# THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL I---NO. 36. BALTIMORE THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.


SEE FOURTH PAGE.

## LATEST NEWS.

## TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

**The Habeas Corpus Case in the District of Columbia.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Deputy Marshal Phillips represented to the Circuit Court to day that he did not serve the rule issued by that body on the 22d inst., to be served on General Andrew Porter, the Provost Marshal for the District of Columbia, because he was ordered by the President of the United States not to serve the same, and to report to the Court that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* had been suspended for the present, by order of the President, in regard to soldiers in the army of the United States within this District. The Deputy Marshal respectfully disclaims all intention to disobey or treat with disrespect the orders of the Court.

Chief Justice Dunlop delivered the opinion of the Court as follows:

"Rule—To show cause against General Andrew Porter, Provost Marshal of the District of Columbia, why an attachment of contempt should not issue against him for obstructing the process of this Court and the administration of justice under it.

"The return made by Deputy Marshal Phillips on the 26th of October we will order to be filed, though we do not doubt our power to regard it as sufficient in law to proceed against the officer who has made it. The existing condition of the country makes it plain that that officer is powerless against the vast military force of the Executive, subject to his will and order as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States.

"Assuming the verity of the return which has been made on oath, the case now presented is without parallel in the judicial history of the United States, and involves the free action and efficiency of the Judges of this Court.

"The President, charged by the Constitution to 'take care that the laws be executed,' has seen fit to arrest the process of this Court and to forbid the Deputy Marshal to execute it. It does not involve merely the question of the power of the Executive in civil war to suspend the great writ of freedom, 'the *habeas corpus*.' When this rule was ordered to give efficiency to that writ, no notice had been given by the President to the Courts or the country of such suspension, here now first announced to us, and it will hardly be maintained that the suspension could be retrospective. The rule in this case, therefore, whatever may be the President's power over the writ of *habeas corpus*, was lawfully ordered, as well as the writ on which it was founded.

"The facts on which the rule was ordered by the Court are assumed to be true as respects the President, because the President had them before him, and has not denied them; but forbade the Deputy Marshal to serve the rule on General Andrew Porter. The President, we think, assumes the responsibility of the acts of General Porter set forth in the rule, and sanctions them by his order to Deputy Marshal Phillips not to serve the process on the Provost Marshal.

"The issue assumes to be and is with the President, and we have no physical power to enforce the lawful process of this Court on his military subordinates against the President's prohibition. We have exhausted every practical remedy to uphold the lawful authority of this Court.

"It is ordered, this 30th day of October, 1861, that this opinion of the Court be filed by the Clerk, and made part of the record, as explaining the ground on which we now decline to order any other process in this case."

Associate Judge Morse said:

"Of this Court, and in its behalf, I wish it understood that, notwithstanding the blow levelled at this Court, I do distinctly assert the following principles:

"First. That the law in this country knows no superior.

"Second. That the supremacy of the civil authority over the military cannot be denied. That it has been established by the ablest jurists, and, I believe, recognized and respected by the Great Father of the Country during the Revolutionary War.

"Third. That this Court ought to be respected by every one as the guardian of the personal liberty of the citizen in giving ready and effectual aid by that most valuable means, the writ of *habeas corpus*.

"Fourth. I therefore respectfully protest against the right claimed to interrupt the proceedings in this case."

**Soldiers Ordered to be Shot for Sleeping at their Posts—Misconduct of Some New York Volunteers.**

It is understood that Gen. McClellan has issued an order for the shooting of four soldiers, found guilty of sleeping at their picket posts.

Some members of the 33d New York regiment, owing to gross misconduct, to-day got into a difficulty with citizens in the neighborhood of Lewinsville, in which two of the former were severely injured. Gen. Hancock sent out a detachment, and promptly placed the soldiers under arrest.

General Butler arrived here to-day on military business.

**Applicants for Appointments in the Navy.**

The Navy Department will take no notice of applications for places of masters or master's mates where the ages of the applicants are not stated and references to their last employers given.

**A Missing Officer.**

Capt. Henry B. Davidson, of Tennessee First Cavalry regiment, having left his regiment July 1st, on 30 days' leave of absence, and having failed to report for duty, has been dropped from the rolls.

**The Naval Expedition.**

It is certain that no one outside of the Naval Expedition knows where the first blow will be struck. It is probable, however, that the earliest news concerning its operations will come through Southern channels.

**Army Officer Retired.**

Col. Henry L. Scott, one of the Inspectors General, and son-in-law of Lieut.-Gen. Scott, has been retired by the Army Board, owing to his physical disability.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

**The Confederate Steamer George Page Supposed to be Aground in Quantico Creek—The Confederate Battery Firing on the Maryland Shore—No Damage Done.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—The steamer Pusey, of the Potomac flotilla, arrived at the Navy Yard today, bringing despatches from Captain Craven.

