THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. I---NO. 50. BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 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 15, 1861.

There is a good demand for Stocks but there are very few offering, and the business in them is consequently limited, but the market is very firm in tone, and for most of the leading securities prices have a decidedly upward tendency. Maryland and Baltimore City 6's are especially firm, but there are hardly any of them offering, and no sales were made to-day. For Maryland 1870's 90 was bid, and 95 asked, and Baltimore 6's closed at 85¾ bid for 1875's; 85 bid for 1886's; and 87¼ bid for 1590's. Railroad shares closed to-day without sales at 45¾ bid for Baltimore and Ohio, and $16 bid, $16¼ asked for Northern Central. Northern Central 1885 bonds were 1 per cent. better than on yesterday, a sale of $2,000 of them being made at 60¾, and they closed at 60¾ bid, 61¼ asked regular way. Baltimore and Ohio bonds were very firm indeed, 1867's closing at 82¼ bid; 1875's at 73¾ bid; 1880's at 70 bid; 1885's at 67¼ bid; and the extra dividend bonds at 50¼ bid. Northwestern Virginia first mortgage bonds left off at 74 bid, an advance of 1 per cent. For Bank stocks there was a good inquiry to-day but the only sale made was one of 3 shares Farmers and Planters' at $22; $85 was bid for Merchants'; $73 for Bank of Baltimore; $13¾ for Mechanics', and $14¾ for Western. Canton Co. is inquired for and it closed to-day at $10¾ bid, $12 asked regular way. Gardner Hill Mining closed to-day at 35 cts. bid, 60 cts. asked, and Gulliford do. at 30 cts. bid, 40 cts. asked.

The money market exhibits no new features. Money continues abundant and paper of the right stamp is easily negotiated at 6 per cent. for endorsed, and 9@12 per cent. for single name. Call loans can be very readily made at 6 per cent. on first class collaterals.

The exports from the port of Baltimore for the week ending on Thursday amount in value to $66,948, against $54,778 last week. The imports were very light.

In New York to-day Tennessee 6's advanced ¼; Erie ¼; New York Central ¼; and Reading ¼; but Missouri 6's declined ¾, Virginia and North Carolina 6's, Canton Co., and Treasury notes all closed at yesterday's figures.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD
FRIDAY, November 15, 1861.
$2,000 Northern Central Railroad bonds '85.....60¾
3 shares Farmers and Planters' Bank.....22

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	44¾
Tennessee bonds	45¾	00
North Carolina bonds	60¼	00
Canton Company	10¾	00
Erie Railroad	34¾	34¾
New York Central Railroad	81¾	80¾
Reading Railroad	38	38¾
Treasury notes 2 years 6 per cents	99¾	00

steady, weak.

The New York *Herald* says:

The stock market was, on the whole, much steadier to-day than might have been expected after the advance of the past few days. The firmest stock on the list at present seems to be United States 6's, which advanced, the coupon stock ⅜ and the registered ¼ to-day. These 6's are being taken for the use of the bank department, and will doubtless be largely used throughout the country as a banking basis. Missouris were firmer to-day, and touched 46. Erie securities were active to-day; the preferred rose ¾ per cent., the common stock rose ⅜ at the first board, and fell back in the afternoon to yesterday's price.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Naval Academy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The Naval Department has recently extended the time for receiving students at the Naval Academy, Newport, Rhode Island, to the 30th instant. Vacancies exist in the following named Congressional districts:—

Maine.—Third and fifth.
New Hampshire.—Third.
Vermont.—Second.
Massachusetts.—Third, fifth, and eighth.
Connecticut.—Second.
New York.—Fifth: two in the tenth, twelfth, seventeenth, and twenty-fifth: two in the twenty-ninth and thirty-first.
New Jersey.—First, third, and eighth: two in the tenth, eleventh, fifteenth, sixteenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth.
Ohio.—First, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, seventeenth, twentieth, and twenty-first.
Illinois.—Fifth, sixth and ninth.
Indiana.—Second, seventh and eleventh.
Iowa.—second.
Kentucky.—First, third, seventh, ninth and tenth.
Maryland.—First, second and fifth.
Michigan.—First and fourth.
Minnesota.—Second.
Wisconsin.—Third.
Virginia.—Seventh; two in the twelfth.
Missouri.—Two in the second, two in the third, fourth, and two in the seventh.
Nebraska.—Two nominations.
Nevada.—Two nominations.

