THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET,

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TERMS

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BALTIMORE.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1861.

TO THE PUBLIC.

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

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

From the two points towards which all eyes are now turned—the Upper and Lower Potomac—we are without one word of reliable information up to the hour of writing, 12 o'clock midnight. There was an abundance of rumors afloat that active movements took place in both localities yesterday, but the Government agents, who have the transmission of war news under their control, have seen fit to decline sending anything over the wires concerning operations in either direction. A number of the troops stationed in this city were ordered away yesterday, and left at short notice—their precise destination we are unable to state. Even the Washington *Star*—usually well posted—is perfectly dumb as to the events of yesterday.

The account of the engagement at Ball's Bluff, near Leesburg, in which Col. Baker fell, which we republish from the New York *Times*, will be read with interest. It appears to be a frank, straightforward and honest statement, in which no attempt whatever is made to conceal the true state of the case. It shows most conclusively that the conflict was a terrible and a bloody one, and that the *denouement* was scarcely excelled by the memorable stampede at Bull Run.

The greatest achievement of the age was consummated yesterday, in the completion of the telegraph line to California. Elsewhere will be found the announcement, contained in a despatch from the Mayor of San Francisco to the Mayor of New York, dated yesterday. The people of the Pacific and Atlantic States are now brought into instantaneous communication with each other, which cannot fail to prove beneficial, not only to our own people, but also to those of the entire continent of Europe.

The steamer from Fortress Monroe which came up yesterday morning brought but little news.—The vessels of the fleet were being supplied with pilots, and it was thought the expedition would leave Hampton Roads on Thursday night. The steamer Spaulding, with supplies for Hatteras Inlet, is to leave the fortress on Sunday next.

The telegraph reports that rumors are afloat at St. Louis to the effect that Lane and Montgomery had intercepted the forces under Gen. McCulloch, at Tipton, and cut his whole army to pieces. A skirmish is said to have occurred in Carroll county, Missouri, last Saturday, between the Eighteenth Missouri regiment and some four hundred Confederates, in which the latter are reported to have lost fourteen killed and eight prisoners. The loss of the Federals is not given.

The report that General Polk had left Kentucky turns out to be untrue. He was at Columbus on Thursday. Federal officers who went to Columbus to negotiate an exchange of prisoners, state that they were most cordially received by Generals Polk and Pillow, and that they were successful in exchanging the sixteen prisoners they held. Gen. Polk is said to have about ten thousand men at Columbus.

The funeral of the late Colonel Baker, which took place at Washington on Thursday last, is fully [illegible] purpose of introducing a sentence from the funeral sermon delivered by the Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., of Washington. In the course of his remarks he said "that the judgments of God are poured upon us for our sins. I acknowledge it. I believe it to be fearfully true. But I do not confess that the punishment of this people for our transgressions is the only or even the chief object of the Divine purpose in this war. I believe the object is to purify the nation, and to give the death-blow to slavery on the American continent."

The American consul at Havana has received information that the British schooner Evelyne, Captain St. Vincent, had cleared at Nuevitas for Baltimore, with a full cargo of West India goods, but that instead of coming to Baltimore, the schooner is destined for Charleston.

The United States steamer Connecticut, Commander Woodhull, from Bermuda 21st instant, returned to New York on Thursday, having left that port on the 17th instant for the purpose of intercepting the steamship Nashville, said to have left Charleston for England, with Messrs. Slidell and Mason on board. The Nashville had not been heard of at Bermuda.

The Commissioner of Patents at Washington, in the exercise of what the Washington *Star* terms "a sound discretion," has refused to grant a patent to a citizen of Richmond, Virginia, who remains there and seeks a patent in Washington through his attorney.

The Bulletins of the Leesburg Battle.

The battle of Leesburg, or Ball's Bluff, as it is now called, exceeds, if that be possible, the battle of Bull Run in the variety of reports that have been made concerning it—officially and otherwise—and in the diametrically opposite conclusions that the Government telegraphers and the Northern journalists and their correspondents have come to concerning it. It has been celebrated as a great triumph and honored as a great disaster. The Federal troops have been lauded for their heroic courage, and denounced for their want of spirit. They are said to have maintained their ground, and to have been driven from it; to have lost but few men, and to have lost a great number; to have advanced into Virginia and to have retreated into Maryland, to hold a position on "the sacred soil" from which they cannot be driven, and have abandoned the position for fear of being cut off from their supports.