The Confederate steamer George Page has gone as far up the mouth of Quantico Creek as she can, but is not yet half a mile from the river. She is apparently aground, and if so, will require a high tide to float her.

The Confederate batteries were opened upon the Maryland shore yesterday, and firing was continued to a late hour last night, but without doing any damage to anybody on our side.

It is believed that no vessels have within twenty-four hours run the Confederate blockade.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

**Reception of the News of the Death of Baker—His Probable Successor.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27, 7 o'clock, P. M.—The announcement of the completion of the Overland Telegraph, at seven o'clock last evening, sent a thrill of joy through the community. Preparations for firing a salute, and other demonstrations in honor of the event, were in readiness, when the second through despatch from the East announced the death of Col. Baker, whom almost every citizen here regarded as a personal friend, and the universal joy was thus changed to sorrow, and the celebration postponed.

Politicians, well-informed in Oregon matters, express the opinion that the Governor will appoint Benjamin Starke, of Portland, to succeed Colonel Baker in the Senate. His sympathies are said to be with the secession movement. General Lane is advertised to run, without, however, much hope of success.

The San Francisco woolen factory, valued at $60,000, was burned yesterday. The property is insured to the extent of $40,000 in the following companies:—Hamburg company, $10,000; London and Liverpool company, $10,000; Ætna, $7,000; Connecticut, $13,000.

The U. S. steamer Saranac leaves this port today for a cruise in the neighboring waters.

The friends of ex-Senator Gwin say he departed for Europe in the British steamer Asphuwall, and expects to meet his family at Savannah, who will accompany him thence.

OREGON.

The advices from Oregon are to the 19th instant. The Portland papers furnish the most glowing accounts of the richness of the Nez Perces mines, and of new gold discoveries over that wide expanse of country. Gold, in increasing quantities, continues to arrive from the mines.

The news from the British Columbia papers, as published in the Victoria papers, was never of a more exciting character. There will probably be another stampede North next spring equal to the Frazer River excitement of 1859.

**Important from Japan—The Russians in Possession of the Key to the Sea of Japan.**

The ship Chase arrived yesterday, from Calcutt, via Hagdal on the 16th of September, bringing intelligence that the Russians had taken possession of the Island of Iass Sinta, after a short engagement with the Japanese.

This island is about thirty miles long and fifteen miles wide, lying midway in the straits of Corea, and forming the key to the sea of Japan.

FROM THE ARCTIC OCEAN.

The whale ship John Howland arrived yesterday, from the Arctic Ocean on the 25th of August, and Plover Bay on the 7th of September. She reports that whales are wild and scarce this season. Sailed on the 23d, ships Santa Clara, for Callao; 24th, Star King, from Alberni.

**THE GREAT EXPEDITION.**

**Sailing of the Naval Expedition.**

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 29.—The great fleet of naval and transport vessels comprising the expedition to the Southern coast sailed this morning at daylight. The steamer Wabash took the lead, when a gun was fired as a signal for the movement of the whole fleet. The Cahawba brought up the rear. The vessels, about fifty in number, formed in line a few miles down the Roads, and went out between the Capes in splendid style.

The Baltic had in tow the Ocean Express, the Vanderbilt the Great Republic, and the Illinois towed the Golden Eagle. The morning was one of the most beautiful of the season, and the scene presented by the vast fleet, all moving seaward in line of battle array, was probably the grandest spectacle ever witnessed on this continent.

There is no other news to transmit from this point.

**LATEST FROM HAVANA.**

**Arrival of the Confederate Commissioners—Departure of a Steamer for Charleston with Arms, &c.**

NEW YORK, October 30.—Advices from Havana of the 25th instant have been received.

The Confederate steamer Theodora left Havana on the 23d for Charleston, with arms, provisions and coffee, and twenty passengers, including Mr. Meade, late Consul at Brazil. The Theodora landed Messrs. Mason and Slidell at Cardenas, and they came overland to Havana, where they were presented by the English Consul to the Captain General, who received them with the highest consideration.

The American Consul at Havana telegraphed to the San Jacinto, at Trinidad on the 24th, to proceed to Havana.

Several vessels have arrived at Cuban ports from Charleston, New Orleans, Mobile and Wilmington.

**Eight More Pennsylvania Regiments to Leave for the Seat of War.**

HARRISBURG, October 29.—Gov. Curtin, in accordance with instructions received from the War Department, has issued marching orders to the following named regiments:

Col. Hartranft's Fifty-first regiment.
Col. Dodge's Fifty-second regiment.
Col. Brooke's Fifty-third regiment.
Col. Coulter's Eleventh regiment.

The above were all at Camp Curtin.

Colonel Davis' One-Hundred-and-Fourth regiment, at Doylestown.