Members of Congress representing these districts have been desired to make immediate nominations. No notice can be taken of applications made by candidates directly to the Department, as the law gives their nomination to members of Congress. The law does not authorize appointments "at large" to be made by either the President or the Secretary of the Navy, and there is no way to secure an appointment except through a nomination by the member of Congress from the district in which the applicant actually resides.

Candidates are required to be between fourteen and eighteen years of age, and their precise age and actual place of residence must be stated in making their nomination.

Congress, at the extra session, made no provision for filling vacancies from the States in rebellion.

Action of the Naval Retiring Board.

The Naval Retiring Board having found Commodore Laurence Reamy incapacitated for public service, he has, by direction of the President of the United States, been placed on the retired list.

Lieut. Col. James Edelin, of the Marine Corps, has, by his own request, been placed on the retired list, having entered that branch of the service in 1815. The law provides for voluntary retiracy for those who have been forty years in the service.

Consular Appointments.

The following appointments of Consuls have been made: George W. Palmer, of New York, at Candia; Wm. S. Speer, of Kentucky, at Zanzibar; Hinton Rowan Helper at Buenos Ayres.

Trade with Beaufort, S. C.

For the information of applicants to the Government, too numerous to be answered individually, there is authority for saying that thus far no decision has been made in regard to permitting trade at Beaufort, S. C., or its vicinity.

Government Telegraphs.

Anson Stager, of Ohio, having received the military appointment of General Superintendent of Government Telegraphs, has, in accordance with instructions, entered upon the organization of that Department. Thus the Government, under this popular and efficient gentleman, will soon have in operation a complete system of telegraphs for the transmission and reception of official intelligence from all available important points.

Bids for Supplying Beef Cattle to the Government.

The bids, about one hundred in number, for supplying the Government with sixteen thousand beef cattle, were opened to-day. The lowest successful bids were for the stock to be delivered in Washington at $3 99, and that to be delivered at Harrisburg at $3.39 per 100 on the hoof. There were lower bids, but the proposers when their names were called were absent.

General Keyes—The Victory at Port Royal.

General Keyes, the successor of General Buel, has formally assumed the command of the division, and to-day reviewed the three batteries of the First Pennsylvania Artillery, under the command of Captain Simpson, who for the present is attached to his division.

The national salute fired to-day in honor of the event at Port Royal, was from twenty-one guns captured from the British during the war of 1812.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, November 15.—A letter, dated today, from the camp at Muddy Branch, says that Confederate picket-fires have been visible for several nights past opposite the track lying between the Seneca and Muddy Branch, but the Confederates are invisible during the day. It is believed there are no strong bodies nearer than Leesburg.

Everything was quiet along the line of General Stone's command yesterday and last night.

The river pickets of the two armies have apparently abated the revengeful feelings aroused by the Ball's Bluff affair, and hold agreeable conversations with one another across the river. No leaden compliments have been exchanged there for some time past.

The recent high water has caused several breaks in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Capt. Searcher's company, of the Pennsylvania Twenty-ninth, and others, are now engaged in making repairs near the Seneca.

The general health of this Division has sensibly improved within the last week.

