Lezure, Q. M. Thirteenth O. V., died here last Friday, of typhoid fever.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Later From Hatteras Inlet--The Naval Expedition About to Sail.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 23.—The steamer S. R. Spaulding returned from Hatteras Inlet last night, but brings no news of importance.

There had been no important military movements in the vicinity.

A few days ago six Confederate steamers made their appearance, but withdrew without making any demonstration.

The 20th Indiana regiment were suffering greatly for want of the clothing lost on the Fanny, and for proper shelter. The recent high tides have almost entirely overflown the land in the vicinity of the forts.

The natives on the coast are also suffering for want of food and clothing. The pastor of the church at the Inlet came up in the Spaulding, and will go North to raise means to relieve their pressing necessities.

All the vessels belonging to the great expedition have arrived, and the enormous preparations for its departure are so far completed that it will doubtless sail to-morrow. The weather is most auspicious.

Later from San Francisco, via Salt Lake, by Pony Express.

SALT LAKE CITY, October 22.—The Pony Express passed East to-day with San Francisco advices of the 16th inst.

COMMERCIAL.

Trade continues quiet. Sales of Candles at 23@24 cts; crushed Sugar 13¼@13½ cts; Rio Coffee 21 cts; sales of 100 cases of Drills, standard, at 12 cts; Isthmus Butter 28 cts; Brandy $5 50, Octaves ex-Nabob 45@47½ cts; 1,800 boxes of Virginia Tobacco, assorted brands, at full rates.

The ship Inspector, from Liverpool, has arrived with 1,950 tons coal; 25 tons Cumberland coal sold at $16; 12 do. nut coal $36; 92 tons hard at about $22.

GENERAL NEWS.

Nothing of interest has occurred in California since the last express. Gen. Fremont's movements in Missouri form the principal topic of conversation and newspaper discussion. Old Californians, the press, and well-informed men generally, concur in representing Fremont as totally incompetent to creditably discharge the duties of his present position.

His personal friends maintain that he is brave and daring, and think he would distinguish himself in command of a brigade, but few believe him fitted with either the business capacity or military skill and judgment needed at the head of a great army. Calculating men say that it will cost one hundred million dollars to accomplish under Fremont what might be accomplished for ten millions under a prudent and sagacious major-general.

Orders have been issued for the transfer of five companies of Col. Lippitt's regiment of infantry, under the command of Major Curtis, and five companies of infantry of Col. Judass' regiment to reinforce the various posts in Oregon.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The ship Rodrigo brings dates from the Sandwich Islands to the 26th ult.; but the news is not important.

The difficulties between the French commissioner and the Hawaiian Government have been referred to Napoleon for settlement, and the French man-of-war Galathia, not being any longer wanted to menace Honolulu, has sailed for San Francisco.

FROM JAPAN.

The ship Carrington, arrived at this port yesterday, was only twenty-six days from Japan. She left at Keoragoona the United States steamer Saginaw, and other vessels.

The bark Daniel Webster was sold to the Japanese Government for sixteen thousand dollars in Mexican dollars.

The schooner Neva, about which so much has been said of late as likely to turn privateer, had arrived at Kanagawa, where she was overhauled by the Saginaw. On examination of the vessel and papers she was found to be all right. Her captain, after vainly trying to sell her to the Japanese, sailed for this port two days before the Carrington sailed.

There is no news of special importance from Japan. Business had improved somewhat at Yakohama since the new tea and silk had come into market.

The survey of Neegeta, one of the five ports ceded to the United States by the treaty, has been abandoned for the present.

The usual large British naval force was stationed at Yeddo and Yakohama. Dissatisfaction was said to exist among the American residents at Yakohama, on account of the unequal rate of exchange on dollars for itzeboos, the rate now being two itzeboos and a quarter for one Mexican dollar.

The dollar now passes for less than two-thirds of its actual value, as guaranteed by treaty, and as it formerly passed, and that too, it is stated, under the sanction of the minister and consul. A petition had been signed by the American merchants and citizens of standing in Yakohama, and forwarded to the President, asking in the strongest terms the appointment of a new minister at Yeddo, and a consul at Kanagawa.

FROM THE ARCTIC OCEAN.

The schooner Cornelia Terry, arrived at this port yesterday, from Plover Bay, Arctic Ocean, makes the following report: Sailed from Plover Bay, September 18, in company with the schooner Sea Witch, Taylor, and the whale ship John Howe, Wilden, wanting one whale to fill up, and would cruise a short time, and then sail for this port.