Colonel Cake's Ninety-sixth regiment, at Pottsville.

Colonel Guss' Ninety-seventh regiment, at Chester.

Also, one regiment from Camp Cameron, near this point.

These regiments, eight in number, are all full, and splendidly armed and equipped, and will remove to their respective destinations during the week.

**LATEST FROM MISSOURI.**

**Four Hundred Confederates Lay Down their Arms.**

JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 30.—A party of four hundred Confederates at Dixon's Mills offered to lay down their arms and return home, if secured against arrest by the Federal troops. General Hendricks of the State militia, agreed to the terms, which General Prentiss sanctioned. The party threaten vengeance if the terms stipulated are violated.

**The Congressional Investigating Committee.**

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30.—The Congressional Committee have closed their investigation into the alleged frauds and irregularities of Government officers in this department, and the result will be made known in a few days.

**From the South.**

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 29.—The Louisville *Courier* (now published at Nashville and issued from Bowling Green) has the following despatch:

RICHMOND, Oct. 21.—The track of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad has been torn up from Fairfax Station to Manassas.

Breckinridge, Preston and Humphrey Marshall arrived at Richmond on the 21st. They were received with the greatest cordiality and enthusiasm.

General John Grayson, commanding the Florida forces, died at Tallahassee.

Governor Moore, of Louisiana, has issued an order requiring all persons leaving New Orleans and Jefferson Point, on steamboats, for Memphis, to obtain passes at the Executive office.

**FURTHER FROM EUROPE—ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.**

HALIFAX, Oct. 30.—The steamer Europa has arrived with advices from Liverpool of the 19th inst. She brings nearly £8,000 sterling.

Cotton has advanced ⅜@½d. further, and is still advancing at Liverpool.

Consols closed at 92¼@92⅜.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes that discussions as to the line of policy to be adopted by France and England on the American question are again renewed, and that possibly information brought over by the Prince Napoleon may have contributed to make the Emperor more inclined to listen to proposals which might be made in this respect by England.

Dr. Russell's letter to the London *Times* alludes to the great naval expedition, and says that the Government has determined to open a cotton port, and that it don't believe in the oaths of the Southerners never to give a bale of cotton to the Yankees, but thinks the temptation of high prices prevailing will attract large supplies of cotton to port for exportation, and that thus a Government monopoly may be created in cotton; and a strong protectionist government will scarcely fail to put on the screw with foreign customers. Dr. Russell thinks that the large ports of the South are tolerably safe.

THE LATEST.

CRACOW, October 19.—The churches at Warsaw were forcibly entered by the military, and the male portion of the congregations conveyed to the citadel. Half of the persons arrested have since been released, but it was asserted that two thousand prisoners remained in the citadel, who would be drafted for military service. The clergy closed the churches on account of their profanation by the military.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Flour 26@33s., the market closing firm. Wheat has advanced 6d. on the week—sales at 11s. 9d.@12s. 6d. for red Western; 12s. 9d.@13s. for red Southern; 13s. for white Western, and 13s. 6d.@14s. for white Southern. The market is still advancing. Corn has advanced 2s. 6d.@3s. on the week—sales at 34s. for mixed; 34s. 6d. for yellow, and 36@38s. for white. The market closed quiet but steady.

Provisions.—Beef closed dull. Pork steady. Bacon 35@37s., closing dull. Lard 48@50s., with an upward tendency. Prices have advanced 1s.

**Arrival of the Santa Fe Mail—Defeat of a Party of Texas Confederates—Troops from California Coming Eastward.**

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 30.—The Santa Fe mail has arrived. A company of Texas Confederates were routed on the 1st instant, by a company of United States Dragoons from Fort Craig. The captain and ten men were killed, and the balance escaped to Messilla. The dragoons from the fort were also pursuing a party of Confederates who have been encamped on the Arkansas river.

The New Mexican volunteers are ready for service to the number of three thousand.

The Indians report that troops from the West are approaching, supposed to be the California volunteers.

**The Snake Indians.**

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, October 28.—Washkee, chief of the Snake Indians, arrived here to-day, with a band of Indians, and returned to Mr. Bromley, the agent of the Overland Mail Company, a number of horses and mules which were stolen from the Bear River station by the Bannock Indians, he having captured them from that tribe. This is the old chief's first visit to this place. He received suitable presents for his exploit, and is being well entertained during his stay. He is the best friend the whites have in this vicinity, and but for his efforts great depredations upon them would constantly be committed.

**The Battle at Camp Wildcat.**

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 29.—Col. Thomas' official account of the Wildcat affair says that the opposing forces were nearly equal in numbers, and that the Federal forces repulsed the enemy with great loss to the Confederates, and but little to the Federals.

