THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

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SEE FOURTH PAGE.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

General Fremont Superseded

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—There seems to be little doubt that nearly a week ago a special messenger left Washington with a letter to General Fremont, ordering him to transfer his command to General Hunter until a successor shall be specially designated.

The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph.

Hiram Sibley, President of the Western Telegraph Company, and a contractor with the Government for building the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph, has notified it of the completion of the line, and is here to execute the supplemental contract which provides a compensation of $40,000 a year for ten years for Government telegraphic services.

Department News.

James Leslie, Jr., Esq, the present efficient and accomplished Chief Clerk of the War Department, finding that the labors of his arduous position were greatly affecting his health, has, to the regret of his many friends, concluded to retire from active duties for the present.

Mr. Leslie has been appointed Consul at Nice, which has been raised to a salaried consulate under the recent act of Congress, having become, from its position on the frontier of France and Italy, a place of much importance in reference to American commerce in the Mediterranean.

At this port his knowledge of Continental languages, his ability as a writer, and his thorough acquaintance with public matters in connection with our Government, will enable him to render valuable and important service. The Consul Generalship of British India at Calcutta, with a salary of $5,000 per annum, was tendered to Mr. Leslie, but he declined it, preferring to give his services where they could be made most available in connection with the stirring events of the times.

Official Advices from Europe—Unsuccessful Efforts of the Confederate Emissaries.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The news received from Europe by the last steamer shows that the secession Emissaries in London and Paris are very confident and noisy in their belief that the necessities of the manufacturing interests will lead to an interference in our contest for the purpose of breaking up the blockade in order to procure a supply of cotton; but it is evident that their cause, instead of gaining ground, is losing it both with the people and the press. In addition to this information much gratification is afforded by the London *Post*, the organ of Lord Palmerston, which has a strong article against an interference, and exposing the fallacy of the notion that the recognition of the Confederate States would re-open the cotton trade. On the contrary it argues that such a recognition would only increase the rigor of the blockade, and that interference with the blockade would be an act of war embroiling England at once with the United States.

The Prisoners Taken in the Fight at Ball's Bluff.

On Friday General Stone sent a flag of truce to General Evans, at Leesburg, to know what disposition had been made of the Federal prisoners taken at Ball's Bluff and those left dead on the field. The latter replied that the prisoners were quartered in the tobacco warehouse at Richmond, and the dead were properly interred. That he would immediately communicate with the Confederate Government in relation to an exchange of prisoners.

Lieutenant Col. Wistar is fast recovering from his wounds. Captain Mallory, of the California regiment, lies in a very precarious condition at a farm house near Poolesville, Alexandria.

H. McCleery, for a number of years connected with the Philadelphia press, was among those taken prisoner.

About one hundred of the wounded still remain at Poolesville. All doing well.

The Federal Prisoners at Richmond.

Lieut. Alfred Kantz, of the steamer Flag, who has been a prisoner in the hands of the Confederates since the 25th of June, arrived here on Friday. He was captured off Hatteras Inlet while in charge of a prize schooner, and is absent on his parole, for the purpose of effecting an exchange of prisoners. He says the Federal prisoners at Richmond are suffering from the weather, and an insufficiency of clothing. In case an arrangement for an exchange of prisoners cannot be effected, he is to return to his confinement in Richmond within fifteen days.

Distinguished Foreigners Offering their Military Services to the Government.

The Count DeSayne, a lineal descendant of the Count Rochambeau, of American Revolutionary fame, has tendered his military services to the President, and has been assured that they will be accepted. The same answer has been given to the Baron DeSchonen, a descendant of General Lafayette. It is expected they will soon reach the United States.

The Body of Colonel Baker.

The body of Colonel Baker will be removed hence on Thursday morning, arriving at Philadelphia early in the afternoon, where it will be received by the military authorities and escorted to Independence Hall, and will lie in state during next day. On Sunday it will be exposed to public view in the City Hall, New York, and on Monday it will be placed in a steamer for California in charge of Charles S. Drew, of Oregon, M. E. Flanagan, of San Francisco, E. M. Barnum, of Oregon, and W. H. Wallace, of Washington Territory, who will accompany the remains as far as New York.

Bodies Recovered.

Five bodies of the victims of the fight at Ball's Bluff were fished out of the Potomac to-day at Chain Bridge. They were so much mutilated as to be beyond recognition. Only one of them was apparently wounded.

Wood and Coal Monopoly in Washington.

Our citizens are delighted with the intelligence that the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has made arrangements with a house in Baltimore to establish a large coal and wood yard in Washington, in order to furnish the people with these articles at a fair price, and to break up the present monopoly.

Presentation of a Sword to Gen. McClellan.