Major W. C. H. Sherman, Paymaster United States Army, visited the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania on Tuesday last and disbursed two months' wages to that regiment. He had previously visited and paid off the Thirty-second New York, at the Chain Bridge. The Twenty-eighth New York of this Division was paid off nearly two weeks ago. The First Maryland was paid off a few days ago, and the amount transmitted home by the officers and men is worthy of mention. Nine companies placed $7,300 in the hands of their Chaplain for the benefit of their families, and Company F (from Ellicott's Mills), sent home $1,867 in addition.

The man alleged to have been murdered at Poolsville, by Sylvester Holland, was named Thos. O'Connor, an Irishman. The wife of Holland testified that he was shot by her husband in self-defence, with a fowling-piece loaded with buckshot, twelve of which are said to have entered the body of the deceased. Holland and another man carried the body across the road, and threw it over the fence into a corn-field, where it was found. The accomplice was arrested the morning subsequent to the murder, on the road to Edwards' Ferry, and Holland was taken by a detachment of the Putnam Rangers, near the foot of Sugarloaf Mountain, on Tuesday night. Holland has been sent to the county jail at Rockville.

Ashton Garrett, a farmer of Montgomery county, who was arrested at Rockville on the day of the State election, for challenging the vote of a soldier, and subsequent boisterous conduct, has been discharged from the custody of the Provost Marshal.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

No Arrival from Port Royal—Extracts from Charlestons Papers—Little Cotton at Beaufort—A Stand to be Made at Port Royal Ferry—Destruction of Two Cotton Plantations by their Owners—Beaufort to be Defended—Two Federal Gunboats Aground.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 14.—There has been no arrival from Port Royal since the Blenville.

Thirty-seven released prisoners were this afternoon sent to Norfolk by a flag of truce.

The only intelligence received to day from the South is through the Norfolk papers. The Charleston papers of the 12th (Tuesday) state that Gen. Lee is making extensive preparations to defend Beaufort; that the place has not been occupied by Gen. Sherman; that negroes are engaged in removing cotton and other property. They also give a report that two Yankee gunboats were aground near the village.

The Charleston *Courier* states that there is but little cotton stored at or near Beaufort. Messrs. Pope and Bayard, who reside on Hilton Island, set fire to every building on their premises, together with their crops, leaving a mass of ruins behind them.

The guns of the Lady Davis and Huntress have been placed in battery at Port Royal Ferry, under command of Colonel Donavant, where a stand would be made.

A large number of families have left Savannah for the up country, alarmed at the anticipations of an attack on that city.

On Saturday last, according to the Charleston papers (which appears to be the latest information received by them), there was no sign of General Sherman's taking possession of Beaufort.

The Rutledge Mounted Rifle-men started for Beaufort on Sunday morning from Charleston, and a detachment of Mounted Riflemen from Colonel Clingman's North Carolina regiment were also on the way to the seat of war.

The Charleston *Mercury* bitterly condemns the manner in which the Confederates have neglected to prepare for the emergency.

LATEST FROM MISSOURI.

The Army in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14.—Generals Hunter, Pope and Sturgis' divisions of the army left Springfield on Saturday last for the North, and Generals Sigel and Ashboth's commands left for the South on Friday evening, with instructions to encamp two miles below Wilson's Creek.

Arrest of General McKinstry.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14.—Upon the arrival of General McKinstry, late Quartermaster General under Fremont, in this city, last night, in conformity with orders received in Springfield on Friday last, to repair to St. Louis and report to Washington by letter, he was met at the cars by several officers, arrested and conveyed to the Arsenal, under instructions that he should hold no communication with any one.

His cashier, Mr. Hahn, was also arrested.

General Stargis now commands Gen. McKinstry's division.

The Latest from Missouri—The Confederates Retreating.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 11.—The Federal troops are leaving here for St Louis, and the town will be entirely evacuated in a few days. Price and McCulloch's Confederate camps have broken up. The former are retreating to the extreme corner of the State, and the latter go into winter quarters in Arkansas. All wishing to go home have departed. Those remaining intend fighting outside of Missouri.

LATEST FROM KENTUCKY.