**The Massachusetts Twentieth Regiment.**

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—The official report of Lieutenant-Colonel Palfrey, of the Massachusetts Twentieth, shows their loss at Ball's Bluff to have been: One officer killed and 5 wounded; privates, 147 killed, wounded and missing.

**The Blockade of Savannah—Capture of a Confederate Schooner.**

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—A private letter states that the sloop-of-war Dale captured a schooner laden with rice while endeavoring to run the blockade of Savannah for Cuba.

**A Secessionist Mobbed.**

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—Asa T. Pratt, of Braintree, who expressed strong secession remarks at a late Democratic Convention at Dedham, was to-day ridden on a rail by several of his towns-people.

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HOW EXAGGERATIONS HAPPEN.—There is a game called Russian Scandal, which is played in this fashion: A tells B a brief narrative, which B is to repeat to C, and C to D, and so on. No one is to hear it told more than once, and each is to aim at scrupulous accuracy in the repetition. By the time the narrative has been transmitted from mouth to mouth six or seven times, it has commonly undergone a complete transformation. The ordinary result of the experiment will afford an apt illustration of the value of oral testimony in times when the marvellous had an especial attraction for all classes:

"The flying rumors gathered as they rolled;
Scarce any tale was sooner heard than told,
And all who told it added something new;
And all who heard it made enlargements too;
In every ear it spread, on every tongue it grew."

CHESS PLAYING EXTRAORDINARY.—On Friday evening, Mr. James Leonard successfully accomplished the difficult task of playing eight blindfold games of chess simultaneously at the Morphy Rooms in New York, in the presence of a numerous assemblage of the votaries of the game. Mr. Leonard's opponents were Messrs. Chadwick, Marks, Bryant, Apgar, Gilberg, Belcher, Switzer and Seward. The latter was mated on the twentieth move and Mr. Bryant on the twenty-fourth. Mr. Marks was mated on the twelfth move by an error on Mr. Leonard's part. Mr. Chadwick drew the game, and the remainder resigned, save Belcher, he winning. The games were all more or less characterized by brilliant play on the part of Mr. Leonard, and but few errors occurred to mar the success of the difficult undertaking.

LIBERATED AFRICANS.—The annual report of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society states that within nine months, 2,111 Africans, rescued from slave vessels by Government vessels, have been placed under the care of the Liberian authorities, and by them placed in families, or put out on farms, and in almost every instance they have showed a great aptitude in learning the duties imposed upon them.

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The largest tree in Scotland is a fine old stately oak on the estate of Tullibody, contiguous to Tullibody House, the property of Lord Abercrombie. It contains six hundred cubic feet of measurable timber. The Duke of Atholo has a valuable oak at Dunkeld, the measurable timber in which is estimated at four hundred and seventy feet.

ADDITIONS TO THE ENGLISH NAVY.—There are now 54 ships of war under construction at the Royal Dock and other private yards in England, many of which are in a very forward state for launching. These vessels will carry an aggregate of 1,254 guns, are of 10,930 horse power, and 95,255 tons.

## *CITY INTELLIGENCE.*

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE WESTERN FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.—The 9th annual commencement of the Western Female High School, under the superintendence of Prof. Hollingshead, took place last evening in the school room on West Fayette street, near Paca. The capacious hall was crowded to overflowing by the parents and friends of the pupils, who have always exhibited great interest in these exercises. The stand at the southern end of the room was occupied by the invited guests, among whom were the Acting-Mayor of the city, Charles J. Baker, Esq., and several members of the City Council.

The exercises opened with the chanting of the Lord's Prayer by a number of the pupils, led by Prof. A. J. Cleaveland, Prof. Otto Sutro presiding at the piano. Rev. J. N. McJilton delivered a brief opening prayer. Geo. N. Eaton, Esq., President of the Board of Public School Commissioners, then welcomed the audience in a brief address, in which he stated that there were now three hundred and twelve pupils in the Western Female High School, the most of whom were regular in their attendance and very studious. He then proceeded to speak of the peculiar advantages of the public school system of Baltimore over that of any other city. The following programme was then gone through with:

Music—"O come let us sing unto the Lord," Chant; Salutatory Address, Miss Hannah Evans; Music—"Over the Mountain Wave," Duett and Chorus; Never Give Up, Miss Kate Crowe; Music—"O Thou, who Hearest Prayer," Chorus; Photograph of the American People, Miss Mary Bryant; Music—"What, Ho!" Chorus; A Cloud, read by Miss Eugenia Delsheimer; Music—"Beautiful Star," Duett and Semi-Chorus; Three Pictures, Miss Laura Wolfe; Music—"Pilgrim Journeying Feebly On," Chorus; Honorary Address—"Mission of Our Country," Miss D. J. Foulke; Music—"The Stars," Trio and Chorus; Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Miss Mary Holtz; Music—"She Sleeps," Trio; Diogenes, read by Miss Annie Rothrock; Music—"Dearest Spot of Earth to Me is Home," Trio; None Liveth for Himself (a poem), Miss Minnie Armor; Music—"Ye Prisoners of Hope O'erwhelmed with Grief," Chorus; Valedictory Address, Miss Laura Tapman; Music—"Good Night," Chorus; Conferring Diplomas and Address to Class, Principal; Music—"All by the Shady Greenwood Tree," Solo and Chorus; Presentation of Peabody Medals by the Rev. Dr. Morris, on the part of the Committee of the Peabody Institute; Presentation of Tickets to the Lectures of the Maryland Institute by the President of the Board of Managers; Parting Ode—written by Miss Mary Bryant—by Graduating Class; Doxology and Benediction.