A committee of the City Council of Philadelphia waited on Major General McClellan at his residence last evening, and presented him with a magnificent sword, voted by that city. General McClellan, in the course of his reply, said he received the sword, not for what he had done, but for what he hoped to do. All that was necessary was patience and confidence, and victory would eventually be ours.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

The Advance Guard of the National Army at Ozark—Price Near the Arkansas Border.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo, Oct. 29.—The total number of killed, wounded and missing of the body guard is 51. The killed and wounded of the Confederates, according to their own statement, is about 80. The Home Guard appears to have come out strong. They captured and brought back Major White, who was a prisoner, and the fourteen Confederates who were taking him to Gen. Price's camp. Last night about twenty of them charged on Lieut.-Col. John H. Price and twelve other Confederates, killing one of them, twelve miles south from here, and brought all the rest on, and they are now prisoners in our camp.

The rear divisions of our army are coming up to us by forced marches. Generals Pope and Hunter's commands are expected here this evening, and General McKinstry's to-morrow. All our troops are in the best of spirits and full of enthusiasm. General Fremont has taken possession of the flouring mill in this county, and is rapidly gathering supplies for the army. General Price is near the Arkansas line. It is doubtful whether he will give us battle.

The Confederate officers thought that the body guard that made the attack was twenty-five hundred strong, and on their retreat swore at the men as a set of cowards. We got about sixty of their muskets, dropped in their flight. Our advance is at Ozark, 15 miles south of here.

Fifteen of the body-guard were buried yesterday afternoon, with military honors. The Berton Cadets, Holman's Sharpshooters, General Fremont and staff, all the surviving and unwounded guards, and a large number of citizens, male and female, followed in the procession. The bodies were buried in one grave, into which General Fremont cast the first earth.

Release of the Gallant Col Mulligan.

JEFFERSON CITY, November 1.—Passengers from the West report that Colonel Mulligan, the hero of Lexington, has been released by General Price. He was seen at Warrensburg to-day, on his way to Lexington, to bring away a child he had left there.

This release indicates that the commission sent from St. Louis, some days since, to effect the release of Colonels Mulligan and Peabody, and Major Van Horn, for Gen. Frost, Col Bowen and Major Williams, who were captured at Camp Jackson, has been successful.

Fight on the Tennessee River--The Confederates Routed--A Combined Land and Water Operation.

ST. LOUIS, October 30.—*Sir:* The Conestogs, Lieutenant-Commanding Phelps, has again been up the Tennessee river as far as Eddyville, sixty-two miles distant from Paducah, with three companies of the Illinois regiment, under command of Major Phillips, and conjointly they have had a handsome and successful skirmish, in which the Confederates broke and fled in every direction, leaving seven dead on the field.

Our casualties consist of two severely wounded and a few slightly so—among them a captain of a company. Forty-four prisoners were taken from the enemy; also, seven negroes and thirty-one horses, eleven mules, two transportation wagons, a large number of saddles, muskets, rifles, shot guns, sabres, knives, &c.

Lieutenant-Commanding Phelps, and the officers and crew of the Conestoga, as well as Major Philips and his men, are deserving of the highest credit for their bearing in this expedition.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, C. H. FOOTS,

Captain United States Navy, &c.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER NORTHERN LIGHT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The steamer Northern Light arrived to-day from Aspinwall, bringing $858,000 in treasure from San Francisco.

The French steamer "Infernal," was blown to atoms in the bay of Valparaiso, by the explosion of her magazine. The vessel caught fire, and thus was caused the disaster. No lives were lost, all having had time to escape. The British storeship Mersey was injured by the explosion.

Considerable excitement existed at Lima, on account of the elections. During a row the troops fired on the crowd killing from eight to twenty persons.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The London Press on American Affairs—The Times Says "England Has Recognized the Blockade and Must Abide by it."

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The steamer City of New York, with Liverpool advices of the 24th, has arrived.

The London *Times* in an editorial on the efforts of a class in Lancashire to induce the British Government to interfere in American affairs and break the blockade says: England would rather undergo much suffering than break the plain rules of international law. She has recognized the blockade and must abide by it. To break it would disgrace and stain the reputation of England. England will not commit such an act even to save her greatest manufactures.

The *Times*, however, says the blockade is not everywhere effectual, and reminds the Washington Government that only real blockades call for recognition. The article concludes by saying it would ill become England to be the tool of Southern machinations by their withholding of cotton, and comments on the design of thus compelling foreign nations to take part in the quarrel.

The Shipping *Gazette* continues to denounce the conduct of the American blockade, and what it calls the wrongs done to British ships. It says some action on the part of the British Government is becoming indispensable.

It is reported that France has sent an answer to the Italian proposition on the Roman question, to the effect that financial difficulties in France prevent the present solution of the question.