Retreat of Gen. Zollicoffer from Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 15.—General Buell has arrived here. A writer to the *Journal* from Crab Orchard says that General Zollicoffer, with his Confederate invaders, retreated on Wednesday, and was blockading the road from Cumberland Ford to the Gap.

Another Version of the Piketon Victory.

MAYSVILLE, Ky., Nov. 15.—Reports from Headquarters, dated 13th, received this evening through reliable gentlemen who were at Piketon, say our forces attacked the Confederates, one thousand strong, posted on a hill, killing eighty-five to ninety and taking fifty prisoners. The rest were scattered. Colonel Williams was taken prisoner. Six of Colonel Marshall's men were killed and fifteen wounded. His horse was shot under him. Fifteen of Colonel Fife's men were wounded and nine killed. The above is said to be reliable.

LATEST FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the Contzacoolcos—Federal Pickets Fired Upon Near Savannah Ferry—Reinforcements Sent—Beaufort to be Occupied by Federal Troops.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The steamer Contzacoolcos, one of the transports of the fleet, arrived here early this morning from Port Royal with advices to Monday, the 11th instant, one day later than the intelligence brought by the steamer Blenville.

It was rumored, as the steamer left, that the Federal pickets on the opposite side of Trench's Island, on which Fort Walker is situated, had been attacked by the Confederates, and reinforcements were being sent from Fort Walker.

The Federal troops were to take formal possession of Beaufort on Thursday.

IMPORTANT FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Steamer Uncle Sam with Troops and Arms—Arrest of Senator Gwin and others of California—Fight at Guaymas, Mexico, between Foreigners and Natives.

NEW YORK, November 15.—The steamer Champion has arrived from Aspinwall, bringing advices from Panama of the 5th instant.

The name of New Granada is changed to "The United States of Columbia."

The steamer Uncle Sam brought down Gen. Sumner, with five hundred troops and a large amount of rifles, etc., from San Francisco.

Senator Gwin and Messrs. Calhoun, Benham, and J. Brent, of California, were arrested on board the steamer Uncle Sam, as she was entering the harbor of Panama, by order of Gen. Sumner, by the troops under his command; documents compromising them in the rebellion having been found on board. Senator Gwin's friends at Panama applied to the Governor to annul the arrests on the ground that they were made in New Granadian waters, and that a foreign government has no right to transport political prisoners over this territory. General Herran also used his influence, and the Governor issued his orders prohibiting their conveyance across the Isthmus, and a large force of soldiers were sent to the station to release them. The United States Consul, however, interposed, and it was finally decided that the prisoners are to be allowed to cross as such, and the question of future arrests be referred to Washington.

A fight had occurred at Guaymas, Mexico, between the foreign residents and the natives. The American consul had been imprisoned, and three Americans shot. A body of thirty-five Americans put five hundred Mexicans to flight.

A Californian at Mazantillo has been ordered to be shot by the authorities, for introducing articles contraband of war.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Arrival of Gen. Sumner—Ex-Senator Gwin a Prisoner.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The Champion brought $675,000 in treasure from California.

Among her passengers are Senator Nesmith, General Sumner, Lieutenant Colonel Merchant, Captains Judd, Hoots, Hendrickson, J. Stewart and Winder, Lieutenants Gilbert, Dandy, Harden and Sinclair, and seven hundred men of the Third Infantry.

Ex-Senator Gwin is also a passenger under arrest, as also several other passengers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—The rainy season has commenced vigorously.

MARINE.—Arrived, ships Forest Queen, from Hong Kong; Edith Rose, from New York, and Anne Mary, from Liverpool.

Montgomery County Affairs.

ROCKVILLE, Maryland, November 15.—The Montgomery county Court have taken up the case of Holland, for the murder of O'Connor, of Captain Ricketts' battery. The grand jury have found a true bill.