The following young ladies received Peabody Medals:

*First Grade.*—Misses Delia I. Foulk, Laura Tapman, Hannah Evans, Eugenia Delsheimer and Mary E. Holtz.

*Second Grade.*—Misses Ella V. Ferry, Annie E. Porter, Mollie Sands, Emma R. Green, Mary A. Matthias, Fannie Musselman, Minnie Armor, Ruth Henry, Eleanor Kinsley, and Mary Bryant.

The above, with the following, received Tickets to the Lectures of the Maryland Institute:—Misses Kate Crowe, Laura Wolfe, Annie Rothrock, Charlotte Alsquith, Eleanor Bredekemp, Isadore Feelmyer, Mary K. Dew, Joanna Warfield, Elizabeth D. Norville and Elizabeth Nelson.

The following is a list of the Essays by the graduates, thirty in number: Hannah Evans—Salutatory Address; Delia I. Foulk—Honorary Address; Mission of our Country; Laura Tapman—Valedictory Address; Minnie Armor—None Liveth for Himself, (a poem); Charlotte Alsquith—Responsibility of the Historian; Mary Bryant—Diogenes; Eleanor Bredekemp—Laying up Treasures in Heaven; Kate Crowe—Never Give Up; Eugenia Delsheimer—The Path of Glory leads but to the Grave; Mary Dew—Sunrise and Sunset; Ella Ferry—The Still, Small Voice; Isadore Feelmyer—The Poet's Eye Praises the Present Object; Emma Green—A Cloud; Ruth Henry—Love thy Neighbor as Thyself; Mary E. Holtz—Elizabeth Barrett Browning; Ella Kinsley—Columbus and Washington; Sarah Multz—Truth is Beauty; Mary Matthias—The Bud and the Flower; Fannie Musselman—Bethlehem; Maria Mullen—Alone with Nature; Lizzie D. Norville—Facts and Fancies; Elizabeth Nelson—The Firmament; Mary Oliver—Photograph of the American People; Annie E. Porter—False Lights in Life's Way; Sarah E. Pretzman—Books; Annie Rothrock—The Orator; Georgie Russell—A Reverie; Mollie Sands—Wheat, Corn and Chaff; Laura Wolfe—Three Pictures; Joanna Warfield—The Autumn Landscape.

ARREST OF A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—On Tuesday last a lady boarder at Barnum's hotel missed from her room a silver ear-trumpet, valued at $150. The proprietors of the hotel were immediately informed of the robbery, and strict search was at once instituted, but the missing article could not be found. Yesterday morning Mr. Thomas Donman, late detective policeman under Marshal Kane, was made acquainted with the affair, and after telling all the circumstances of which he could obtain knowledge, he was led to suspect a party who had been stopping at the hotel for a few days, and who had registered his name as G. W. Curtis. He at once proceeded to search the room occupied by Curtis, in which he found nine false keys. This circumstance served to strengthen his suspicions; and when Curtis made his appearance, Mr. Gorman arrested him and took him before Justice Hiss for examination. At the investigation before the magistrate, there was no evidence elicited to prove that he had any knowledge of the theft of the trumpet; but as Mr. Gorman recognized the prisoner as one G. W. Simon, of Troy, New York, who had been arrested some time ago upon the charge of setting fire to a hotel in that city, the Justice committed him to jail for a further examination. Mr. Gorman appears to know the individual well, and considers him a "sharper."

THE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—One of the two persons killed by the accident on the Northern Central Railway on Tuesday evening, an account of which appeared in the *News Sheet* yesterday morning, was a Baltimorean—Mr. John Valentine, of the firm of Gallagher & Valentine, boot and shoe manufacturers. His body was brought to this city yesterday morning and conveyed to his late residence, No. 136 West Madison street. The other party, who has not yet been recognized, is supposed to belong to New York. He is about thirty-five years of age, of a fair complexion, has blue eyes, light hair, and a moustache and goatee of the same color. He has an anchor in India ink on his left arm, and was dressed in a dark cassimer coat, satin vest, red flannel undershirt, cotton stockings and new boots. In his pocket was one of Perham's excursion tickets, good to Baltimore and return to New York until the 15th of November, and his portmonnaie contained a small amount of East New Jersey and New York State money. The initials "E. V." are marked on the inside of his watch. His remains were buried in the cemetery at York yesterday morning. The wounded who were taken to York are having every necessary attention paid them.