A glance at some of the contradicting accounts that have reached us during the past three days, will serve at least to prove to the seekers after truth that it still lies, as of old, at the bottom of a well.

THE FORCES ENGAGED—FEDERALS.

The Union forces engaged were only about 1,800.—*Associated Press, Oct. 22.*

The force on our side was 1,736 men.—*Associated Press, Oct. 24.*

The regiments engaged, as drawn from official and semi official sources, were as follows:

California Brigade—three regiments.
15th Massachusetts.
20th Massachusetts.
Tammany regiment.
Minnesota regiment.

The regiments composing Stone's command, and forming the right wing.

Total number of men conjectured to have been thrown across the river, from 8,000 to 10,000 men.

Col. Baker took command. Gen. Stone gave him 7,500 men, being Col. Baker's own brigade and the Tammany regiment, with cavalry and as much artillery as the enemy had, and the residue of the 15th and 20th Massachusetts, being the best regiments he had.—*Statement of Capt. Colburn, Aid to Gen. McClellan—Tribune, Oct. 25.*

CONFEDERATES.

The Confederate forces number some 4,000.—*Associated Press, Oct. 22.*

The Confederate force supposed to be from 5,000 to 10,000.—*Second Despatch, same date.*

The number of the enemy is supposed to have been between 13,000 and 30,000.—*Associated Press, Oct. 24.*

THE LOSS SUSTAINED.

Our total killed, wounded and missing, was about 200.—*Washington Star, Oct. 22.*

We have lost about 1,000 men in killed, wounded and missing.—*N. Y. Tribune, Oct. 23.*

Killed, wounded and missing, from official data, 620.—*Associated Press, Oct. 24.*

Our forces lost in killed and wounded about 500 men.—*Philadelphia Press, Oct. 23.*

The California regiment lost 505 men out of 684.—*N. Y. World, Oct. 23.*

The 15th Massachusetts regiment, left on the Virginia shore after the boats were swamped, made a desperate resistance, and it is believed that the enemy took comparatively few prisoners in consequence.—*Associated Press, Oct. 23.*

THE SCENE AT THE RIVER.

The scene at the river side was horrible in the extreme. The Confederates came to the edge of the hill, and fired down upon our retreating masses. The one boat filled and sunk, and those who did not attempt to swim across were forced to surrender. Many were drowned in crossing, and the Confederates kept up a murderous fire on those struggling in the water.—*Associated Press, Oct. 23.*

THE COLUMN RE-CROSSES THE POTOMAC.

The most reliable accounts from the Upper Potomac this morning state that our troops had returned to their positions in far better order than was anticipated, and now hold the Virginia side of the Potomac.—*Associated Press Despatch, Oct. 22.*

The latest intelligence from the Union army in Virginia, opposite Leesburg, received by the War Department up to the hour at which the first edition of to-day's *Star* goes to press, conveys intelligence of General McClellan's arrival there at 8 P. M. yesterday, finding all quiet and the commands of Generals Stone and Banks in excellent condition and fine positions on the southern or western side of the river.—*Washington Star, Oct. 23.*

Gen. McClellan was with Gen. Banks yesterday, and was at the army ferries at eight o'clock last night, when, on consultation with Banks and Stone, it was decided that they had a force in Virginia equal to any emergency that could possibly occur.—*Cor. Philadelphia Press, Oct. 23.*

All accounts agree that our forces were successful in crossing the river, and gained a most important strategic point.—*Phila. Press, Oct. 23.*

For the moment, it would appear, it belongs to the right wing to open the business. In front of Washington our forces are held back with a steady rein, and forbidden to occupy positions which it is certain are to be had at any moment—waiting until the movement of Banks shall have made an advance practicable. The latter is now crossing the Potomac with a large force of excellent troops, heavily increased of late, according to report. There is hardly a doubt that he will be in ample strength to carry all before him, and then probably the army will raise the cry, which, until it is heard there, should be suppressed everywhere else—"On to Richmond."—*Boston Advertiser, Oct. 24.*

THE OBJECT OF THE MOVEMENT.