The inhabitants of this section of Maryland are much elated at the well-founded report that a Northern company are negotiating with the charter party and stockholders of the Metropolitan Railroad from Washington, to connect with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. A meeting has recently been held in Georgetown, to purchase the old stock.

A Union gathering or soiree was held last night at the house of James S. Henning, Clerk of the County—Judges Brewer and Bowie, Senator Kimmel, Major England and the principal Unionists, male and female, of the county were present.

All the leading Unionists have joined in memorializing the Governor to appoint Capt. Elijah mhoompson to fill the chair in the Orphans' Court of this county, vacated by the election of Judge Robert R. Dunlap to the House of Delegates.

Released on Parole.—Confederate Ships Seized.—Army Supplies from Europe.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Messrs. Gwin, Benham and Brett, who arrived here to day by the California steamer, in custody of Genl. Sumner, have been released on parole not to leave the country without permission of the government.

The ships Lydia and John Cuttle were seized here to-day as Confederate property.

The steamer Edinburg brought a small quantity of arms for the government, and her manifest shows an immense quantity of blankets and army cloths.

A Skirmish in Loudoun County.

POINT OF ROCKS, November 15.—A skirmish took place in Loudoun county opposite here yesterday. Colonel Geary having received information of the intention of the Confederates to erect fortifications in that neighborhood, crossed the river with Captain Chapman and 25 picked men of the 28th Pennsylvania regiment, and reconnoitered the vicinity, when he found a small force of Confederates, upon whom he quietly closed, surprised them with a volley, and after firing two or three volleys the Confederates were routed, leaving three men and one horse dead on the field.

The North Briton's Passengers.

MONTREAL, Nov. 14.—Captain Grange, of the wrecked steamer North Briton, has arrived at Father Point, and reports that the steamer Anglo-Saxon took off the passengers and crew of the North Briton from Minagan Island on Monday, at noon.

The Light-Houses at Port Royal.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—A letter from Hilton Head of the 11th inst., states that the entire Fresnel lighting apparatus formerly used in Hunting Island and Martin's Industry light-houses, was discovered in excellent condition in the arsenal at Beaufort. They were taken to the steamer Wabash and will be placed in their old positions.

Conviction of a Slave-Trader.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—S. P. Skinner was convicted to-day of fitting out the ship Margaret as a slaver.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

RELIGIOUS.—The fact has heretofore been stated that arrangements were pending for the consolidation of the congregations of the Central and Third Presbyterian churches of this city, with a view of calling Rev. Joseph T. Smith, D. D., from his present position in the Theological Seminary at Danville, Kentucky, to the charge of the church thus to be organized. A meeting of the congregation of the Central Church was held on Thursday night to receive the report of a committee previously appointed to confer with the congregation of the Third Church. It was stated that the trustees of the Third Church propose to pay the interest on $9,500 of the ground rent of the Central Church, for three years, and for as much longer time as the Central Church needs it and the Presbytery may decide that it is proper for them so to do. Another party will pay the interest on the balance of the ground rent, and thus the whole debt of the church is provided for. The committee also report that the expenses of the church will be $2,500, and they have assurances that the revenue will reach $2,900, and probably more. The prospect of the return of the Rev. Dr. Smith to this city, in the event of a call being tendered him, is believed to be very favorable.

INSUBORDINATION IN COL. CREAGER'S CAVALRY.—A difficulty occurred on Thursday afternoon between some members of Col. Creager's First Maryland Cavalry regiment, at their barracks, which resulted in the Colonel being knocked down by an Orderly Sergeant. The particulars of the affair are reported to be that the Colonel, while absent from the barracks, heard of the difficulty, and immediately repaired to the scene of the affair, with a view of settling it. Upon arriving he ordered an Orderly Sergeant to perform a certain duty, whereupon the Sergeant knocked him down. The son of Colonel Creager interfered, and saved his father from further injury. The Sergeant was arrested, and subsequently removed to Fort McHenry, where he is held for a court-martial.