LAKE ROLAND.—The Board of Water Commissioners, accompanied by Chas. J. Baker, Esq., the Acting Mayor of the city, and a few invited guests, gentlemen interested in the water works, yesterday made a visit to Lake Roland, at the Relay House, on the Northern Central Railroad, stopping on the way to inspect the Mount Royal Reservoir, now nearly completed, and the Hampden Reservoir, which has for some time been finished. The lake is now filled with water, covering an area of one hundred and twenty acres, varying in depth from seven to twenty feet. The entire works will be completed within the present year; but for all practical purposes they have been completed for several months, and the city since then has been enjoying an abundant supply of pure water. The work yet to be done is more for ornamentation than otherwise, such as a road leading around a portion of the lake, fencing, &c., all of which is, however, necessary for the character of the works and of the city.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—A German woman, of a respectable exterior, on Wednesday afternoon entered the cloak and shawl establishment of Messrs. Joseph Bickerton & Co., Baltimore street, near Light, and after examining a variety of articles and asking various questions about them, attempted to conceal a cloak beneath her crinoline, in which she was detected by one of the clerks. He arrested her and then discovered that she had two others, valued at twenty-three dollars, concealed in a like manner. These were taken from her and she was arraigned before Justice Hiss, who committed her to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. At the magistrate's office she gave her name as Didier Hardebsbot.

ANOTHER SOLDIER DISCHARGED.—John Imhoff, a minor who had enlisted in the 3d Maryland regiment, Col. J. C. McConnell, was brought before Judge Giles, of the United States District Court, upon a writ of *habeas corpus* sued out by the father of Imhoff. After hearing the evidence in the case the Judge ordered the discharge of the young man, upon the condition that the father pay the costs of the case and return the uniform worn by his son.

WARD NOMINATIONS.—At a meeting of a portion of the National Democrats of the 9th ward, the following nominations were made: For Magistrate, David W. Hudson; for Constables, Thomas Graves and Charles Carroll.

The same party, of the 10th ward, have nominated Louis A. Santmyer and Joseph McLaughlin for Magistrates, it being entitled to two.

A BLACK CLOUD—*What Does it Mean?*—A gentleman who came on yesterday from Philadelphia by rail, informs us that a negro dandy was allowed to ride to this city from Havre-de-Grace in the first class car with ladies and gentlemen. Our informant remonstrated with Mr. Sinter, the conductor, but no effort was made by the latter to remove him, and Dandy Jim occupied his seat until he arrived at the depot in this city.

SIXTH WARD DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.—The following nominations have been made by the National Democrats of the Sixth ward:—For Magistrate, Thomas S. Austin; for Constable, Alfred Clarkson.

WATER RENTS.—The receipts of the Water Board for rents, during the past month, exceeded those for the same month in any preceding year by $10,000. The receipts were about $40,000.

**Amusements.**

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—Another brilliant assemblage witnessed the third representation of the new play of the "Angel of Midnight" last evening, which was given with increased effect. It will be repeated to-night with, for the last time, the amusing bagatelle of "A Devilish Good Joke." Don't forget Miss Western's benefit to-morrow night, when a highly attractive bill will be offered.

KUNKEL'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA HOUSE—*The Museum.*—A large audience was in attendance last evening, which greeted with continual shouts of laughter the many comical acts presented. To-night there will be an entirely new programme, a prominent feature of which is the "Darkey Boy" burlesque.

## WAR ITEMS.

*Correspondence of the Maryland News Sheet.*

FROM MISSOURI.

LEXINGTON, Oct. 21, 1861.

Although I have no experience in newspaper correspondence, I hope that a few lines from this place will not prove uninteresting. We are in a state of war and confusion. We have already had a dreadful time here, but I am afraid the worst is yet to come. There are no Government troops here now; but they were here last week. They arrested about fifty men, and stole an equal number of horses and mules. How any Government can expect to prosper by committing such outrageous acts I cannot imagine. I was in hopes after Price took the fort, with all its contents, and subsequently released all the prisoners and officers, that the citizens of this place would have some kindness shown them by the Government troops when they came. But they have bitterly disappointed our expectations. I am out with Lincoln's Government. I don't believe it can stand. Missouri is gone. The best men in the State are in favor of Missouri going with the South, and will fight for her.

The Rev. Dr. Cavanagh, a Methodist minister of this city, who is a Southern man, has been presented for treason by the Grand Jury at St. Louis. He was in the fight here, but only rendered aid by relieving the wounded—as he is a good surgeon.