The position of the affairs of the Bank of France continued to excite uneasiness. It is reported that twenty million of francs have been lost since the last statement was issued.

It is asserted that the panic relative to the French wheat crop is premature, and that the evil has been exaggerated.

The Bombay *Gazette* asserts that in another year England need look only to India for cotton.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Good bills were readily discounted yesterday at 3 per cent., and in some instances at 2¾. Business is at a stand-still at the Bank.

There is no apparent mitigation of the financial crisis at Paris. It is rumored that bullion at the Bank of France has decreased £1,200,000 since last return, and that an immediate rise in the rate of discount is in contemplation.

The exports of cotton from Liverpool in the last two days have been 55,000 bales. The market is excited, and prices have advanced 3¼d. on all qualities. Speculators and exporters took 35,000. Middling New Orleans, 12 cts.

Breadstuffs closed easier. Mixed Corn 32s. 6d. @ 32s. 9d.

Provisions closed quiet, and prices steady.

Consols 92½.

FROM GEN. BANKS' DIVISION.

DARNESTOWN, November 1.—At Edwards' and Conrad's Ferries yesterday all remained quiet. A day or two ago, a large encampment of Confederates was pitched near the villa of Hon. Thomas Swann, formerly Mayor of Baltimore, but on the following morning it had disappeared. Mr. Swann's residence is near Leesburg, and in full view of Edwards' Ferry, and from its tower can be observed every strategic point for many miles. It is not unlikely that it has long been used by the Confederates as an observatory.

Yesterday General Stone sent a flag of truce over to Edwards' Ferry, to General Evans, of the Confederates, whose present headquarters are at a house in sight of the Ferry. The messengers carried a letter, the purport of which is unknown, but probably had reference to the prisoners or dead of Ball's Bluff. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon our messengers returned and delivered an answer from General Evans. They represent that the Confederates who meet them were in a very seedy and battered condition, and expressed a fervent hope that the war might soon be ended.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harrison, of the Twenty-seventh Indiana, has been compelled, by domestic affliction, to tender his resignation. He was highly esteemed, both as a gentleman and a soldier, by his brother officers and the whole regiment. The leave-taking yesterday was very affecting. Captain Morrison, of Company A, has been spoken of as likely to succeed Colonel Harrison.

If all persons corresponding with General Banks' division would address their letters *"via Washington"* it will ensure a safer carriage, and facilitate greatly the heavy mail operations in this section.

Governor Blair, of Michigan, returned to Washington yesterday, after having visited the troops from his State in General Stone's division.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 1.—The ... Allen, which returned on Thursday morning, reports that she left the fleet off Cape Hatteras, and that the ferry boats Eagle and Commodore Perry had already been separated from the other vessels comprising the expedition.

The frigate Roanoke has just returned from the blockade off Charleston. She brings no intelligence. Her shaft was broken when off Beaufort, and the prevalent heavy weather along the coast compelled her to come up outside of the course of the great expedition.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 2.—No intelligence of the great expedition has yet arrived. It is supposed that it reached its destination by yesterday (Friday). A terrific gale has prevailed since last evening, but no serious apprehensions are felt here for the safety of the fleet.

A flag of truce will go to Norfolk to-morrow, and some intelligence concerning the expedition will probably be received through that channel.

The steamer George Peabody put in here this morning from New York, and grounded on Hampton bar, but she will probably be got off to-night. She is ladened with stores and best cattle for the expedition, but her ultimate destination is Key West and the Tortugas.

Fire at Great Falls, N. H.

GREAT FALLS, N. H., Nov. 2.—The blanket mill and the wool house, with its contents, belonging to William Hill, of North Berwick, Me., was burned this morning. Loss some $30,000, which is insured. Mr. Hill was making army blankets.

Sailing of the North Briton.

QUEBEC, Nov. 2.—The steamship North Briton sailed at 10 o'clock this morning, with fifty-one cabin and thirty-eight steerage passengers, for Liverpool.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

EFFECTS OF THE STORM.—One of the heaviest rains which has visited this city for a long time fell during Friday night and Saturday, with scarcely a moment's cessation. The rain was accompanied by a heavy southeast wind, in consequence of which the water in the basin rose to a great height, and by three o'clock on Saturday afternoon all the adjacent streets were inundated, and the water continued to rise until four o'clock, at which time it reached its greatest height. The water backed up into all the streets leading to Light street wharf, as well as those leading to Pratt street, between Centre market space and Light street, and remained until about 7 o'clock in the evening, when it began to recede. In the meantime a considerable quantity of water had entered the first floors of the warehouses situated on the inundated streets, but as the occupants had provided for such an emergency by removing their perishable goods to the upper floors little damage resulted to individual property. In the aggregate the loss will, however, reach a considerable sum. In Jones' Falls there was but a slight overflow, which occurred about the bend of Harrison street, doing some slight damage to articles stored in cellars. Most of the inhabitants of houses in the vicinity of the falls had provided for a speedy removal of perishable goods in case of an extensive overflow.

