THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. I---NO. 49. BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

BOARD OF TRADE.
Committee of Arbitration for month of November.
WM. H. BRUNE.
JNO. M. OREM, | A. R. FENTON,
J. R. CONWAY, | ALEX. P. WOODS.

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, November 14, 1861.

Stocks continue firm, and for all the leading securities prices have evidently an upward tendency. Maryland and Baltimore City 6's were particularly strong to-day, and for both of them prices were higher. A sale of $570 Maryland 1870 6's was made at 91, an advance of 1 per cent., and the markes closed at 90 bid, with none offering. In Baltimore 6's there was nothing done at the Board; 85 was bid for both 1875's and 1556's and 86½ for 1890's, but after the Board a sale of $500 1890's was made at 87½. There are very few Maryland or Baltimore City 6's offering, holders generally being satisfied to retain them, believing that in the present position of our State there are no better stocks to be had for permanent investments. Railroad bonds were also firm, but of these there were very few offering, and the only sale made was one of $2,000 Baltimore and Ohio 1885's at 67¾. Baltimore and Ohio bonds closed firm at 82 bid for 1867's; 73 bid for 1875's; 69 bid for 1880's; 67¾ bid for 1885's; 50¼ bid for 1862's (the extra dividend bonds); Northern Central 1885's left off at 59¾ bid, 60 asked; and Northwestern Virginia first mortgage at 73 bid. In Railroad shares there was no movement, but Baltimore and Ohio closed firm at $45¾ bid, and Northern Central at $16¾ bid, $16¾ asked regular way. For Canton Co. $10¾ was bid, and $12 asked, and Baltimore Gas do. closed at $100½ bid. Bank stocks are wanted but there are very few offering and we hear of no sales. Most of them are held very firmly.

Sterling Exchange has advanced since our last about ¼ per cent., in consequence of the increased demand and the scarcity of bills, and we quote it to-day at 107¾@108 for bankers', and 106¾@107¾ for commercial bills.—Francs may be quoted at 5.22½ for short sight, and 5.27½@5 30 for 60-day bills. We quote bills on Bremen at 77½@78; Amsterdam at 40@40½; Cologne at 71; Hamburg at 36; and Frankfort on-the-Main at 40½@40¾.

In New York to-day Virginia 6's declined 1 per cent; and Erie ½; but Tennessee 6's improved 1¾ per cent.; North Carolinas ¾; New York Central ⅜; and Reading ⅜. Treasury notes were steady at 99⅜, yesterday's price.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

THURSDAY, November 14, 1861.

$670 Maryland 6's '70 91
2,000 B. & O. R. R. bonds '85 ..... 67¾

AFTER THE BOARD.

500 Baltimore 6's '90 ..... 87½

PRICES AND SALES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK.
BY TELEGRAPH.
Through WILLIAM FISHER & SON, Stock and Bill Brokers, No. 22 South street.

	1st Board	2d Board.
Virginia 6's	48	00
Missouri 6's	45¾	45½
Tennessee bonds	45	45
North Carolina bonds	60½	00
Canton Company	10¾	00
Erie Railroad	34¾	34
New York Central Railroad	81¾	80¾
Reading Railroad	36¾	36
Treasury notes 2 years 6 per cents	99¾	00
	steady.	unsettled.

The New York *Herald* says:

Stocks advanced again to-day, and the commission houses report a good day's business. At the close of the first board an effort was made to arrest the upward movement, but without success. The market continued buoyant throughout the day, and closed firm.—The advance in government 6's is¼ per cent. The response from Europe to the news which went out to day in the steamer is likely to lead to a general advance in United States securities. The issue of 1874 advanced 1 per cent. to day, and Missouris about as much. In the railway shares the advance was general. Central rose ¾, Erie ¾, Erie preferred ¾, Hudson River ¾, Reading 1, Michigan Central 1¼, Southern, old, ¾, guaranteed 1½, Panama ¾, Illinois Central 1, Galena 1¾, Toledo ¾, Rock Island 2¾, Burlington and Quincy ¾, Milwaukie and Prairie du Chien ¾. The largest advance, it will be noticed, was in Rock Island.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

THURSDAY, November 14.

COFFEE.—There was some inquiry for Coffee this morning, but no sales had been made when we left the market. Holders are still very firm in their views, and none of them seem disposed to sell except at very full rates. We still quote as follows, viz: Rice at 14¼@15 cts. for ordinary; 15¼@16¾ cts for fair to prime; Laguayra at 17¾@18 cts; and Java at 21@22 cts. per lb. The stock of Rio here is about 19,000 bags.