The object of the movement (crossing the river) of Gen. Stone, was to secure the command of the Virginia shore, that his division, and that of Gen. Banks, could be safely transferred to the soil of Virginia.—*Washington Star, Oct. 22.*

THE RESULT OF THE MOVEMENT.

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.—*Associated Press, Oct. 24.*

Judicial Nomination in St. Mary's County.

The Southern Rights men of the Second Judicial District have nominated, as their candidate for the Court of Appeals for that district, Robert Ford, Esq., of St. Mary's county. Of his fitness for the position there does not appear to be any doubt whatever. The St. Mary's *Beacon* warmly supports his claims. A correspondent of the same paper also speaks of him as "well versed in the varied and manifold learning and philosophy of his profession," and adds, that—"to genial manners, a flowing courtesy, and a disposition eminently social, he unites a firmness of character, a directness and singleness of purpose that neither threats nor blandishments can disturb." Mr. Ford has frequently been selected to act as special Judge in the Courts of St. Mary's and Charles, in cases in which it would have been improper for Judge Crain to preside, and his decisions, on such occasions, are said to have been remarkably able.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We tender our acknowledgments to Mr. Hazelton, the agent for the Washington *Star*, in this city, for early copies of that paper.

FROM THE SOUTH.

From the Memphis Appeal.

Defences of the Lower Mississippi.

Our information from the Crescent City, received through private sources, is to the effect that the State and city authorities are energetically engaged in preparing for the defence of the important interests on the lower Mississippi, should the Federal fleet now afloat attempt to make an attack upon that section. Governor Moore fully appreciates the importance of New Orleans to Louisiana and the Confederacy, and is vigorously co-operating with the Confederate and city officials in preparing to resist the threatened invasion and defend the city from spoliation. Prominent among the steps taken is a daily drill of all the citizens capable of bearing arms. This preparation is universally pursued every day, and the citizen soldiery—the militia—will soon become experts in the arts of war. In this particular the energy displayed by the citizens of the Crescent City might with great propriety be emulated elsewhere.

Sufficiency of Pork in the South.

The apprehensions of our people in regard to the deficiency of bacon in the future are not well founded, if we can rely upon the statistics of the "hog crop" of the United States, as given in the census report of 1850.* According to that report, the fact appears surprising, doubtless, to many of our readers that of the thirty millions three hundred and fifty-four thousand hogs raised in all the States and Territories of the United States, the Southern States, exclusive of Kentucky and Missouri, produced fifteen millions eight hundred and four thousand three hundred and fifty-three, or considerably more than one-half. The number of hogs in Kentucky is reported at 2,691,163, and in Missouri at 1,902,624. So that, with Missouri, the Southern States raise upwards of twenty millions of hogs, "twice as many as the Yankee States."

[illegible] in the city of Savannah, desirous of organizing a company of eighty men, composed entirely of printers, would respectfully ask the co-operation of their brethren of the craft throughout the Confederacy. It is proposed that the company's services be tendered to President Davis, to serve for the war, and in whatever location his Excellency may think proper to assign them. Communications addressed to "Franklin," *Republican* office, Savannah, Ga., will be promptly responded to in the way of any information that can be desired by those wishing to enroll themselves with the "Knights of the Stick." Rats need not apply. Papers throughout the Southern States will please copy.

From Frazer's Magazine.

THE OPIUM SHOPS OF JAVA.—What spirituous liquors are for the European, opium is in Java for the Mahommedan and Chinaman. A European of the lower classes may sit in his tap-room and debase himself by his nottishness; but he does it with an uproarious merriment which would make one think he was really happy, spite of the headaches and *delirium tremens* he may know are in store for him. But in an opium hell all is as still as the grave. A murky lamp spreads a flickering light through the low-roofed, suffocating room in which are placed bale-bales or rough wooden tables, covered with coarse matting, and divided into compartments by means of bamboo-reed wainscotting. The opium smokers—men and women—lost to every sense of modesty, throw themselves languidly on the matting, and, their heads supported by a greasy cushion, prepare to indulge in their darling vice.

A small burning lamp is placed on the table, so as to be easily reached by all the degraded wretches who seek forgetfulness or elysium in the fumes of opium. A pipe of bamboo-reed, with a bowl at one end to contain the opium, is generally made to do service for two smokers. A piece of opium, about the size of a pea, costs sixpence, (a day's wages,) but it is sufficient to lull by its fumes the senses of the smoker. These fumes they inhale deliberately, retaining them in the mouth as long as they can, and then allowing them gradually to exhale through their nostrils. After two or three inhalations, however, the opium is consumed, and the pipe falls from the hand of its victim.