At Canton and in the vicinity of the various ship-yards on the south side of the basin, there was some damage done, but it was generally of an inconsiderable character. The Long Bridge, at Spring Gardens, had a portion of the flooring washed away and other damage done, so that persons having business on the other side, who were in the city in the afternoon, were compelled to remain here. The storm in the Bay was very severe, having been much more disastrous, it is supposed, than any which has occurred for the past ten years. The steamboat Lancaster, having in tow nineteen canal boats, left Havre de Grace on Friday evening for Baltimore. The boats were laden principally with lumber and coal. The tow met with no accident until about 2½ A. M., when west of North Point Light, the wind changed from North-East to South East, causing a tremendous sea.

At this time a hawser, connecting fifteen of the boats, snapped, and they all were immediately sent adrift. Great efforts were made by the crews of the steamer and the boats still secured to regain the vessels, but they were of no avail, and the Lancaster proceeded to Baltimore, arriving on Saturday morning. She was immediately despatched by Mr. Taylor, agent, to the scene of the disaster, for the purpose of relieving, if possible, the boats and crew. The steamer returned yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and reported that the boats had all gone ashore at North Point. Some were slightly damaged, but others had entirely gone to pieces. The cargoes, it was thought, would nearly all be recovered. One life is said to have been lost—that of a captain, who refused to leave his boat when offered an opportunity to save himself. The cause of this disaster is attributed to the want of proper tow lines on board the canal boats, and the total absence of anchors. The only similar accident which occurred to a tow of this kind was on the 12th of September, 1850, and originated from the same cause.

The severity of the storm interfered considerably with the running of the trains on the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad: consequent upon the great rise and heavy sea in the Susquehanna river, the train due in Baltimore at 3.20 P. M. did not arrive until about 5 o'clock. Passengers report that the crossing of the river was very grand, but not at all pleasant. Great surprise is expressed that no more damage was done by the great flood, as it had the appearance of being more extensive than many that have proved much more disastrous in their results.

ACCIDENT IN THE COUNTY.—On Friday last, a son of Richard Grayson, Esq, of Towsontown, about 9 years of age, was accidentally run over by a hay wagon, upon which he was riding at the time, considerably injuring him about the chest. With proper medical treatment, he is now considered out of danger.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Another accident occurred on the Northern Central Railway, on Friday last, which resulted in the severe injury of one of the employees. In consequence of a switch having been left open near York Haven station, above York, a portion of a southward bound freight train, in charge of conductor Robert Irvin, was thrown from the track, and the conductor, who was standing upon the platform of a car, fell upon the track and had one of his legs badly crushed by the wheels of a car passing over it. He was taken to York, where proper surgical attendance was rendered.

Another accident occurred on this road on Saturday afternoon. By some mistake of the employees, two trains, going in opposite directions, were running upon the same time, and the consequence was a collision, which took place near Mount Vernon Factory. Nobody was hurt, but a considerable delay was occasioned by it—the passenger train which ought to have gone up shortly after eight o'clock, having been detained until some time on Sunday morning. Mr. Sinclair, said to be the successor of Mr. Russell, as correspondent of the London *Times*, was a passenger on the delayed train, and becoming rather impatient, made a remark to the conductor, which offended the latter, when he struck the correspondent over the face with his lamp, cutting it quite severely. The injured man repaired to a hotel and had his wounds dressed, and then returned to the train and waited until it departed.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.—The grocery store of Mr. C. Lewis Dunlap, No. 13 West Baltimore street, was entered by burglars on Friday night last, about 10 o'clock, but before they had secured any booty they were frightened off by the return of the proprietor to procure his umbrella, which he had left in the store. He attempted to insert his key in the lock of the front door, when he discovered that the key-hole had been filled with fine shavings, such as are used for stuffing mattresses. He immediately summoned several gentlemen, and posted them in the rear of the building, and then forced an entrance to it; but the robbers had previously escaped. A quantity of the material used for stopping the key-hole was found upon the floor. The store was robbed of about two hundred dollars' worth of goods last winter.