FLOUR.—There was a good inquiry this morning for Ohio and Howard Street Flour, and for these descriptions the market is steady, but for City Mills Flour there seems to be very little demand, and the market may be quoted dull and heavy. Sales were reported on 'Change of 200 bbls. Ohio and Howard Street cut Extra at $5 75; 500 bbls. Ohio Extra at $5; 100 bbls. Howard Street do. also at $5; and 200 bbls do. at $5.12½ per bbl. Howard Street Super may be quoted as closing nominally at $5.62½. Ohio do. at $5.50@5.62½, but City Mills do. is dull at $5.37½@5.50 per bbl. For Extra Flour the rates to-day are as follows, viz: $5.87½@6 for Ohio; $6@6.12½ for Howard Street; and $6.37½@6.50 per bbl. for standard brands City Mills.

FAMILY FLOUR.—Family Flour is selling by the dray load in the trade at $8 25 for the best brands Baltimore, $6 50@7 for Ohio and Howard Street, and Baltimore high grade Extra is bringing $7 75 per bbl.

RYE FLOUR AND CORN MEAL.—Rye Flour is steady and firm at $4 25@4 50, and we quote Corn Meal at $3.25 per bbl. for both Baltimore and Brandywine.

GRAIN.—Grain was in quite light supply this morning, the receipts of all descriptions amounting to only about 20,000 bushels. The transactions were of course limited, but the market was firm for all descriptions. Wheat, of which there were only about 5,000 bushels at market, sold at 130@137 cts. for good to prime red; 130@133 cts. for common white, 150@155 cts. for fair do.; 160@165 cts. for good to prime do.; and 167@170 cts. for choice do. per bushel, or 28 cts. per bushel more than for prime red parcels do. Of Corn there was also about 5,000 bushels offered. There was a good demand for it, and it sold at 58 cts. for new white, 70@72 cts. for-old do., and 61@63 cts for old yellow. Oats, of which there were about 10,000 bushels received, sold at 38@40 cts. for Maryland, and 42@43 cts. for Pennsylvania, and we note a sale of some 250 bushels Maryland Rye at 56 cts., an advance.

MOLASSES.—There is nothing doing in Molasses, there being little or no stock here to operate in, but we still quote as follows, viz: Cuba at 23@33 cts. for clayed; and 33@35 cts. for Muscovado; Porto Rico at 35@45 cts; and New Orleans at 50@56 cts. per gallon.

PROVISIONS.—There is but little demand for Provisions except from the government and so far as we have heard no sales have been made to-day. Bacon, of which there are some sales making by the jobbers, may be quoted at 5¾@5¾ cts. for Shoulders, 6¾@6¾ cts. for Sides, and 8@10 cts. for Hams. There is no Bulk Meat selling but we quote Shoulders nominal at 4¾@4¾ cts.; Sides at 5@5½ cts., and Hams at 4¾@5 cts per lb. Lard is steady at 8¾@9 cts. for City, and 9¾ cts. for Western, but we hear of no sales. Mess Pork ranges in price at from $13.50 to $14.75 per bbl. as in quality, and we quote Prime do. at $12, and Rump do. at $11 per bbl. Beef is steady and firm at $13 for Baltimore No. 1, and $15 per bbl for do. Mess.

RICE.—There is no Rice in first hands, but it is selling at retail we hear at 9@10 cts. per lb.

SALT.—Liverpool Salt is selling in lots as wanted at 110@115 cts. for Ground Alum, and 105@110 cts. per sack for Marshall's, Worthington's and Jeffrey & Darcy's fine, and we quote Turks Island do. at 25 cts. per bushel from store.

SEEDS.—Cloverseed is steady at $4.50@4.75 per bushel. There is however very little offering and we hear of no sales. Timothy Seed ranges at from $1.75 to $2.25 per bushel, but it is very dull, and we quote Flaxseed steady at $1 25@1 30 per bushel.

SUGARS.—We hear of no movement to-day in Sugars. There is a demand for them but the extreme firmness of holders prevents operations. The stock here is extremely light, and there is no disposition among holders to press sales. We quote as follows, viz: Cuba at 8⅝@8 25 for refining, and $8.50@9 for grocery grades; Porto Rico and New Orleans at $8.50@9.50; and current qualities of Manilla and Pernambuco at $8@8 25.

REFINED SUGARS.—The quotations for Refined Sugars are still as follows, viz: 11¾@11¾ cts. for loaf; 10¾@11¾ cts. for crushed, powdered and granulated; 10¾@10¾ cts for soft crushed white; and 9¾@10 cts. per lb. for C yellow.

WHISKEY.—There is no Whiskey selling so far as we are advised. We quote it as before at 21¾@22 cts. for City, and 22 cts. for Ohio, but it is dull at these figures.