ST. MACHUTUS' DAY.—Yesterday being St. Machutus' Day, religious services were conducted in a number of the Episcopal churches of this city. Notwithstanding the bad weather, the attendance at the churches was very large, and the people appeared more earnest and sincere in their devotions. Yesterday was also set apart by President Jefferson Davis as a day of fasting and prayer, to be observed throughout all the States engaged in the rebellion. This fact no doubt had much to do with the large attendance at the churches yesterday. It was also observed that the Catholic places of worship contained a much larger number of worshippers than usual.

ACCIDENT.—William Cunningham, a lad of 13 years, was severely injured on Thursday evening, at the wharf of the Frederick boats, corner of Light and Pratt streets. He was playing about the wharf, when a large hogshead of sugar was rolled out by one of the hands, and the boy was struck by it and knocked down, the hogshead passing over him. His injuries were principally of an internal nature, and the blood flowed quite profusely from his ears and mouth. Dr. Dunbar was called to attend him, after which he was removed to his home on Chesapeake street.

SERIOUS AFFAIR.—The Baltimore county *American* states that on the night of the 7th inst. two brothers, Solomon and Charles H. Knotts, attacked the house of Martha Toogood, an aged negro woman, living near Warren Factory, and after breaking nearly everything in the house, drove the old woman from it, and her dead body was found near by next morning. An inquest was held by Justice Willis, and a post-mortem examination, which revealed the fact that the old woman's death was caused by fright, she having been afflicted with heart disease. The Knotts' were at once arrested and lodged in jail.

CHARITY CONCERT.—An entertainment will be given at the Maryland Institute on the evening of Thanksgiving Day, the 28th instant, which should, and no doubt will, be attended by an immense audience. It will consist of a concert under the auspices of Iris Lodge, No. 45, I. O. O. F. The music will be furnished by the Handel and Haydn Association, directed by Prof. J. H. Wenzel, and the Independent Blues' Band, Prof. Holland. The proceeds of the concert will be appropriated to the wants of the poor of the city.

TRAVELLING ACCOMMODATIONS TO PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad will run four trains a day between this city and Philadelphia on and after Monday next, viz.: at 8.30 A. M., 1, 5.20 and 7 P. M.—thus affording additional facilities for travel over this well-appointed and well-managed route, between the two cities.

FIRE.—About 5 o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered in the lager beer saloon of H. Hacker, No. 132 Saratoga street, near Howard. It was extinguished by the policemen who discovered it, but not until the counter and bar fixtures were partially consumed. The loss, which is slight, is covered by a policy of insurance in the Firemen's office.

THE NEW SHERIFF OF BALTIMORE COUNTY.—Mr. Joseph Walker, the newly elected Sheriff of Baltimore county, on Wednesday last executed the necessary bond, and entered upon the duties of the office. He has made the following appointments: Clerk, Daniel Cameron; Deputy, Joseph Allison; Warden of the Jail, George Hamilton.

RELEASED ON BAIL.—Mr. Clinton James was yesterday released, upon producing bail in the sum of $20,000, to answer the indictment for treason which was recently found against him by the Grand Jury of the United States District Court.

APPOINTMENT OF INSPECTOR OF DRUGS.—Mr. J. Purviance Polk, of this city, has received from the government the appointment of inspector of drugs for the port of Baltimore, in the place of Prof. W. E. Aiken, removed.

AMUSEMENTS.

BALTIMORE MUSEUM.—The great Kunkel's troupe are still the most popular in the city, appearing each evening to crowded audiences of ladies and gentlemen. This afternoon, at three o'clock, there will be a special day entertainment for ladies and children, when those under twelve years of age will be admitted for ten cents. The Diloramic spectacles will be exhibited also at three o'clock to-day. This is an extraordinary facility for families, as the allegorical tableaux will be removed after to-night, to make room for other attractive specialities. Don't forget that to-night is the last one of the Diloramic Illustrations.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—A most magnificent programme is announced for this evening, consisting of the thrilling drama of the *Six Degrees of Crime* and the celebrated comedy of *Paul Pry*. Funny Bishop appearing as the Busybody, in the representation of which he is said to closely resemble the late Mr. W. E. Burton. This immense entertainment will surely attract a crowded audience.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE MARTIN.