THE WRONG PARTIES.—The fact was noticed a few days since that Chas. E. Bleshower and Joseph Crating had been arrested at the Maryland Institute fair, upon the charge of attempting to incite a riot, by hissing when the tune of the Star Spangled Banner was performed upon a piano in the hall. The parties were held for Court, and on Saturday the cases came up before Judge Bond, when the State's Attorney said that he was wished to dismiss the matter, as he had been informed, both by the Provost Marshal and the policemen who made the arrest, that the parties had been taken into custody through a mistake. The Court acquiesced, and the cases were dismissed. The policemen should be more careful in future.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Michael Girbrick, a deaf old man, was killed upon the track of the Northern Central Railway, on Saturday evening, under the following circumstances. He was walking in the track ahead of a southward-bound train, and as he could not hear it approaching, and the engineer did not see him, he was knocked down, run over, and instantly killed. He was about seventy-two years of age, and resided on Grasshopper Hill.—Coroner Greentree held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

STABBING AFFRAY.—Two soldiers, belonging to Colonel Schley's Public Guard regiment, had a fight in Biddle alley, on Saturday night, during which one of them was stabbed in the side. He was taken to Caspari's drug store, corner of Biddle street and Pennsylvania avenue, where physicians dressed his wound, after which he was sent to his residence. His name is Michael Doyle. The party who stabbed him has been arrested and placed in the guard house, by order of Col. Schley.

PAINFULLY INJURED.—A carter named William Nash, met with a painful accident on Friday evening, on Pratt street. He was driving his cart along the street, when he was caught between a wheel of a passing dray and some of his own cart, by which he was injured about the hips, though no bones were broken. He was taken up and conveyed to his residence, No. 298 South Charles street, where Dr. Boyd attended him.

THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE.—The present exhibition of the Maryland Institute closes to-night, when the award of premiums will be made. This exhibition has been held under peculiarly unfavorable circumstances, but it is a source of satisfaction to the Board of Managers to know that the people of Baltimore have taken a just pride in it, and the indications are that it has been far more successful than its most sanguine friends had anticipated at the outset.

DEATH OF AN OLD DEFENDER.—Mr. Joseph Balling, a Defender of Baltimore in 1814, at the Battle of North Point, died on Saturday morning last, at the General Wayne Inn. He was seventy-four years of age. He was at one time connected with a paper known as *"The Baltimore Chronicle,"* and was once Clerk of the City Council.

... of the approaching election, quite a number of applications are now being made to the Courts for naturalization papers. On Saturday last there were about thirty persons naturalized, including about twenty soldiers who were marched into the Criminal Court room under the command of an officer.

WAGON LINE TO WASHINGTON.—Mr. Gibbons' "return to first principles" by establishing a line of wagons between this city and Washington, for the carriage of freight, has met with great encouragement, and in order to comply with all the demands made upon him, his agent here advertises for an additional number of wagons and teamsters.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL SCOTT.—Lieutenant-General Scott, accompanied by his staff, and Secretaries Cameron and Chase, passed through this city on Saturday morning *en route* for New York. They passed over the railroad in a special train.

LECTURE.—Rev. Father O'Callaghan, S. J., President of Loyola College, will deliver a lecture before the Catholic Institute, this evening, at eight o'clock, in the basement of Calvert Hall. The subject of the lecture will be "Discipline of the Mind."

DEATH OF AN OLD MERCHANT.—Mr. Robert A. Wall, a member of the dry goods firm of J. Edward Bird & Bro., and an old and well-known merchant, died on Friday last at the Eutaw House. His funeral took place on Saturday afternoon.

WORKING ON SUNDAY.—Charles Rhinehart, John Kesler and Henry Woost were arrested yesterday morning upon the charge of working on Sunday. They were arraigned before Justice Logan, who fined them $5 and costs.

Amusements.

FRANK BROWER AND NORMA.—The management of the Museum, in their usual energetic manner, have provided an entertainment for this evening which bids fair to rival any which has, at any time, been given in this or any company heretofore in this city. Mr. Frank Brower, the great delineator and *Happy Uncle Tom*, has been engaged, and makes his first appearance to-night. Mr. Brower is a native of Baltimore, and has hosts of friends in this city, all of whom may be expected to welcome him at the Museum to-night. Mr. Kunkel has, at additional expense, made preparations to produce the travesty of *Norma* to-night with new scenery, costumes, appointments, &c. Mr. Cassedy informs us that the box office, for the sale of seats, will be opened at ten o'clock this morning. There will be no deviation in the regular price of admission (twenty-five cents.) Ladies should see that their seats are engaged during the day. This will save much difficulty, as the rush of the multitude at the box office in the evening is particularly unpleasant for ladies. The doors will be opened at 6.30. It will truly be a gala night at the Museum.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—Another splendid bill is announced for this evening, consisting of the great French play of Camille, which, on its former representation, attracted the most crowded and fashionable audience of the season, and the beautiful star's, Miss Lucille Western, performance of the fair coquette increased the already high estimation in which she is held by our citizens as an artiste of rare ability. Miss Western will also appear tonight as Lady Marian in the romantic drama of Wallace, the Hero of Scotland. Truly the manager is indefatigable in his exertions to cater for the public.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE BOND.