Now, when men are to be arrested for merely performing a humane act—I can no longer support the administration. Mr. McNally, a neighbor of mine, with many other persons, is now confined in the Arsenal at St. Louis, for no offence whatever against the laws. I was in favor of, and a warm supporter of the Government until recently; but seeing how nobly Price behaved to the people here and to his prisoners, I became a Southern man. Price made no arrests, but released all. He is now reported that Price, McCulloch and Harder, have formed a junction, and have seventy-five thousand men under them. Fremont is at Sedalia with forty-five thousand. If these armies come together and Price should be successful, the war in Missouri will be over for a while. I am of the opinion that Price will defeat Fremont. I assure you Price's men are fighting men—which fact is to be calculated upon with *no discount off*. As he says in his report of the battle—which you have probably seen—he has the best men and the best blood in Missouri; and with his own choice of time and position, can whip any army that may be brought against him.

A rumor has just reached here of a skirmish on Grand river, between Gen. Reins, of Price's army, and Gen. Siegel. It is stated that Reins routed him, capturing some guns and a number of prisoners. The exact loss is not given on either side, but is supposed to have been small, as it was a "running" fight.

FROM WASHINGTON.

*Special Despatches to the Philadelphia Inquirer.*

THE BIDS FOR LUMBER—THE EFFECT OF THE BLOCKADE.—The bids for lumber were opened to-day at the Quartermaster's office. There were some thirty proposals. The amount wanted was one million feet, for building stables and sheds to store the forage under the coming winter. Seven hundred and fifteen thousand feet was to be pine boards and plank, and two hundred and eighty-five thousand feet hemlock scantling. Most of the bids were for the whole amount. They ranged very wide apart, the highest being Mr. Grices of your city, who was the Government contractor under the Buchanan Administration. His bid was more than double a majority of the others. The lowest *bona fide* bid for white pine boards (common culling) was $16 per M, and $14 per M for hemlock scantling. There was one bid from Port Deposit, Md, but it contained a long proviso about the War Department opening the Potomac, but it was not considered. The rates heretofore paid for pine boards was about $16 to $18 per M.

THE RUSH TO POOLESVILLE.—Several hundred people, from Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, have come on to see their wounded relatives and friends at Poolesville. They are now driving out daily. This morning we saw a stage bound for that point, labelled "Kennett Square and Wilmington." It was drawn by four horses, and contained three ladies and six gentlemen. The distance is about thirty-eight miles, and the fare about four dollars, and time—ten hours over a hilly and rough road. There was not a smile upon the countenance of one of the passengers as they started on their long ride.

MORE RUMORS.—The city is again full of rumors this morning. One grows out of the fact that Gen. McClellan could not be present at the grand review of the division of Gen. McCall and Gen. Smith. This was owing to Gen. McClellan having some important matters to attend to, and not from any important military movement. Another report was circulated that Gen. Hooker's and General Sickles' Brigades were shelled out of Port Tobacco by the Confederates. There is no truth in it.

UNFOUNDED RUMOR.—There is no truth in the report that a special messenger has gone to St. Louis to remove Fremont. It is a pure fabrication.

REFUGE OF A CONTRABAND—CONFEDERATE PRIVATIONS.—A contraband came in to-day from Rappahannock county. He confirms the report of the Confederates being in large force on the Rappahannock river, but states that there is much dissatisfaction in the Confederate army on account of the privations. They are continually deserting, and patrols are scouring the country to arrest them. They are so bare of shoes, that soldiers go around and beg shoes from the farmers. Much sickness also prevails, proving fatal in many instances.

RAISING REGIMENTS.—The War Department has determined not to give authority to colonels to raise regiments. Hereafter requisitions will be made upon the Governors of the different States for regiments. It is believed that the Government has now as many troops in the field as will be required for the present.

THE CASE OF COL. EINSTEIN—HIS PROTEST.—The case of Col. Einstein, of the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania regiment, bids fair to excite much attention. The following order was handed him by the Assistant Adjutant General:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, 1861.

MAX EINSTEIN, late Colonel Pennsylvania Twenty-seventh Volunteers:—Sir—I am directed to inform you that, in obedience to instructions from the Hon. Secretary of War, you were, on the 2d instant, mustered out of the service of the United States, as Colonel of the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Col. Einstein says that he called upon Secretary Cameron and showed him this document. Secretary Cameron, according to what the Colonel says, disclaimed having any knowledge of it. This morning Col. Einstein sent in the following to the War Department:

*Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War:*

SIR—Having been mustered out of the service of the United States without cause, I desire to present this, my solemn protest, to the action of the General Government, and therefore take the liberty of recapitulating to you the numerous circumstances under which I am disabled. I was mustered into the service of the United States in the 27th regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers on the 5th day of August last, and brought to its service one thousand and sixty-four men, rank and file. After the battle of Bull Run, and when I had performed my entire duty—as I believed, and still believe, for I stood at my post without deserting my country's flag—for something until this hour unknown to me, by orders of commanding officers, I was placed under arrest. The charges and specifications of that arrest have never been served on me, and I am ignorant of their nature. In this condition I was kept at camp until the 21st day of September, when I was ordered under the said arrest to the city of Washington. On the 6th day of October, inst., on application to the Paymaster's office for my pay, I was apprised by a clerk (Mr. Brooks) that I had been mustered out of the service of the United States on the 2d of this month.