Reported Arrival of the Confederate Ministers to France and England at Cardenas.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—A Key West letter of the 20th, reports the arrival at Cardenas on the 16th, of the steamer Theodora from Charleston, with the French Consul and family on board, and Messrs. Mason and Slidell, commissioners to France and England.

Election in Western Virginia on the Division of the state.

WHEELING, October 24.—The election on the question of the division of the State, as ordered by an ordinance of the Convention, passed at its recent session, came off throughout Western Virginia to-day. The vote in this city and county was overwhelmingly in favor of a division. Reports from the interior, as far as received, show a still greater unanimity.

LATE FROM FORT PICKENS.

Particulars of the Attack on Wilson's Camp on Santa Rosa--The Confederates Get the Worst of It--Twenty-two Killed and Some Forty Prisoners Left on the Island.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—The steamer McClellan has arrived from Fort Pickens, which place she left on the 16th, bringing particulars of the attack of the Confederates on Col. Wilson's camp at Santa Rosa Island, which puts quite a different aspect on the affair, and shows that the enemy got the worst of it decidedly.

On the morning of the 9th instant the enemy attacked Colonel Wilson's position in force. Company E, of the Third Infantry, Captain Hildt, and twenty-seven men of Company A, First Artillery, Lieutenant Taylor, making eighty-five men in all, under Major Vodges, encountered the enemy some distance above Camp Brown, where Major Vodges was taken prisoner. Immediately Captain Hildt assumed the command and engaged the enemy.—Major Arnold arrived after daylight, to the assistance of Captain Hildt's command, and proceeded to the point where the Confederates were re-embarking, and opened on them a destructive fire.

The enemy's loss was heavy. They left behind on the Island in their retreat twenty-two killed and five wounded and thirty-three prisoners. Many of their wounded were carried off.

Captain Bradford and Lieutenant Elms were among the enemy's killed. Three of their officers were also captured, including Lieutenant Jayne, formerly of the United States Marines, who is badly wounded.

General Anderson, who was in command of the Confederates, was wounded in the arm.

The enemy acknowledge a loss of over one hundred.

Captain Hildt's command lost only four killed and twenty-one wounded, and eight made prisoners.

The Zouaves lost nine killed in their camp, and eleven taken prisoners.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Billy Wilson's Camp Destroyed--The Confederate Loss Stated at 350 Killed, Wounded and Missing.

The Zouaves were badly managed, and Colonel Wilson is censured. He did not reach the scene of action until all was over. Their camp was almost destroyed, the officers and men losing everything.

Major Newby had a narrow escape from capture, being confined to his bed from dangerous illness. One of his Zouaves was killed and another taken prisoner.

Major Newby shot one of the Confederates with his revolver, and then got out of the house, mounted a horse and escaped through a storm of bullets. The regiment lost ten killed and sixteen wounded, and nine made prisoners.

The regulars engaged in the action lost four killed, twenty wounded and ten prisoners.

The Confederates lost, by their statement, 350 killed and wounded and missing. We took thirty-five prisoners, including three doctors, who were released.

Capture of Another Confederate Supply-Ship Whilst Attempting to Run the Blockade.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 —The steamer Salver has arrived here as a prize, having been captured whilst attempting to enter Tampa Bay with a cargo of contraband goods from Havana, by the steamer Keystone State. She was towed to Key West, but Capt. Scott refused to give up his prize to the U. S. Marshal for adjudication there, and sailed for New York. Her cargo is said to consist of six hundred pistols, half a million percussion caps; six hundred dozen hats, eight cases of shoes, 400,000 cigars and four hundred bags of coffee.

The United States Consul at Havana had sent intelligence to Major French of the sailing of the Salver from Havana, and also that another vessel was loading with arms and munitions of war, and would leave on the 18th. There being no naval vessel at Key West, she will undoubtedly slip into Tampa Bay, which is now blockaded.

Major French had arrested Charles Tift, a member of a large commercial house at Key West, and confined him at Fort Taylor. He is supposed to have been acquainted with the Salver case, and will be detained as a witness. Mr. Tift lately took the oath of allegiance.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

Reported Destruction of the Arsenal at Memphis.

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 23.—A gentleman who arrived at Paducah, to-day, from Memphis, reports that the Arsenal and cannon foundery at that place were entirely destroyed by fire a few days since.