At first the smokers talk to each other in a whisper scarcely audible; but they soon become still as the dead. Their dull sunken eyes gradually become bright and sparkling—their hollow cheeks seem to assume a healthy roundness—a gleam of satisfaction, nay of ecstasy, lightens up their countenance as they revel in imagination in those sensual delights which are to constitute their Mahommedan paradise. Enervated, languid, emaciated, as they are in fact, they seem and feel for the time regenerated; and though they lie there the shameless and impassive slaves of sensuality and lust, their senses are evidently steeped in bliss. Aroused, however, from their dreams and delusions—the potency of the charm exhausted, driven from their "hell" by its proprietor—see them next morning walking with faltering step, eyes dull as lead, cheeks hollow as coffins, to their work.

THE CHOLERA IN INDIA.—Portions of the British army have already been attacked with this disease; and those who have friends and relations in that force tremble for their fate, and watch with anxiety for accounts of the introduction of all those sanitary measures by which it is known the spread of zymotic disease can be, to a great extent, prevented. The army in India is a vast force. In 1858 it numbered nearly as many men as the army at home, including the militia. At the above date the home army was 90,763 strong; the Indian army, 80,000. During the last few years, in Great Britain, the army has been carefully inspected in a sanitary point of view; troops have been moved from unwholesome barracks in town to open camps; the food of the men and the condition of the barracks have been improved; and though much yet remains to be done, the results are very satisfactory. In connection with the Indian army it appears that although the danger in such a climate is imminent, there has yet been no similar provision made, notwithstanding that we have had such clear evidence of the effect of well-directed care at home, and a remembrance that it was the scientific and sanitary staff which was sent to the East which saved our army from destruction in the Crimea. If the shadow which is coming over India spreads, there will be need of the most prompt and energetic exertions; for some of our best warriors are not well acquainted with the rules which regulate the health of large bodies of men. If even, contrary to the expectation of the most experienced, the pestilence in India be not excessive in its ravages, the effect of such measures would not fail to be of future value.

Dr. Tholuck has published a work on Ecclesiastical Life in the 17th century. It gives a curious picture of manners in Protestant Germany and Switzerland at the time mentioned, the state of ecclesiastical doctrine, learning, and Church discipline, the state of the morals of the clergy, and that of those of the people. The picture is not very flattering. Under date 1687, for example, the pastor or parish priest of Riehn complains: "Drunkenness prevails to such a great degree, among both men and women, that the women, notwithstanding their promises, are not ashamed to go out in the streets in the broad day-light in a state of intoxication." Complaints of a graver character are brought against the young men and women of Riehn. It is curious to note the reaction which took place, both in Germany and England, about the same time, from the Puritanism of the Reformation.

The American correspondent of the London *Morning Star* says that Gen. Banks is another Oliver Cromwell, waiting for the moment when his countrymen shall call upon him to direct the affairs of the Republic, if not as President, as chief Minister of the Union.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

A GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF

THE BATTLE AT EDWARDS' FERRY,

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

EDWARDS' FERRY, Upper Potomac, Sunday—6 P. M.

The Union troops have commenced shelling the Confederates on the Virginia shore across the river, whether merely to drive them out or as preliminary to an advance, we shall probably know in the morning. As I intend to make my letter, as far as possible, a journal from hour to hour of what actually takes place under my own observation, I shall not attempt to anticipate movements, but only record what I see and hear. The firing commenced at 4.35 this afternoon, from Van Allen's battery of two Parrott guns—12-pounders—the shells going well over to the Virginia side, to the north of Goose Creek. Their explosion is very distinctly heard. Seven shells have been thrown within ten minutes, without eliciting any response from our friends across the water. Gen. Stone is directing the movement. The tenth and eleventh shells fired were long range, the explosion not being heard for ten seconds. The next two exploded in five. The direction given to the shells is varied so as if possible to find out the location of the Confederates, who are supposed to be concealed in a thick wood to the southwest, on the hill, and apparently a mile from the mouth of Goose Creek. The fourteenth sounded like a solid shot, and the three following shells, which made a loud explosion, brought no answering shot from the Confederates.