BALTIMORE LIVE STOCK MARKET.—Nov. 14.—CATTLE.—There was a large supply of Beef Cattle at market to-day the offerings at the scales amounting to 1,200 head, which is 350 more than was offered last week. The market was heavy and the sales were made at a decline of fully 25 cts. per 100 lbs. on last week's prices. The offerings were disposed of as follows, viz: 100 head were sold for Washington, 150 were driven to the country, 600 head were taken by Baltimore butchers and packers at prices ranging from $2.25 to $3.75 per 100 lbs. gross, and the remaining 350 head were left over unsold.

HOGS.—There was a fair inquiry to-day for Live Hogs and they were steady at $5@5.50 per 100 lbs.

SHEEP.—Sheep were in good demand to-day, and they were steady at $2 25@3 25 per head.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY, ASSISTED BY JUDGE GILES.

Hugh L. Bond, administrator of Charles Cozens, *vs.* Eleanor Bogers, executrix of Lloyd N. Rogers. Decree filed.

The Chief-Justice, before leaving the Court room, took occasion to reiterate what he had said on Monday in regard to cases on appeal from the District Court. There were similar cases arising in nearly every circuit in the United States, which were pending on appeal to the Supreme Court, and it was desirable that the different decisions in the different circuits should conform. Cases of such general interest and national importance, the Supreme Court would doubtless give preference to, so it was probable that they would be taken up and decided at an early period of the approaching term. If a case were argued before him now he would prefer to reserve his decision in the cases pending in this Court until the Supreme Court had prescribed the rule governing the principles involved He saw no propriety in arguing the cases until after the Supreme Court had given its decision, as its decision would of course be binding upon this Court. He thought that almost every point growing out of the war and the rights of belligerents would be fully discussed and considered by the Supreme Court. He had therefore directed those cases to be continued to the next term, as he thought time would be saved in many instances, as well as the expense of an appeal from him, if he should happen to fall into error by any decision he might make at this term.

CITY CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE BOND.

Archibald Stirling, Jr., State's Attorney, prosecuting. The following business occupied this Court yesterday:

William Pegram was declared to be a lunatic and pauper.

William Thompson, indicted for the larceny of a cow and calf. Not guilty.

The Court then adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE MARTIN.

Wilson Cunningham, David Cunningham, Robert Cunningham, George Duncan and Dominick Johnson *vs.* Richard Colvin. Before reported. On trial.

CITY CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE KREBS.

Sanck *vs.* Sanck. Bill to re-form a deed alleged to have been made through mistake.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Reconnoissance at Matthias Point by the Sickles Brigade.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The latest advices from the Lower Potomac, in speaking of the recent reconnoissance by a portion of General Sickles' Excelsior Brigade, at Matthias Point, say they surprised the Confederate pickets, two of whom they shot. They made a thorough exploration of the Point to the distance of four miles inland. One small masked battery and a few rifle pits were all the defences of the place.

The Confederates were in force some three miles in the interior, but refused to offer battle to the reconnoitring party, which latter was four hundred strong, under Col. Graham. Much forage for the Confederate cavalry was destroyed, and our troops returned to their encampment near Port Tobacco, on the Maryland shore, without the loss of a man. Subsequent to their return they discovered that at Boyd's Hotel, only a few miles below, the Confederates have a battery of six heavy guns, which it is believed our forces could have taken had they been aware of that fact when they were on the Virginia shore.

Ferry Between Georgetown and Arlington.

The Government has contracted with A. Markey, of New Jersey, for establishing a steam ferry-boat line between Georgetown and Arlington, to be conducted in the same manner as the communication between New York and Brooklyn. This will greatly facilitate the transportation of army supplies.

Gen. Fremont's Military Appointments.

The following special order has been issued.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 12, 1861.

Special Order No. 304.—Major-General John C. Fremont having been relieved from the command of the Western Department, and from duty in the field, those members of his staff who have been selected from civil life under the authority of the act approved August, 1861, cease, from the date on which he relinquishes command, to be connected with the service. All persons, with the exception of regimental and company officers, who have been appointed into the military service by Major-General Fremont, and whose appointment have not been sanctioned by the President, are hereby discharged the service of the United States.

By command of
Major-General McCLELLAN.
(Signed) L. Thomas, Adjutant-General.

The Joint Commission of the United States and New Granada.

At the meeting of the Joint Commission of the United States and New Granada to-day, it was ordered that on the first Monday in December next the calling of the calendar will be commenced in its order, and cases in which the counsel for the claimants are not prepared, will be placed at the foot of the calendar, unless for good and satisfactory reasons the Board shall otherwise order. Hon. S. S. Cox, of Ohio, is now here attending to cases for some of his constituents who are interested in claims against New Granada, growing out of the Panama riots.

Army Hospitals to be Erected.

Gen. Meigs has invited proposals for the construction of two capacious army Hospitals in this city.

Mr. Yancey Getting Discouraged.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—On the person of James Brown, arrested here as a traitor, was found a letter from Wm. L. Yancey, now in England, to his son in Alabama, speaking discouragingly of the prospects of a recognition of the Southern Confederacy by the European Powers.