It is reported that a portion of the force at Columbus, Ky., under General Polk, has been sent to New Orleans and Mobile, and that only 1,600 Confederates are now at Columbus.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

LADIES AND THE CITY PASSENGER CARS.—The City Passenger Cars really are an institution. Compared with the old omnibus system of travel, it is so immeasurably superior that there can be no comparison. After the cares and vexations of a day's business one feels very much like resting. Most of our business men live on the outskirts of the city, a mile, two, or perhaps two and a half miles from their warehouses or counting-rooms. It is no small matter to walk this distance when one feels more like lying down to rest. There is no more comfortable place other than home itself than a city passenger car—with this qualification, however: provided the car is not full. The expression is a fiction. There never was a full car, never. They are supposed to have capacity for any number that chooses to enter. But aside from this there is no denying that there is luxury after hours of toil, to sink comfortably into a seat in the city passenger car, and forget even the harassing cares of business while the ride lasts. All sensible people avail themselves of the pleasure, and some who are not sensible are led to the enjoyment from instinct.

In every relation of life, and in every condition and position in society, there are duties to be performed, rights to be respected, and courtesies to be extended. Some people, however, are particular in the observance of these truths only towards themselves. They feel sensibly their violation when they alone are the sufferers, but too frequently forget their observance toward others. Perhaps there is no place better adapted as a situation for judging and observing manners than a city passenger car. The car is a democratic institution. It is for the accommodation of rich and poor, refined and vulgar. All classes embrace it as a traveling facility, and the manner in which the different classes are received as they enter, by those already in, is at times amusing, at times pitiable, and oftentimes disgusting. It will not be out of place to exemplify what we mean. Suppose a car passing up the street. It is only moderately full. Half a dozen ladies or more are seated, and half a dozen young men and one or two elderly gentlemen. A fashionably-dressed young lady enters, and in an instant two young men are on their feet, and the young lady takes a seat without observing that any persons incommoded themselves to accommodate her.

The car proceeds a few yards when it again stops, and a woman with a basket in her hand and sunbonnet on her head enters. The young gentlemen who were so prompt to spring to their feet on the entrance of the first female, now remain sitting, looking out of the window, just as though they were not aware that a woman was standing. One of the elderly gentlemen gives up his seat. Incidents of this character occur every day. But it is another class of incidents to which special attention is attracted. The business man, who in many cases is really wearied with the labors and anxieties of a day's business, leaves his store and hurries to Baltimore street to get into a car. There is just one seat left, and he settles into it with a sigh of relief. He is scarcely comfortably seated, when the car stops and two ladies enter. The car is well filled, and business man and another gentleman rise, and the ladies are seated. Sometimes there is a sweet acknowledgment of the favor, and sometimes the ladies forget to make one, or perhaps do not think it necessary, so they carefully, and, mostly, tastefully arrange the folds of their dresses.

A few minutes pass, when a gentleman or lady has reached their destination and they leave the car. For an instant there is a small space visible where they vacated their seats. You hear a rustle of silk, observe a slight movement on the part of the ladies, and the space is gone. True the dresses of the ladies look much better—the ample skirts are spread out to their fullest extent—the wearer look comfortable, but the business man sands. He looks anxiously for a seat, but there is no movement, and he hangs on to the straps. The car stops again, and a lady enters. There is plenty of room to accommodate her, providing the ladies would sit as close as they had been sitting, but there happens to be a gentleman yet remaining who is occupying a seat, and if he does not rise on the instant and give it up, the eyes of every female in the car is turned on him, and he is set down as a rude, boorish fellow.

Occasionally a calculating man enters, who cares less about courtesy than he does about ease. He counts the number of persons on the seat and he knows the regulation admits of two more. He makes a motion as though he was going to sit down on two of the female occupants. In a moment room is made, and he enjoys his ride with a fair one pouting in either side of him.

The drawing-room is not the only place where good breeding should be exhibited. The refinements and civilities of life are just as necessary in a city passenger car as in a parlor, and those who fail to practise them there deserve no credit for their exhibition elsewhere. It is easier to be courteous and polite than otherwise, and those who do not practise the amenities of life, in their general intercourse with mankind, will find in the end that they will have but few friends and but little respect.