At five minutes to 5 P. M. the battery in charge of Lieut. Frink, situated in a field to the southeast and some quarter of a mile from the Ferry, also opened with shell, the two batteries keeping up the fire with rapidity, each missile exploding beautifully. Just as the sun is going down, the 1st Minnesota and 2d New York come down over the hill, and take the road to the Ferry. The sun sets gloriously, reflecting his rays from the thousands of bayonets which line the road. The firing is renewed again from both Van Allen's and Frink's batteries. The troops are marching to the river with the intention either of crossing or of working a feint to do so, with a view of trying what effect the movement may have upon the enemy.

The air is perfectly still, and the close of this pleasant Sabbath is impressively calm and beautiful. The view of the Virginia hills from where I stand, near the battery, is almost enchanting. The echo of each report of our guns is heard from the opposite hills as distinctly as the report itself, and the explosion of each shell makes the third distinct report caused by each discharge. Something which resembles the sound of a drum-corps is distinctly heard from the Virginia side. The troops are drawn up along the bank in open order, and the order is now again passed along the lines to "Fall in." There goes a boat-load of troops across the river, which looks like a real movement.

The two companies, after landing, were recalled, but at 12 o'clock three regiments crossed over, encamping on the Virginia side. This was evidently designed as the opening of the campaign in Upper Virginia, and to-morrow, no doubt, the whole force encamped near here will be thrown over. There is every prospect of lively, I hope not of disastrous, times. The Confederates will not do anything we wish them to. I now proceed to the camp near the Monocacy, to observe movements.

MONDAY MORNING.—The engagement has been renewed this morning. At daylight, portions of the Massachusetts 20th, Col. Lee, and the Massachusetts 15th, Col. Devens, not over 300 in all, crossed over three-quarters of a mile below Conrad's Ferry. They crossed the island, which at this point is about 150 yards wide, and three miles in its extreme length. These two companies—viz: I and D, commanded respectively by Captains Bartlett and Crowninghield—met with no opposition on landing, and pushed on until they had reached the open space. This company (H, of the 15th regiment) went ahead as skirmishers, and were met in an open field by a company of 70 Confederates, who fired the first volley, wounding ten and taking two prisoners. The company charged on them and drove them back, but were in return driven back by a large cavalry force, besides a Mississippi rifle company.

This ended the contest for the morning; but a straggling fire was kept up on both sides until 1.30 P. M., when the Confederates renewed the engagement with great fury. They attacked in front and on the right flank. At this time Gen. Baker's brigade was arriving. They consisted chiefly of the Philadelphia Zouaves, under command of Colonel Baxter.

Colonel Vaughan, of the Rhode Island, had also arrived, and, with the greatest difficulty, succeeded in getting one of his six-pounder guns up the ascent, being obliged first to dismount the gun. This piece, with the two mountain howitzers belonging to the Twentieth Massachusetts, were all the heavy guns on the field. The fire was kept up from the right flank and front with great activity, the Confederates raining a perfect storm of balls upon the Union forces. The Twentieth, although mostly raw recruits, stood the enemy's fire like veterans. They ran up to the brow of the hill; delivered their fire, and only fell back to reload and repeat. This continued until 5½ P. M., the Union forces maintaining their position steadily against the deadly, raking cross-fire from the front and left of the woods.

At this juncture Gen. Baker, who had dismounted from his horse, and was advancing at the head of his command, coolly, but resolutely encouraging his men, received a ball through his head, killing him instantly. The General's blood bespattered Capt. Crowninghield, who stood beside him at the moment. He never spoke. His body was immediately taken to the rear by his men, who freely wept at their loss. He was placed in a scow, and transed to Poolsville. His horse, which had been left standing, was afterwards shot. A small canvass satchell, containing his papers, I saw in the hands of a young man to whom they were delivered shortly before he fell.

This was the turning point of the battle. The Confederates were five to one of the Union force, and the latter were finally ordered to leave the field. The retreat was made after the Bull Run pattern, with slight improvements, the men rolling, sliding, and almost turning summersaults down hill, to escape the galling fire which now assailed them from all points. The Confederates were constantly reinforced, screaming like furies at each onset. Before retreating they threw the six-pounder down the hill into the river. The howitzers were left on the field, and fell into the enemy's hands.