Railway and Mail Communication Between Washington and the North.

A deputation of influential gentlemen of Washington and Georgetown, waited upon the Mayor of this city and the Postmaster-General to-day, by appointment to obtain their official influence with Congress to procure some amelioration of the suffering and inconvenience produced by the defective railway and mail communication through Baltimore and Philadelphia to the North, having in view a continuous National mail and military highway. The Postmaster-General said he would take the views of the deputation into full consideration and see what influence he could use to abate the grievances of which they complained.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER NIAGARA.

HALIFAX, Nov. 14.—The steamer Niagara arrived at Halifax at four o'clock this morning, with Liverpool advices of the 2d inst.

The Paris correspondent of the *Independent Belge* professes to have reliable information that the Mexican expedition has ulterior objects, and that if the "Southern Confederacy" holds its own till January, France and England will recognize it and break the blockade. This statement, however, is pronounced in England to be utterly untrue.

Private cotton circulars report a decline in the week of ⅛ to ¼d.

It is reiterated that Franco has opened negotiations with Austria for cession of Venetia, and that the Duke of Magenta has been entrusted with the Mission to Vienna.

French troops had occupied the valley of Dappen, and the Swiss government has sent a commissioner to the spot and resolved to protect and demand satisfaction for the violation of Swiss territory.

The frigate La Guerrienne, had received final instructions to sail for Mexico, on the 4th of November.

Ex-Minister Foy publishes a letter reviewing Lord Russell's speech on American affairs, and complaining generally of English sympathy with the Confederates.

The *Times* has an editorial on the subject, and says that *peaceable separation* will accomplish everything the Northern anti-slavery party has advocated. The *Times* favors the establishment of the Confederacy because the political power of the slave owners will be diminished. Formerly every filibuster had the entire Union to back him, and but for the disruption of the Union the extension of slavery over Mexico would have been certain. The cause of justice and civilization will gain by the quarrels of these partners in guilt, as the North will resist the future aggrandizement of the South.

Additional from the Fleet.

CAIRO, Nov. 12.—The Memphis *Appeal*, of the 11th, contains the following despatch:

SAVANNAH, Nov. 8, via New Orleans Nov. 9.—The steamer Sansom has arrived from Port Royal with the wounded from the engagement yesterday. Fifteen vessels were inside and several awaiting outside. The Minnesota was the first to enter and was followed by the others. The attack upon the forts was from three sides. After the second round from the fleet, the three principal guns from the batteries were dismounted. The engagement lasted five hours, and during its continuance all our guns were dismounted. The total Confederate loss was one hundred.

The Piketon Victory.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 14.—Meagre details of the Piketon victory have come to hand. The fight commenced on Friday afternoon, and was resumed next morning, when the Confederates surrendered unconditionally. The number of prisoners taken are variously estimated at from two to four thousand, and the killed at 400.

Capture of a Vessel with Contraband Goods.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—A vessel arrived at Holmes' Hole reports that a large English steamer, laden with war munitions, has been captured by a Federal frigate, and t ken into Key West.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.—The exercises of the seventh anniversary meeting of the Union Protestant Infirmary were held last evening in the Franklin street Presbyterian Church, northeast corner of Franklin and Cathedral streets. Despite the inclement weather, a very good audience was present, and a deep interest was manifested in the proceedings. The meeting was opened with singing and prayer, after which the Rev. Mr. Calloway read the report of the Board of Managers, from which it appears that the institution has not escaped the depressing effect of the times; and an earnest appeal is made to Christian philanthropists for aid in the future. Since the last report was made, $5,000 have been received from the estate of the late George Brown, Esq., thus enabling the Board to liquidate the cost of the building and lot in fee. The thanks of the Board are tendered to the Young Men's Christian Association, the visiting physicians, and other benevolent persons, who have rendered valuable aid. The Treasurer's report shows that the following money has been received: Donations, $846.55; subscription, $1,367.40; from patients, $1,114.76; St. Andrew's Society, $450; Mrs. Geo. Brown, $5,000; Fire Company, $769 35; balance in hand, $30.14; total, $9,577.70. The expenditures have been: for house expenses, $2,805.18; building, $6,396 01; steward, $333 33; insurance, $12.50; printing, $27.74; balance in hand, $294; total, $9,577.70. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. Calloway, Sewall, Dr. Bullock and other friends of the institution. The exercises closed with the benediction.

A SPECIMEN TELEGRAM.—The following important despatch passed over the wires yesterday afternoon to the New York press: "Yesterday morning, about three o'clock in the afternoon, a little hungry boy, about forty years of age, who had just eaten a hearty breakfast, bought a penny custard with a five-cent piece, and was choked to death by a currant. About the same time a Frenchman, named Patrick O'Reilly, was walking along when he stumped his toe on a shaving, fell over a brick stone wall—made of iron—sixteen feet high, broke his ankle, right above the elbow, fell into a dry mill-pond and was drowned."