This is the only notice I received of the action of the Government until the 20th day of October (inst.), when the official copy hereto annexed, and marked A., was directed to me by the Assistant Adjutant-General at his office. Not understanding what offence I had been guilty of, if any, justice to myself demands that I should address your Department, from whence this order emanated, for a satisfactory solution of the enigma; and I cannot but believe that your patriotism and honor will see me fully justified. It is well known that in the country's hour of danger I sacrificed my all to respond with alacrity to its call—deserting family, business and business prospects, to be foremost amongst our flag's defenders. I had not, however, anticipated that with the readiness thus evinced by me, and the great pecuniary expenditure then made, that I should be summarily dismissed without the common justice of a hearing; and I now desire to ask of the Department that the only legacy I can leave my children—that of fair fame—shall not be improperly taken from them, if deemed in me; that your Department will order an investigation in my case, that they, the world and myself, shall not rest in unexplained doubt, and that the record in my case shall be full, prompt and satisfactory.

I remain your obedient servant, with highest considerations of esteem.

MAX EINSTEIN,
Late Colonel Commanding Twenty seventh regiment, P. V.

*Special Wash. Despatches to the Phila. Press.*

NO SOLDIERS IN THE CITY.—By the regulations of the Provost Guard the city is almost without a military soldier. Not only are squads of ten or a dozen detailed to march around the city *night and day*, but a soldier, musket in hand, is stationed at nearly every corner, and all soldiers without passes are arrested, while passes are granted only in the most urgent cases.

A CONFEDERATE SCOUTING-PARTY CAPTURED.—A scouting-party, in force, from Gen. Hancock's division, when near Fairfax Court House, at two o'clock to-day, met, surrounded, and captured, a large scouting party of Confederates. They brought them to the city this evening, and they were sent to the navy yard.

BUSINESS IN RICHMOND, VA.—The only goods offered for sale by the three leading auctioneers in Richmond, as advertised in the papers of that city on the 24th inst., are negroes.

*From the Regular Correspondent of the Evening Post.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The news of Gen. Kelly's victory at Romney restores the tone of feeling here, more especially because that triumph of the Government forces was the result of the direct orders of General Scott. The fact shows that the General in Chief saw the necessity of immediate action to compensate for the affair opposite Leesburg, and the general opinion, formed in consequence of the order and the victory, is, that there may be more fighting soon in other quarters. There is no doubt if Stone had occupied Leesburg, Kelly would now advance upon Strasburg. This piece of strategy would drive out all the Confederate troops at Winchester and Martinsburg, and would effectually guard the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Sandy Hook to Cumberland. At present that undertaking is held in abeyance. The Confederates have reinforced General Evans, and it is now very doubtful if a second attempt will be made to cross the river opposite Leesburg.

Twelve noted Kentucky shots, among whom are Colonel Thompson, Dr. Bush, Thomas Clay (son of Henry Clay), and others, have to-day offered their services to the President as a corps of sharpshooters, to follow the army wherever there is a prospect of a battle, and to act independently. Every man is a noted shot, and has had practice in deer-hunting for a lifetime. The party is joined by Col. Philip White, of Philadelphia. It is thought that out of this offer and its acceptance will grow a fine corps of men used to border life and good shooting, whose business it will be to harass the enemy by picking off his officers. It is evident that the Confederates at Ball's Bluff had numbers of sharpshooters, and that Col. Baker and other officers were shot down by them.

WASHINGTON, October 29.—Two advertisements are published this morning, the first one at the instance of the President of the United States, commanding the Marshal to attach certain real and personal property of William Shields, and to give notice to all persons claiming the same, or knowing or having anything to say why the same should not be condemned to the use of the United States, to appear before the District Attorney on the 28th of November next, to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

The second advertisement, published by order of the court, is in accordance with the first, and sets forth that Wm. Shields, formerly of Washington, some months ago removed, with his family, to Richmond, where he has been residing ever since, and where he has been and is now engaged in the insurrection and resistance to the laws of the United States of America, now existing in said States, and in secret correspondence with the enemies of said United States residing in the city of Washington and elsewhere, transmitting to them money and other valuables, and rece