The Fifteenth and Twentieth Massachusetts regiments suffered very severely, losing a large part of their numbers in killed and wounded.

The Tammany regiment covered itself with glory. Captain O'Meara often rallied his command, throwing defiance into the very teeth of the enemy, and showing the Confederates that he could scream equal to the worst of them. Captain O'Meara took charge of the landing, and refused to let any but wounded men enter the boat, ordering the sound troops to go back and pepper the Confederates. His conduct was very gallant throughout, evincing a true and lofty courage. Lieutenant Messer took command of the scow, and continued to ferry over the wounded, who poured down the hill. Several times the Confederates fired upon him as he was crossing with the wounded men. The fourth boat load was capsized by the men rushing into it in too great numbers, and the whole party, about fifty in number, well and wounded, were precipitated into the stream. Ten of the party, at least, were drowned. A great many tried to swim the river, and sank from exhaustion. One half of those who are missing were drowned in this manner. It is not yet known how many of our men have fallen into their hands. *The destruction of life has been far greater, in proportion to the numbers engaged, than at Bull Run.*

The officers of Company A, Massachusetts 20th, are reported safe. Officers of Company C—Captain Dreher wounded in the face. Lieut. Wesselhoeft swam the river, but has not been seen.

Captain Crowninghield, of Company D, was slightly wounded in the arm, and has not reported. Lieut. Perry has not reported. Neither has the Captain. Lieut. Messer, same company, was exposed to great danger, the balls whistling all around him, but he escaped unhurt.

Of Company E three officers were wounded.—Among the wounded of Company A is Lieut. Holmes, who was shot in the breast. He is the son of Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Captain Babo, of Company G, swam the river with young Wesselhoeft, but has not been seen.

Captain Putnam, of Company H, lost his right arm, which was amputated at the old farm house on the island. He is doing pretty well.

Lieut. Hallowell, Company H, swam the river, and constructed a raft on which to transport the wounded from the Virginia shore.

Lieut. Sturgis is unhurt. Company I—officers all safe.

Wilson Sibley, Company G, 15th Massachusetts, swam the river by advice of an officer, who plunged in and went ahead. When they got half-way across and in the strongest of the current, some twelve Confederates fired at him. He saw their movement and dived at the flash, thus escaping their bullets. The officer was shot through the head, gave one loud outcry and sank to the bottom.

A young man who, a moment before, appealed to the Captain to help him, on seeing his friend shot, sank exhausted.

Charles Head, of Co. D, Fifteenth Massachusetts, says that when he was swimming across, he saw at least one hundred persons also making the same effort to escape from the tender mercies of the Confederates. Among them he observed Col. Devins. There were many crying for "help," but he thinks not more than two-thirds reached the island in safety. He himself gave out when several rods from the shore, and sank to the bottom, but contrived to walk ashore.

I arrived at the Ferry, and crossed over shortly after 3 o'clock P. M. Only three scows were in use, carrying say fifty men each, and occupying at least thirty minutes in getting each load over! I met wounded men returning in their comrades' arms, and bleeding from feet, legs, chest, head, arms, and every other description of wounds. I assisted in conveying them to a comfortable place in a large shed near the river, and proceeded toward the scene of action. Soon I reached an old farm-house, which was being used as an hospital.—Groups of soldiers and persons not in uniform were crouching behind a corn-crib, built of logs, to shelter themselves from the bullets, which were now singing fearful music over our heads.

The aim appeared to be at the house containing our wounded. In the yard, and covering its whole space, lay the wounded, dead and dying, in every stage of mutilation. The house contained two rooms, which were full to repletion. Not a square foot of space remained unoccupied by the bleeding, wounded congregation. I took off my coat, and for half an hour rendered such assistance as an amateur surgeon could render. There was, as usual, a plentiful lack of surgical assistance, twenty poor fellows calling for aid, where only one or two could be attended to.

It was dark before the conflict closed, and I then recrossed the river and worked until this hour (7 A. M. Tuesday morning) in transporting the wounded in boats and litters to places of safety. I took my horse and rode to Edwards' Ferry, where I obtained a canal boat, in which a large quantity of hay was placed for the comfort of the wounded. I reached the Ferry, and by 2 o'clock this morning we had about forty poor wounded soldiers on board, and quietly proceeded to the Ferry. Some fifty wounded were taken to a barn half a mile from the line of the canal. A large number who could not be removed remained at the farm-house on the island, and multitudes were left dead and dying on the bank of the Old Dominion, their groans waking mournful echoes from the hills and woods. The officers have suffered severely. There is no way of ascertaining the actual number of casualties.