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—*Election of Officers.*—The annual election for officers of this Institution took place yesterday. There was but one ticket in nomination, which, of course, was elected. There was an entire absence of the interest which had previously marked such an occasion. The following are the names of the gentlemen selected as officers: President, George A. Pope; Vice President, Henry W. Rogers; Recording Secretary, Frederick M. Colston; Treasurer, George Trull. Directors—George B. Cole, William Krebs, John R. Kelso, Jr., Joseph Frye, James J. Scott, George Small, Jr., and Henry G. Carey.

PERSONAL.—Mrs. Abraham Lincoln passed through this city yesterday morning, on her return from New York.

Secretary Chase also passed through on Wednesday night, *en route* for the North.

NEWSMONGERS.—"What's the news?" "Do you believe that report?" "Did you hear the latest?" "That's bad, is it not?" The above, and a hundred other expressions of similar import, harass the very life out of any person connected with a daily newspaper. There was a time when people could wait patiently for the morning and afternoon papers for news; but that day has passed, and we fear that it will never more return. Heaven pity the newspaper fraternity if such should be the case! for a life which was only bearable will become intolerable, and charitable institutions will rapidly fill with superannuated members of the profession. It is a small thing to answer the question, "What is the news;" but when compelled to answer it five thousand times during the day, and frequently to the same person ten, fifteen or twenty times, it becomes a labor. A person enters the counting room or editorial apartment with "What's the news?" "None to-day." "None at all?" apparently much surprised. "No, sir." "That's strange. Was there none by the Norfolk boat?" "None." "Have you got your Washington telegrams?" "Yes, sir." "No news from there?" "None." "What does the Government Fortress Monroe despatch say?" "Nothing of importance." The chances are, that when these questions have been answered, at least half of them will be re-asked, and opinions will be requested relative to the probability of particular events occurring, or the truthfulness of the most absurd rumors. During the conversation another party enters, hears all, and newsmonger No. 1 has scarcely left, when No. 2 commences on a series of similar questions, and, of course, receives similar answers. Thus hour after hour passes, with the same questions ringing in the ears and the same answers slipping from the tongue.

Every locality in the city has its special newsmonger, who wings the flying rumors, and retails them o'er and o'er again. The intersection of Baltimore street with North and South and Calvert streets, is the most prominent locality. The newsmonger *par excellence* is to be found there. He stands on the corner, paces to and fro between the points named, has the latest rumors, slightly elaborated, on the tip of his tongue, and answers consequentially all questions—it is immaterial who asks them—which come within his hearing. He curls his lip at any prediction which does not coincide with *his* views—prophesies with an air of such certainty, that one is almost forced to the belief that he has by some supernatural means ripped open the great womb of the future, and is profanely flouting its portentous secrets in the face of an incredulous community. The Special newsmonger has scarcely time to eat—of such importance is his presence on the street. Everybody knows him—everybody listens to him, and many believe him. He is careful to have a fresh supply of news each day, and scrupulously avoids reference to any rumor which he has retailed on the day previous, unless it has had "confirmation strong" stamped subsequently upon it. If it has been thus endorsed he enlarges on the subject, and time and again reports exultingly the words—"I told you so." Close in the vicinity of the Special invariably can be seen what properly may be termed his Shadow. A little old man, with spectacles low down on his nose, a shirt collar carelessly turned over a dingy black neckerchief, a coat indicative of the hardness of the times, and the points of his shoes dimly glistening from an extra rub of the brush. He follows the Special everywhere—fairly haunts him. He holds no intercourse with him, however. Has been following him for weeks, yet never has spoken to him. Never speaks to any person. Nobody knows him, and he knows nobody. Yet all the live long day he listens to the Special, and at every new rumor, or addition to an old one, he looks amazed, and swallows the news with such a spasmodic exertion, that the apple in the throat twitches with a violence that almost bursts the skin. He listens to the same story a hundred or more times a day, and on the last repetition manifests as much interest in its rehearsal as on its first telling. With the fall of evening the Shadow disappears, but the Special still remains. Listeners increase. The workshops turn out their masses, who have remained deplorably ignorant all the day, and the Special is in his glory. He moves among the crowd an object of the deepest interest, and it is only when the last of the credulous depart that he reluctantly and slowly moves to his home. Should this present excitement continue much longer, the Special will become a permanent institution in our midst, and his vocation will be classed among the pursuits that are worthy of the attention of the young who are eager to distinguish themselves in a new field.