Archibald Stirling, Jr., State's Attorney, prosecuting. The following business occupied the Court on Saturday:

Henry Kraus, charged with an assault upon Ernest Troutman. Dismissed.

Jane Evans, charged with assaulting Catharine Douglas. Not guilty.

Joseph Lee, charged with an assault. Compromised on payment of costs.

Ellen Cunningham, charged with assaulting Eliza Fardell. Cross-action. One case *stetted* and the other compromised on payment of costs.

John Murray and William Higgins, charged with resisting policeman Cassel and others. Compromised on payment of costs.

Court then adjourned till this morning.

CITY CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE KREBS.

Edwin A. Appold *vs.* Samuel Canby, John W. Wilson and Fayette H. Wilson, his wife. Injunction issued restraining Samuel Canby, of Baltimore city, and John W. Wilson, of Howard county, from selling or disposing of or retaining any of the goods and effects of the co-partnership of Wilson & Canby, or collecting any debts due thereto, or interfering in any manner with the business of the same. Also enjoining and restraining the said John W. Wilson and Fayette H. Wilson, his wife, of Howard county, from selling or conveying the farm and property conveyed to said Fayette H. Wilson by Benjamin Holt and wife on the 5th of April, 1861.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE MARTIN.

John Duer, Jr., *vs.* the Commercial and Farmers' Bank, garnishee, &c. Before reported. Motion for new trial overruled.

McClellan, &c. *vs.* Graves and others. Before reported. Not concluded.

Assignment for to-day from No. 544 to 593 inclusive.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE MARSHALL.

Margaret Schmidt *vs.* the Metamora Tribe No. 1, U. O. Red Men. Action for benefits. *Non pros.*

Correspondence of the Maryland News Sheet.

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 2.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.—JUDGE BREWER.

Edwin W. Duvall *vs.* Dr. E. McCeney—before reported. Not concluded.

State *vs.* Charles Carroll, indicted for assaulting Adam Weltner, in Brooklyn, in this county; tried before the Court and adjudged guilty. Fined $10 with costs.

WAR ITEMS.

FROM OLD POINT.

By the steamer Adelaide, which reached here from Old Point on Saturday morning, it is learned that the United States steam frigate Roanoke came into Hampton Roads on Friday evening in a disabled condition, having had her propeller shaft broken whilst steaming along the North Carolina coast during the heavy gale which prevailed in that vicinity. As the Adelaide passed near the "Horse Shoe," a large side-wheel steamer was seen coming in from the Capes. The only signal given was with her steam whistle, and it was supposed to be the S. R. Spaulding. Two ferry boats, one of which is the Eagle, were compelled to leave the naval expedition off Cape Hatteras in consequence of the severity of the gale.

On Friday the steam-tug Adriatic left Old Point under a flag of truce, for the purpose of conveying about twenty persons to Norfolk. The tug had not returned when the Adelaide left. It was understood, when the Adelaide left Old Point, that there would be a flag of truce between Norfolk and that place every day until further notice.

The steamer Georgeanna, which came up yesterday morning, brings the following intelligence from the great naval expedition:

From parties on board a vessel which arrived in Hampton Roads on Friday evening, information is given that a heavy gale had prevailed for some time all along the North Carolina coast. A steamer of the fleet, carrying over eight hundred soldiers, is reported to have been wrecked about thirty miles south of Hatteras. Only one hundred and fifty of the men are known to have been saved, and it is supposed that the remainder met with a watery grave. Another vessel, freighted with cattle, had been blown upon the coast and nearly all of them drowned, only a few escaping to the shore, after reaching which they wandered off through the country. The crew of the vessel took to small boats, but whether they had succeeded in gaining *terra firma* had not been ascertained. The fleet is said to be "scattered to the four winds." Nothing further was learned as to the side-wheel steamer which was seen coming in from the Capes on Friday evening.

The steamer Peabody, which was at anchor in Hampton Roads, had dragged her anchors and went ashore on Hampton Bar. Steamers were on Saturday engaged in trying to get her off, but had not succeeded in doing so up to the time of the departure of the Georgeanna.

The steamtug which went to Norfolk on Friday with a flag of truce had not returned when the Georgeanna left. She was seen on Saturday afternoon in the vicinity of Sewall's Point, but in consequence of the heavy gale, she had to put back.—The passage down the bay on Friday night was one of the roughest which has ever been experienced. A severe hail storm prevailed.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

From the Washington Intelligencer.

The Army Up the Kanawha.