NOMINATIONS FOR THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATS.—A convention composed of delegates from the various wards of the city, representing the National Democracy, assembled yesterday at the Law Buildings, corner of St. Paul and Lexington streets, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various city offices, and for members of the Legislature. Charles Towson, Esq., presided, and Bernard Carter, Esq., acted as Secretary. After some preliminary business, the following gentlemen were nominated:

For Judge of the Court of Appeals—John C. Legrand.

Judge of the Superior Court—Benj. C. Presstman.

Judge of the Court of Common Pleas—John C. Blackburn.

Judge of the Criminal Court—George H. Brice.

State's Attorney—Bernard Carter.

Clerk of the Circuit Court—Robert J. Kerr.

Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas—Andrew J. George.

Sheriff—Charles Towson.

Surveyor—Owen Bouldin.

Commissioner of Public Works—Wendall Bollman.

House of Delegates—John Stewart, E. B. Dallam, Dr. Thos. Sappington, James Gittings, John Waggoner, Wm. H. Owens, Hugh Gifford, Levi Taylor, Samuel Burns, James Brummel.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—William Luntzman, employed in the warehouse of Messrs. McComas & Ahler, No. 120 North street, met with an accident, about six o'clock on Wednesday evening, which resulted in his death in a few hours. He was in the second story of the warehouse and accidentally fell through the hatchway, causing severe internal injuries. He was attended by Drs. Morgan, Bonsal and Johnson, and removed to his residence on Light street, near Cross, where he died. He leaves a wife and six children.

SUICIDE.—Yesterday afternoon about four o'clock, a man named James Caulk, living on Orleans street, near Mullikin, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. Owing to the dullness of the times he was much depressed in spirits, and a few days since two of his sons, who were out of employment, enlisted in the Federal army. This had a very depressing effect upon him. Yesterday he was in a room alone, when he procured a razor and inflicted a terrible wound in his throat. He was quite dead when discovered. Coroner Hall held an inquest over the body, and a verdict in accordance with the facts rendered.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.—Adam Turnoff was yesterday taken before United States Commissioner Hanan upon a charge of enticing a soldier to desert from the service of the United States. He was also charged with having stolen his uniform. Upon a hearing of the facts of the case the Commissioner discharged him from custody, there being no evidence whatever to sustain the charge.

THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE.—There was a very good attendance upon the exhibition of the Institute last night, and there seemed to be no lack of interest in the articles on exhibition. An extra police force was present, and nothing occurred to mar the pleasures of the evening.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, a man named B. H. Gorsuch was engaged in loading flour on a wagon in Monument street, near Greenmount avenue, when one of the barrels fell upon him, breaking his right arm near the elbow. Dr. Taylor set the limb.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—On Wednesday night two men, named John Shell and Jonathan Shell, were arrested on the charge of passing a counterfeit half dollar on a woman named Rosanna Colder, No. 157 Eastern avenue. They were committed to jail to answer by Justice Griffin.

DEATH OF SOLDIERS.—Edward Canfield, a private in company G, 20th New York regiment, died at the National Hotel Hospital, of consumption. Jas. McKewen, belonging to the 4th Michigan regiment, died at the same place, of diptheria.

BALTIMORE COUNTY NOMINATIONS.—The Peace party of Baltimore county have made the following nominations for the House of Delegates: R. I Worthington, C. S. Stansbury, J. H. McHenry, John S. Gittings, W. S. Keech, N. Burke.

Amusements.

[COMMUNICATED.]

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—It is with pleasure we turn to this establishment and for a brief space seek to forget our troubles and anxieties. Miss Lucille Western, the bright particular star which at present shines forth here, is well calculated to assist us in our endeavors to drive away care, and the light pieces now forming the programme at the Theatre is quite a pleasant change. Miss Lucille is quite youthful, has a pretty face, a graceful figure and fascinating manners—she is a lively and piquant actress, abounding in all the joyousness of youth, but which is kept subservient to the necessities of the part she for the time represents. She is also a pleasing singer and a good dancer, and if we can form any judgment from the merited applause and the sweet smiles which she receives, she has succeeded in gliding into the good graces of our ladies, as well as into the hearts of the gentlemen. She is possessed of considerable versatile talent, as evinced by the wide range of characters which she assumes. Her personation of the *Eaton Boy* was excellent, and her rendition of *Camille*, in the play of that name, was most effective and impressive; and if such dramas do instruct and improve morality, then, as the part was given by Miss Lucille last night, it was such a play as our daughters and wives ought to witness. To-night is announced as being for the benefit of Miss Lucille, upon which occasion she offers "*Satan in Paris*," a drama in three acts, which gives the young lady an opportunity of appearing in a new character, and enables her to assume a variety of costumes well calculated to display her graceful figure to advantage, and affords her an opening of playing "the devil" for the amusement of her patrons; after which a favorite dance by Mdlle Olivis; to conclude with "*A Devilish Good Joke.*" We need not add that we expect there will be a crowded house, as we are sure the fair beneficiare is too highly appreciated to doubt that she will be neglected by her friends and admirers.