COL. ZARVONA'S CASE CONTINUED.—The case of Col. Zarvona, now confined as a prisoner at Fort McHenry and indicted for treason by the name of "Richard Thomas," was again before the Circuit Court of the United States yesterday morning.

The warrant against him was returned "*non est*" by the Marshal, and the deputy U. S. Marshal who made it had been stated to the court that he had informed the Commandant at the Fort that he had writs against several parties who were there confined—but, understanding that he would not be allowed to serve any civil process, he did not ask for their surrender, and was not sure that he had mentioned this particular case.

The Chief Justice asked Mr. Addison if he had received from the Attorney General any instructions in reference to the case of Mr. Thomas.

Mr. Addison replied that he had not, and thought the case had better be continued, if agreeable to Mr. Thomas.

The Court asked Mr. Thomas, counsel for the accused, if he had any motion to make in his case.

Mr. Thomas said it did not seem probable that his client would be benefited by any action he could take in the present anomalous condition of his case. He had not been subjected to the jurisdiction of the Court; and any attempt, on his part, to bring him under its control would only result in a fruitless attempt on the military authorities.—If, therefore, the government thought proper to ask for a continuance of the case, he should not oppose it—but he would not himself at present move for such a disposition of it.

Mr. Addison said he wished it to be distinctly understood that he did not ask for a continuance of the case, but he saw no reason why it should not be disposed of as the others had been. This case the counsel for the prisoner did not desire to try at the present term, because before the meeting of the Court Mr. Thomas had applied to know if he would not consent to the continuance of it, inasmuch as Mr. Wallis, the senior counsel, could not be present; and he then said to him that he would endeavor to dispose of it so as not to bring it to trial in the absence of the senior counsel.

Mr. Thomas replied that he did not now seek, and had never sought, to make a distinction made between this case and that of other parties indicted for similar offences. The others had been discharged on bail. His client was held in a fortress—not as a prisoner of war, nor as a civil prisoner—subject to all the hardships incident to either character, with none of the benefits. In contemplation of law, there were, at all events, until trial, no degrees of guilt in the same class of offences, and there could be no justification for making a distinction between parties charged with them. He had a right to ask, and, as a matter of justice and humanity did ask, the Government to determine whether it meant to treat the party as a prisoner of war or as a civil prisoner. When that election was made, he would represent him to the best of his ability.

Mr. Addison said he had no application or motion to make in the case.

The Court, then, of its own motion, ordered the case to be continued to the next term.

DECISION IN A PRIZE CASE.—Judge Giles yesterday morning gave his decision in the case of the schooner Alert and cargo, which has been on trial for some days past. A decree was passed for the forfeiture and condemnation of the vessel and cargo. The Alert was seized by Captain Rogers, of the United States gunboat Flag, for attempting to run the blockade of Charleston, S. C.

APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. James D. Lowry, who will enter upon the duties of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas on the first of December, has made the following appointments:—John H. Warner, court clerk; Thomas B. Burch, writ clerk; Wm. L. Lowry, cashier; John Young, insolvent clerk; Henry Scharf, messenger.

ARREST ON THE CHARGE OF TREASON.—Yesterday a man named E. C. Cutler was arrested, charged with holding treasonable communication with the Southern rebellion. On searching his dwelling, on York street, a number of letters were found, which, it is said, seriously implicate him. He was sent to Fort McHenry for the present.

ACCIDENT.—A son of Mr. Logue, superintendent of the yard of the Northern Central Railway, at Bolton depot, severely injured his left hand, yesterday morning, by accidentally cutting it with a hatchet. He was attended by Dr. Greentree, at the residence of his father, on Grundy street.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRONT STREET THEATRE—*John E. Owens.*—The public will learn with much pleasure that an opportunity will be afforded of witnessing the favorite comedian, Mr. John E. Owens, who has not appeared on the boards in this city for four years. Front Street Theatre will be opened on Monday night next with an excellant company, and a rare treat will, no doubt, be in store for the lovers of mirth. Mr. Owens will appear for six nights, and at the close of his engagement will leave for California, where he will fill a professional engagement. The many admirers of Mr. Owens will, no doubt, embrace this opportunity of witnessing their favorite, and thus make the engagement a flattering compliment. It is to be hoped that among the personations which he will give will be that of *John Unit.* Among the company will be Miss Susan Denin, Miss Annie Graham, Mr. Charles Bass, and other well-known members of the profession.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—The lovers of sterling comedy have a treat offered to them this evening. Goldsmith's fine old comedy of *She Stoops to Conquer* will be produced most admirably cast, while the laughable farce of *Highway Robbery.* An antidote for the blues may be found tonight at Old Drury.

KUNKEL'S OPERA TROUPE.—The Museum was again crowded last night with a fashionable audience to witness the admirable performances of this unrivalled company, which has for weeks past drawn larger and better audiences than have attended the Museum for years. The members of this company are deservedly popular, and the applause which greets them each night is heart-felt.