We learn from Dr. Griswold, United States Sanitary Inspector, who has just returned from a tour of inspection up the Kanawha, that our army under General Rosecrans is at present in a state of rest, and measurably recovered from the terrible exposure at Sewall Mountain to the severe rains and cold that fell upon them with fearful effect. Dr. Griswold has been through fourteen regiments, and obtained the most exact statistics with regard to the health, the discipline, subsistence, clothing and general sanitary condition of our troops. He reports them generally well clothed—a few exceptions only in overcoats, blankets and winter blouses. The subsistence is generally reported good, so far as the Government can supply. In all those means of comfort for which an army depends upon the surrounding country, of course there are great deficiencies, as there are scarcely any supplies to be had in the mountains.

General Rosecrans and his staff, General Cox, General Benham and General Schenck, all alike live in tents and fare the same as privates, with the exception, perhaps, that they are enabled to employ cooks at their own cost. General Rosecrans eats from tin plates, drinks his coffee from a tin cup, and is often without butter or milk. His headquarters are two miles from Gauley Bridge, on the head waters of the Kanawha, on New Creek. Colonel McCook, with three regiments, occupies a post about four miles further up; then comes General Benham's Brigade, about two miles distant, while General Schenck's Brigade occupies the farthest outpost, or ten miles up New Creek from Gauley. General Cox makes his headquarters in the same camp with General Rosecrans.

There is much sickness in the camp of General Rosecrans, but it is the unavoidable consequence of the exhausting service the troops have endured. The climate is sickly, especially for those not habituated to it, and compelled to live in camps. Rains are frequent and severe, nights cold, compared with the temperature of mild day. Comfortable hospitals are seldom to be had, and such delicacies as are required in sickness are not obtained by straggling scouts from the opposite side of the Kanawha river, but no loss of life has yet occurred. From the mountains across New Creek the picket fires of the enemy may be seen from headquarters, and there is some picket firing between the advanced pickets of General Schenck's camp and those of the enemy, from which two or three deaths have occurred on our side. There seems to be but little expectation of a general engagement. The want of hospital supplies, such as bedding and bed clothing to keep the sick warm, is the chief cause of suffering at present. The Sanitary Commission is busy in forwarding these supplies from the office here.

Capture of a Government Train.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* learns from Grafton that on Sunday night, at half-past eleven o'clock, twenty armed Confederates attacked a train of twelve wagons at Jacksonville, Lewis county, Virginia, fifteen miles from Weston. They fired at the drivers, wounding four—one or two severely—but killed none. They captured the wagons, and all the horses but three. Captain Rowand's cavalry company, stationed at Weston, went in pursuit of the Confederates, and it was thought he would capture some of them. The Captain is doing good service in and about Lewis county. He sends scouting parties out every night, and they very rarely return without game. The Confederates in that county are very much enraged at the Captain's energy in bringing them to justice.

THE GREAT NAVAL EXPEDITION.

The Destination of the Great Expedition.

From the New York Times, Nov 2.

As government saw fit, more than a month ago, to take Dr. Russell, of the London *Times*, into its confidence as to the destination of the great expedition, and as the fleet has now doubtless reached one of the points against which it intends to operate, there can be no harm in adding a few hints in addition to those furnished by the correspondent of the London *Times*, whose letter we give this morning.

It is manifestly not the intention of government to attempt the capture, as yet, of any of the large Southern seaports. New Orleans, Mobile or Savannah could undoubtedly be taken without an great expenditure of blood, but the retention of those cities, or any one of them, would be a much more serious matter. The system of river and railroad communication which has made them important commercial centres, could be used to concentrate vast armies against the attacking party, which, unless in great force, would be speedily driven into the sea.

A lodgment on an island or series of islands that commands important harbors, with a view to future operations, is manifestly the object of the expedition. We should not be surprised to hear, therefore, that Port Royal harbor, on the South Carolina coast, should be one of the points which it is in contemplation to occupy. Port Royal is one of the obstacles are not too formidable. A large discretion has evidently been given Captain Dupont in this matter. The command of this fine harbor would give us access to the most thickly-settled slaveholding region of the South, and would be a standing menace to both Savannah and Charleston.

The place is admirably situated for a vast camp of instruction like Fortress Monroe. Should it not be deemed advisable to take this point, Amelia Island and Fernandina will undoubtedly be attacked with a view to obtaining possession of Brunswick harbor, the finest on the South Atlantic coast. It is impossible for the Confederates to concentrate a large army to defend this point, as inland navigation is so difficult. Its possession by our fleet would in effect be the severing of Florida from the Confederate States, as we would command the St. John's river and the whole coast around to Pensacola, which, of course, we are soon to be in possession of.

It is not at all probable that the administration intend to march our troops inland for a couple of months yet. The troops sent are, as a general thing, undisciplined and unfit for field operations, but by January they will no doubt be in condition both as regards numbers and discipline to take either Charleston or Savannah as may be deemed best. Hereafter the cotton States that caused the war will be forced to bear some of its burdens. It is not at all improbable that the Stars and Stripes are floating to-day in triumph over a portion of the sacred soil of South Carolina.