From the Chicago Tribune.

THE RICHES OF THE WEST.

The West is sharing in the activity manifest in the manufacturing districts. The surplus of farm products, essential to sustain a large army, in the hands of producers at the commencement of the troubles, was immense. The wheat crop of the present year, though not so large as heretofore, and in some sections seriously injured by the late rains, will yield a fair amount for shipment, and the world can draw on the West for any amount of corn without any fear of having the drafts dishonored. Beef, pork, and provisions of all kinds are in full supply, and no fear should be entertained that the Government will need supplies, even for a million of men, should that number be needed to put down the rebellion. Our armies will consume most of the produce from the West which in former years has gone to a Southern market.

In addition to what the Eastern States and the grand army will require of the products of the West, it is now certain that both England and France will be large purchasers of our cereals. Prices here, stimulated by this foreign demand, would be satisfactory and highly remunerative, were it not for the enormous freights, caused by a scarcity of vessels and the clogging of railways by the immense shipments which have been pressing on to the seaboard. But, like all other evils of this class, by another season it will have cured itself, and the charges for freights will no longer consume all the profits of the farmers.

So far, therefore, as present prospects will warrant an opinion, the West can cheerfully wait the progress of current events. She has an abundance of food, and our own country and Europe are likely to require all she can spare. The money for our surplus is rapidly placing the West in an independent position, and, with the economy and the energy practised by our people for the past few years, they have every reason to hope for substantial prosperity. Let the Government vigorously prosecute the war against the traitors. The West is ready and most willing to do her part of the fighting, and to bear her share of the burdens.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF THE CZAR.—An American who has just been presented at the Russian Court described the Czar as of "tall figure, perfectly formed, and distinguished by as noble and martial a bearing as Nicholas I. himself could have boasted. Fair complexion and an oval face, set off by a neat brown moustache. A nose not noticeable, except for its utter freedom from the pug of his grandfather, the Emperor Paul. Hair cropped off close to the head, in the summer style adopted by Frenchmen. A large beautiful eye of the mildest blue, as clear and soft as a girl's, yet by no means insipid in expression. A pleasant cordial voice, and a manner as far removed from haughtiness as from any affectation of condescension. A noble, manly bearing, and physique set off advantageously by a military uniform. Altogether, a handsome, attractive personage, who would at once prepossess, although not impressing one at first sight with any idea of extraordinary ability."

FISH IN CHINA.—Among the fish lately discovered in China is the Lo-in, or king of fish, measuring sometimes six or seven feet in length, weighing from fifty to two hundred pounds, or even more, and said to be equal to the famous salmon of the Rhine. Then come the Lien-in-wang and the Kan-in, almost as good, and even larger in size than the other; the Li-in, finer than any carp in Europe, and weighing sometimes thirty pounds; and the Ki-in, or Tsi-in, which does not weigh more than ten or twelve pounds, or so, and is the finest and most delicate of all in flavor, partaking at once of the characteristic of the trout and sole. The immense care which the Chinese in former times paid to the embankment of their rivers—the directing of their course through mountains and along plains, and in the formation of immense lakes, in which millions of fish find refuge from all but omnivorous man—is also very noticeable.

KENTUCKY STATE BONDS REDEEMED.—The Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Kentucky have recently cancelled and burnt State bonds and coupons, amounting to $1,277,050.6 This amount was composed of $600,000 of bonds purchased of the Southern Bank of Kentucky, $151,010 purchased of other parties, and $526,040 of coupons redeemed.

Thirty-nine thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight horses have been purchased by the Government in Cincinnati since the breaking out of the troubles.

MARRIED.

On the 24th instant, by Rev. S. A. Wilson, WILLIAM H. EALEY to Mrs. MARY A. BISCOE, both of this city.

On the 24th instant, by Rev. Mr. Blake, SAMUEL J. CROSS, of this city, to MARGARET J. BARR, of Pittsburg.

DIED.