CULTURE OF MUSHROOMS.—An improved cultivation of mushrooms has attracted the attention of the French Academy of Sciences. A specimen group, weighing nine pounds, was lately exhibited, which had been grown in six days. The forcing beds are made by placing a layer of sand and gravel, nine inches thick, upon marshy soil; on the sand a layer of rubbish, four inches thick, and then a deposit of saltpetre, in the proportion of four grains to the square inch.

WAR ITEMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Washing'n Despatches to the N. Y. Tribune.

THE EMANCIPATION OF THE SLAVES.

Colonel Cochrane's regiment received to-day its winter clothing. The new and beautiful uniforms made a gala day in the camp. The regiment, after evening parade, was formed in a hollow square and addressed by its Colonel. The Secretary of War was present, having ridden out expressly for the pleasure of seeing the Chasseurs in their new uniforms. Colonel Cochrane made a speech, in the highest degree eloquent and patriotic, in which he placed himself squarely upon the doctrine of the "military necessity of the emancipation of the slaves." The regiment received every sentence of this vital part of his speech with enthusiastic clamor. Immediately after the speech of Colonel Cochrane there was a tumultuous demand for the Secretary of War. Mr. Cameron came before the regiment and said:

SOLDIERS! It is too late for me to make you a speech to-night, but I will say that I heartily approve every sentiment uttered by your noble commander. The doctrines which he has laid down I approve as if they were my own words. They are my sentiments—sentiments which will not only lead you to victory, but which will in the end reconstruct this our glorious Federal Constitution. It is idle to talk about treating with these rebels upon their own terms. We must meet them as our enemies, treat them as enemies, and punish them as enemies, until they shall learn to behave themselves. Every means which God has placed in our hands it is our duty to use for the purpose of protecting ourselves. I am glad of the opportunity to say here, what I have already said elsewhere, in these few words, that I approve the doctrines this evening enunciated by Col. Cochrane. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

THE RECONNOISANCE YESTERDAY.

The following details relative to the reconnoisance yesterday, are furnished by Lieut. Ennis, Co. B, Lincoln Cavalry, who conducted the retreat of our troops.

The 2d and 3d Michigan regiments left their encampments at 3 o'clock A. M., followed by the 4th an hour later, down the "old telegraph" or Richmond road. They marched without interruption to Occoquan Creek, and discovered a number of Confederate infantry in the village of Occoquan, across the creek. Having accomplished the purpose of their march, they returned and arrived at camp late in the evening. At a later hour in the morning, the 4th Maine regiment and Capt. Todd's company of Lincoln Cavalry marched down the same road to a point where the road branched off to the right in the direction of Fairfax Station. They followed this to within three-quarters of a mile of Pohick Creek.

Here Colonel Berry ordered Captain Todd, with ten men, to ride forward as advance messengers. They were fired upon by about fifty Confederates, and it is supposed that if not killed, Captain Todd was taken prisoner. Sergeant O'Brien and private Johnson and Trowbridge, all of New York, were killed. Private Mitchell was severely wounded, and Dunton, bugler, was mortally wounded, and died in camp this morning. A retreat was ordered immediately, as it was understood that there were 400 cavalry half a mile in advance of them, and about 5,000 infantry within three-quarters of a mile on the north side of the road, beside the pickets for half a mile in their rear.

CONSUL TO BUENOS AYRES.

H. Rowan Helper, of North Carolina, author of the "Impending Crisis," has been appointed Consul to Buenos Ayres.

Special Washington Despatches to the Philadelphia Press.

ANOTHER FLEET IN PREPARATION.

It is no discredit to the energy of our Navy and War Departments to say that already they are preparing another fleets; that vessels are being purchased daily, and men enlisted for the expedition. We hope that it may be more successful in concealing its place of destination than the one that has preceded it. The cotton trade will soon have more than one port from which shipments will be made.

STEAMERS OCEOLA AND PEERLESS.

The Peerless and the Oceola, steamers chartered by the Government, and freighted with cattle from Northern ports to the fleet, at Fortress Monroe, some two weeks ago, have not been heard from, and are supposed to be lost. The Peerless was an iron steamer built in Scotland, for parties in Toronto, who ran her three or four years between that city and Niagara. She was purchased this last spring and brought down the St. Lawrence. She was considered a strong boat.

SOUTH CAROLINA RE-ADMITTED INTO THE UNION.

South Carolina was the first State to insist that the other Cotton States should go out of the Union. She was always ready herself, but did not like to lead on account of her notorious opposition to everything like democratic institutions, and nothing would satisfy the aristocrats of Charleston and Columbia until Georgia, Alabama, and other States had yielded to her demands. She is now the first to be brought back to her duty, and will be re-admitted into the old Union under circumstances not very gratifying to her oppressors, but well calculated to please the people they have so long trampled upon.