The special Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, under date of Friday night, telegraphs as follows:

It is understood that the naval expedition is not directly aimed at cities on or near the Southern coast. The troops will land at thinly settled places, with spacious harbors, and will at once open cotton ports and establish a basis of operation for additional forces now mustering. Those who enlist in regiments which are to be attached to the commands of Gen. Burnside or of Gen. Butler will have an excellent opportunity to see active service in a genial climate.

From the Port Tobacco Times, Oct. 31.

The Military.

On Monday last the Fifth regiment, Gen. Sickles' Brigade, Col. Graham, passed through our village and encamped at Mulberry Grove, the residence of Dr. Robert Fergusson. They made a tarry of an hour or two in town and conducted themselves very properly. The whole of this brigade, together with Gen. Hooker's Brigade, we learn is now in the county, numbering, perhaps, ten or twelve thousand, mostly on the Potomac from Mattawoman Creek to Budd's Ferry. A corps of artillery was on Monday last at Hill-Top. Col. Graham on Tuesday last placed a guard in town for the purpose of preventing any unpleasant conduct on the part of those who might be disposed to produce too much fun in the village.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, Nov. 2.

Port Royal and Beaufort.

Port Royal, in South Carolina, about which we may perhaps hear more in a short time, has the best channel through the bars to be found below Norfolk. It has more than twenty feet of water in the shallowest places, from the outer bar to Beaufort. The harbor is capacious, and has long been held to be superior either to Charleston or Savannah. Beaufort is a small town, not easily defended from the sea, within ten miles of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, twenty-five miles or so from Savannah, and fifty or sixty from Charleston. A strong force at Beaufort would thus threaten both of those cities on the side unprotected by the forts, while the possession of Beaufort and Port Royal channel would alone give a rendezvous of vast importance to the blockading fleet.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From the Washington Star, Nov. 2

THE COMBINED LAND AND NAVAL EXPEDITION.

It is not to be disguised that the combined Union expedition, now on the Atlantic, has far more to fear from the remarkable storm now raging everywhere upon the coast, than from any possible resistance the Confederates can make to its operations. This storm can hardly fail to disperse the fleet in all directions for the time being, we apprehend.

NOT SO.

The War Department has received despatches from Fortress Monroe that there is no truth whatever in the report that vessels connected with the great naval expedition had returned to Fortress Monroe.

GENERAL SCOTT'S ESTATE SEQUESTERED.

We learn to-day that shortly before his retirement, Gen. Scott obtained positive information that his entire estate, all of which is situated in Virginia, has been seized and sequestered for the benefit of the so-called Confederate Government.

GENERAL HARNEY.

It is probable that Gen. Harney will immediately be ordered to active duty in the field. He has gone to St. Louis, there to await such orders, with an understanding that they are speedily to be sent to him at that point.

MAJOR GENERAL M'CLELLAN.

It is understood in official circles that Major General McClellan will of course continue in actual command of the army of the Potomac, leaving the business of the "headquarters of the army of the United States" to be conducted hereafter precisely as when General Scott, then commander-in-chief of the United States army, was in personal command in Mexico. That is—by the Secretary of War, assisted by the Adjutant General. So long as Gen. McClellan is here, however, he will doubtless in person discharge most of the duties lately discharged by General Scott.

NAVY YARD—THE POWHATAN RUNS THE BLOCKADE.

The steamer Powhatan, Captain Mitchell, arrived at the yard this morning about 10 o'clock, having run the blockade last night. The Powhatan has been at Annapolis for some time past, and left there on Monday last. Since Tuesday she has been with the flotilla in the Lower Potomac, and last night started up. The Confederates evidently heard her, and lights were put up and other signals made, but the rain was pouring down, it was pitch dark, and as the steamer concealed her lights she was not fired at. The pilot of the Powhatan, John Tigner, knows the river perfectly, and says any vessel might have passed there last night without incurring any risk from the Confederate batteries.

The steamer Baltimore is used to convey stores from Old Point to the flotilla below the Confederate battbries, and was at Wade's Bay last night when the Powhatan came up.

Four sloops, a Jersey schooner, and a pungy ran down past the batteries yesterday, early in the afternoon. They, with the exception of one sloop, came through the swash channel, next to the Maryland shore, and although the Confederates wasted a large quantity of ammunition in firing at them, none of them were struck. Twelve or thirteen rounds were fired at the schooner. The master of one the sloops (the one formerly owned by Capt. Mitchell) was a German, and he ran his vessel close along the Virginia shore. They directed their fire at him, but he got past safely. When asked by the officers of the Iceboat why he ran into the Virginia shore, he answered that he had heard so much talk about "de secesh batteries, he want to see if dey could shoot; and de