On the 25th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH F. PORTER, aged 52 years, relict of the late James Porter.

Her friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. Jacob W. Hook, on Sunday morning, at nine o'clock. Her remains will be conveyed to the country for interment.

On the 24th instant, WILLIAM CHASE, in his 25th year, driver in the government employ.

On the 23d instant, from a heavy fall, WILLIAM SUNSTROM, in his 45th year.

DANSKIN & CO.,

NO. 155 BALTIMORE ST., NEAR CALVERT,

MAKE

SHIRTS TO ORDER,

AND KEEP A FULL ASSORTMENT READY MADE

GENTLEMEN WHO WANT A REALLY GOOD

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IN GREAT VARIETY.

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MARINE,

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TWELVE STRICTLY "A1" INSURANCE CO.'S,

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BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

Small Hominy or Grits.
Wheaten Grits.
Flour in bbls., also in bags $1.13.
Rye and Dyspeptic Flour.
Corn Meal; Hams 12½.
Good Tea at 50 cents.
For sale by
W. H. McLEAN,
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FIRE AND WATER PROOF

FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFING,

Unrivalled by anything yet discovered for Roofing purposes

PERFECTLY FIRE PROOF,

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UNEQUALLED FOR ECONOMY,

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ADAPTED TO EVERY CLIMATE

For further information address or call on

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jy26-tf

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

48 W. Baltimore street

o31-tf

NUTRITIVE CREAM FOR THE HAIR.—This preparation will render the hair soft and glossy and prevent its falling off. Composed as it is of the purest materials, it can be used with perfect safety and answers all the purposes of Pomade and Oils, without producing that greasiness so common to many hair preparations. Prepared only by

N. HYNSON JENNINGS & CO.,

Pharmaceutists,

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SAVE 50 PER CENT. by buying your Wood at office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,

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JAMES H. JOHNSON

PARKER BROTHERS' LONDON CLUB SAUCE.—This celebrated Sauce is fast superseding all others. From the richness and delicacy of its flavor, it has attained a popularity almost as great in this country as in Europe. For sale by all first-class grocers and by their agents,

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

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

The latest English and standard French Engravings always in stock.

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

FRYER'S Galleries,

No. 81 South Calvert street

GEO. S. CLOGG

Would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has REMOVED from his Old Stand, No. 178, to No. 161 BALTIMORE STREET, opposite the Adams Express office, where may be found, at all times, a complete stock of gentlemen's and children's SHOES, all of which are manufactured by himself and out of the very best materials, and will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH.

GEORGE S. CLOGG,

o8-eo3m No. 161 Baltimore street.

REMOVAL OF

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINES.

AT REDUCED PRICES,

with

Glass Cloth-Presser,

Improved Loop-Check

new style,

Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.

Office No. 214 West Baltimore street,

next door to Cortlandt Co.

4p8-tf W. MERRILL, Agent

BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY'S COAL.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

I am now receiving regularly my supplies of this celebrated COAL, and am enabled to offer it to consumers at very LOW PRICES. In view of the present unsettled state of affairs, and the possibility of shipments being cut off, I would recommend consumers of Coal to lay in their supplies at once.

As no Cumberland Coal is now coming to this market, I would recommend the use of my Coal as a substitute for steaming and other uses. I shall keep a large supply constantly on my wharf.

R. W. TYSON, Sole Agent,

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For the quality of the Baltimore Company's Coal for steaming purposes, I respectfully refer to the following parties:

Messrs. Dougherty, Woods & Co., Baltimore Steam Sugar Refinery; Samuel T. Pearce, Esq., Agent Cromwell's Line Steamers; A. L. Huggins, Esq., Boston Line Steamers. Messrs. H. Abbott & Son, Canton Rolling Mill.

" Murray & Hazlehurst, Vulcan Works;

And Steamboats generally. jy3-tf

WILLIAM F. OWENS,

205 *BALTIMORE STREET*,

Has just received a NEW, CHOICE, and COMPLETE assortment of

FALL AND WINTER

FURNISHING GOODS

FOR

GENTLEMEN.

Cartwright & Warner's celebrated English Merino

UNDER-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

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

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER

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

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MERRILL, THOMAS & CO.,

mh25-tf 239 BALTIMORE STREET.

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A DOLLAR SAVED IS TWO DOLLARS MADE.

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