BALTIMORE MUSEUM.—Crowded houses continue to greet the Kunkel Ethiopian Opera troupe at the Museum. An attractive bill is offered this evening, and all who wish to enjoy an evening's fun should attend.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE BOND.

George C. Maund, Esq., Deputy State's Attorney, prosecuting.

State *vs.* Frederick Williams, indicted for assaulting policeman Lane with intent to kill him. Verdict, guilty of common assault.

State *vs.* George Rozenmarks, indicted for selling liquor on Sunday. Verdict, guilty.

State *vs.* Samuel Lawson, indicted for keeping a bawdy house. Not guilty.

The Court adjourned till this morning at ten o'clock.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE MARTIN.

Schaefer *vs.* Small. Before reported. Not concluded.

Assignment Nos. 274 to 335 inclusive.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE MARSHALL.

J. E. Montell & Co. *vs.* William Heald *et al.*, garnishee of A. W. Taylor. Attachment on warrant. Verdict on first issue for $228 35, and on second issue for $228.35.

Jackson Lodge *vs.* Knocke. Appeal from Bayzand. On trial.

NEWS VIA WASHINGTON.

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

IMPORTANT RIVER NEWS—THE GEORGE PAGE CROSSES THE POTOMAC—COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE SHORES OF MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.

The tug Murray, Capt. Parks, has arrived at the navy-yard from Indian Head. Capt. Parks reports that the George Page was seen in the Potomac between Shipping Point and Evansport yesterday at noon. It is supposed she ran out of Aquia Creek, screened by the darkness and fog during the prevailing of the storm night before last. Yesterday afternoon she was observed to cross over to the Maryland side, and Capt. Parks with his glass could see that she was crowded with men. She was only observed to make one trip. She crossed at Budd's Ferry, (between Evansport and Shipping Point,) where the river is about 1¼ miles wide. She is covered and protected by the Confederate batteries, which have recently thrown balls from their rifled guns across the river and to a distance of two miles into Maryland.

Several small boats have been observed crossing at or near the same point. A schooner with wood, which ran the blockade yesterday, heard the firing between the Island Belle and Freeborn and the Matthias Point batteries quite distinctly night before last.

There were lying at Indian Head yesterday the Harriet Lane, Yankee, Hale, Wyandank, Herbert, and Mu-ray, (which last named has come up.) The wood schooner mentioned, reports that all the Government transports at Smith's Point have gone around to Annapolis.

The Page yesterday afternoon ran near to the Maryland shore, and fired three shots inland. It is supposed that she was firing shells at the Third regiment of Sickles' Brigade, which is stationed in that vicinity.

The tug Herbert came up to the Navy Yard this morning, and will probably go down this afternoon. The Dana has steam up, but it is not known if she will join the flotilla to-day.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL FROM DOWN THE RIVER.

Four oyster-boats have arrived this morning, two of which left Patuxent River (Mill Creek) on Saturday, 3 P. M. As they came up the river, they saw no batteries at Matthias Point, but saw several hundred soldiers on the Point, armed with muskets. Passed Aquia Creek. Saw the George Page firing up and come down to the end of the old steamboat wharf, as if she was coming out at night. Proceeding up the river, passed the batteries at Quantico, who fired twice at each vessel as they passed, but did not strike either. The Confederates were seen building a battery at Cock Pit Point. They had cut all the woods down behind, and left the front trees to cover the battery till ready to open. At Quantico there were the Fairfax, which, the enemy appeared to be unloading. They also saw the schooner Mary Virginia, of Washington, loaded with wood, also taken by the Confederates. The upper fleet was laying at Indian Head. The enemy has a fishing boat anchored under Cock Pit Point, mounted with two small guns; also, the schooner Blossom, mounted with two guns, lays in Aquia Creek.

A STRICT WATCH NEEDED.