COUNTERFEIT TREASURY NOTES.

It is reported that the five and ten-dollar treasury bills have been counterfeited, and are in circulation in this city. We have not seen any of them, but the counterfeit is said to almost defy detection.

BAD BATTERY PRACTICE.

Colonel Brewster, of the second Fire Zouaves, Sickles' brigade, came up last night from the lower Potomac. He says the Confederates occasionally throw shot and shell towards the Maryland shore; but their battery practice is wretchedly bad, and their shells rarely explode.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Governor Denison, in behalf of the agricultural interests in Southern Ohio, is urging the Government to aid the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in an effort to compete up the road through to Wheeling, so that through communication may again be established. General McClellan is to be consulted in the matter.

THE PRINTERS' UNION.

The Union proposes to make eight hours the standard for a day's work. Employers who pay their men by the week oppose the measure. No decision has been arrived at, and the feeling is beginning to run pretty high on the subject. The Government printing office is governed by the rules that govern other offices in the city.

THE "METROPOLITAN RAILWAY" AGAIN AGITATED.

The subject of a railway line through Frederick city and Hagerstown, Maryland, to connect with the Pennsylvania Central, is again up, and a New York association proposes to build the road; and for facilities offered to the Government will probably ask Congress for aid in constructing the road.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT NOTES IN THE ARMY.

The regiments in the Pennsylvania Reserves have been paid off in gold and five and ten-dollar treasury notes. Some of the peddlers who have been permitted to visit their encampments have passed off on them a number of counterfeit one-dollar bills. A sutler fellow, who gave one of these harpies a ten-dollar gold piece yesterday, received in change seven dollars in counterfeit money.

From the Washington Star of Yesterday.

BETTER STILL.

The War Department have a despatch from Gen. Nelson's army, announcing that the whole number of prisoners that have fallen into our hands as the result of his recent brilliant victory near Prestonburg, Ky., is 2,815, rather than 1,000, as stated immediately on the close of the action. Among them are the disunion Generals Williams (commanding) and Howe. The enemy's killed, whose bodies have been actually seen by our troops, number quite four hundred.

A CONTEMPLATED CONFEDERATE MOVEMENT.

Within the past week, we have every reason to believe, Johnston has concentrated at Winchester six thousand of the Confederate army and about five thousand Virginia militia. This has been done clearly for the purpose of a sudden assault upon the position occupied by General Kelly at Romney. We can have no fear of the result, as General K. has industriously strengthened himself in the works from which he not long since drove out the enemy.

THE EASTERN SHORE.

We recently published an extract from the Baltimore *Patriot*, saying that certain Union troops had been dispatched by General Dix to the Eastern Shore of Maryland. They were sent there, evidently, to look after a disunion regiment or two that had then been in Accomac and Northampton counties, Va., for some weeks. We are satisfied that within the last week the Confederate force there has been increased about 1,500, and take it for granted that their case is being duly attended to. We expect stirring news from that quarter, not long hence.

THE NEW GUNBOATS.

When Secretary Welles contracted for the new gunboats, a hue and cry rang through the country disparaging them, and predicting their failure. It arose from the disappointments of parties seeking contracts to construct something else in their stead. Seven of them have been fairly tested in Commodore Dupont's late brilliant action. They have proved the most valuable for the particular service required on the Southern coast now afloat. So valuable as that orders have doubtless been sent out to hasten the construction of the rest of the twenty-five as fast as possible.

TO BE INSTANTLY REINFORCED.

We are satisfied that quite fifteen thousand more troops will be on board ship by Saturday night, destined to reinforce General Sherman's command in South Carolina. As we hold the forts in that quarter, the transports carrying them may sail singly and land them at will. We have every reason to believe that two regiments have already gone to sea to that end.

OFF AGAIN.

Commander Steadman, U. S. N., the bearer of the important despatches from Commodore Dupont, published in yesterday's *Star*, has already set out on his return to his command in Port Royal harbor. He reaches New York to-day, and leaves there on a steamer, we apprehend, to-morrow.

MAJOR GENERAL DIX.

This distinguished officer came hither last evening, and returned to his headquarters (Baltimore) on the first train this morning. He was in consultation with General McClellan and the civil heads of the Government until a late hour last night.

From the New York Tribune, Nov. 15.

Seizures.

Yesterday, the ship Lydia, owned in part at Charleston, South Carolina, was seized by the Collector; and on November 10, the ships John H. Ryerson, Liberty, and Kentuckian, partially owned at New Orleans, were also taken possession of, though the last named was afterward released. The ship Mattepan, partially owned by Wm. N. Batson, of New Orleans, has been seized, but released, because Mr. Batson having died, the property is now owned by his wife and child, who came North since the war began