We understand that last week the schooner George Emily, Captain Shreve, was taken possession of in the Patuxent by a force of men near 200, who compelled Captain Shreve to carry them to St. Mary's, Md., from which point they expected to proceed down to Point Lookout, to make their way from there into Virginia, to join the army. They gave him up his vessel. A good many of them were from Baltimore and the county.

NOT TO BE SERVED.

We learn that the President yesterday instructed the U. S. Marshal for this District, in respect to the rule placed in his hands by the Circuit Court to be served upon the Provost Marshal (Gen. Porter) for his appearance before that court, not to serve the rule, but to return it to the court, with the information that he (the President) had for the present suspended the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in cases relating to the military.

THE CASE OF GEN. FREMONT.

The New York *Tribune* is incorrect in saying that on the day before yesterday, or, rather, on the night before last, the removal of Gen. Fremont from his command, was finally determined on, in Cabinet council. We know that no such determination had been reached up to 11 o'clock last night. The subject-matter is, however, understood to be still under consideration.

COL. WM. RAYMOND LEE, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Gen. Stone, in answer to an inquiry from Washington concerning the fate of Col. Lee, of Mass., telegraphs that the enemy's pickets say that he is a prisoner. "There is nothing known leading to the impression that he was either killed or wounded."

CONFEDERATE MONEY.

We hear that one or more of the Alexandria banks are receiving what they term Confederate money. They should be instantly closed by the Provost Marshal there, and their assets in their vaults used by his agents to redeem their promises to pay, as far as they will go. It is high time that traitors in Alexandria should be treated as traitors.

SILLY RUMORS.

As we go to press to-day Washington is full of silly rumors alleging military movements of the Confederates both up and down the river—none of which have taken place.

ELECTION AT ALEXANDRIA.

The election of a member of Congress for this (7th) Congressional district takes place to-day.—Of course, nearly all the votes will be taken at the Court House. Voters from Fairfax and Prince William will also vote there, if they so desire. S. F. Beach, Esq., will have no opposition. This election is predicated on the supposition that there was in fact no election on the 23d of May last—of which Congress, when it meets in December, decides. At the latest accounts some 60 votes had been polled, all for Beach.

WAR ITEMS.

Special Despatches to the Philadelphia Inquirer.

From Washington.

ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS OF COL. BAKER.

The body of Col. Baker arrived here late this evening. It was taken to the residence of Col. Webb, where it was exposed to view, and hundreds of persons visited it at the house this evening.

APPEARANCE OF THE BODY.

The body of the deceased is laid out in a coffin covered with black velvet, and the face is the only part of the person to be seen. The deceased looks very natural, and he wears the same smile upon his face that has often been seen during life. Six balls pierced his body, and the wound by one of these, in the head above the left ear, is ugly to sight. The coffin is placed in the back parlor of Col. Webb's house, and up to a late hour this evening the crowd was great. Extensive preparations are being made for the funeral procession, the order of which has been telegraphed you.

EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY.

There is great excitement in the city this evening. Scores of the friends of members of the California regiment are gathered around, and are vainly endeavoring to ascertain the fate of their friends and relatives. A prominent Congressman from Pennsylvania remarked to me to-day, that the action of the Government in refusing to allow the news of the battle to go over the wires would cause him to obtain the leave of his son from the army.

THE NUMBER ENGAGED.

The California regiment engaged in the battle numbered but six hundred and eighty men. The Captain estimates that two hundred are killed, wounded and missing. Captain Harvey is wounded and taken prisoner.

HOW BAKER WAS KILLED.

It was while Colonel Baker was writing an order to General Stone for reinforcements that he was shot. Six balls simultaneously entered his body.

COLONEL WISTAR WOUNDED.

Some time before Colonel Baker was shot Colonel Wistar received a shot in the cheek, and ten or fifteen minutes afterwards received a second shot in the arm. When Colonel Wistar approached Colonel Baker, and the latter said to him, "What, Colonel, shot, shot?" "Yes," replied Colonel Wistar; "but just please put my sword in the scabbard for me, will you?" Colonel Baker complied with his request, and then ordered him to the rear.

ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE COL. BAKER'S BODY.

At the moment Colonel Baker fell, a party of some twelve or fifteen Confederates rushed out of the woods after his body. Captain Harvey perceiving this, said, "For God's sake, don't let them get the Colonel's body!" when Captain Berrell inquired how many of his company would follow him. Three or four men, with the Captain, then rushed up to where the Colonel's body lay and brought it in.