Cunningham, &c., *vs.* Calvin. Before reported. Verdict for defendant.

John L. Chapman *vs.* Samuel Ready. On trial.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE GILES.

There were no cases tried in this Court yesterday. The jury were discharged until Monday morning. The Court stated that if any of the jurors who lived in remote counties of the State desired to return home permanently, they would be allowed to do so upon making application to the Court, as it was probable there would be no cases tried at the present term.

There was nothing of public interest done in the other Courts.

The New Orleans *Crescent* of October 29 fixes the cotton crop for the year 1860—61, on the authority of the New Orleans *Price Current*, at 3,701,023 bales.

A weekly paper of New York says the greatest complaint against the Collector is based upon "his removal of white men in several departments to make places for negroes."

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED
NOISELESS
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,
OFFICE,
ap23-eotfr 181 BALTIMORE STREET.

NOTICE.—CERTIFICATE No. 29,285 for ten shares of the Capital Stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, in the name of Seylon, A. Wainwright, of New York, has been lost, and the public are cautioned against negotiating the same. Application has been made to the Company for a duplicate certificate.
Baltimore, Nov. 11, 1861. n11-eo6w

WAR ITEMS.

FROM MISSOURI.

BATTLE OF FREDERICKTON.

GENERAL JEFF. THOMPSON VICTORIOUS.

Graphic Account of the Battle of Belmont.

NARRATIVE OF THE FIGHT BY EYE-WITNESSES.

A SKIRMISH WITH GEN. RAINS' COMMAND.

NEARLY AN ENTIRE REGIMENT OF FEDERAL TROOPS ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN KILLED, WOUNDED AND TAKEN PRISONERS.

THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKTON.

Correspondence of the Maryland News Sheet.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30, 1861.

The Confederate army has gained another victory in this State. On Monday of last week, Gen. Jeff. Thompson, with, numerically, an inferior force under his command, by means of a little piece of stratagem, killed 600 Federal troops from the States of Illinois and Indiana, commanded by Col. Plummer. The newspapers here claim the affair as a "brilliant Federal victory," which they say was accomplished by the loss of only 35 men, and of this number only nine were killed.

The true statement of this battle, as obtained from Union men living in the immediate vicinity, is, that whilst Thompson, with his command, was withdrawing from Frederickton southward, one of his pickets captured a Federal messenger, upon whose person was found a despatch from Col. Plummer, at St. Genevieve, to Major Gavitt, who with his command was some miles north of Frederickton. This despatch contained the plan of a united attack by the two officers on Thompson. The latter immediately resolved to anticipate the movement. Sending his baggage-train in advance of him some distance, he moved with his men slowly down the road to Greenville, until near a certain point, where he halted. Detaching a force of 400 Texans, armed with double-barrelled shot guns and two navy revolvers each, he posted them a short distance behind his main force, with orders to divide and secrete themselves, one band a little behind the other, in a thicket that lined the road on either side. All being thus arranged, the main body waited patiently, in position, the appearance of the Federal army. They came up soon afterwards, when Thompson's men suddenly manifested a disposition to "go home." Their commander gratified this apparent wish so far as to order them to go in an *orderly* manner at least, seeing which the Federal troops took heart and approached more closely. Thompson hastened his retreat, whilst the Federals, emboldened by the supposed cowardice of the Confederates, though still at a respectful distance from them, became the more eager to pounce upon them. Thus matters progressed until the critical point was attained by the Federals, in their *pursuit*,—when bang—bang—bang!—crack!—crack!—from either side of the road, not more than twenty paces from them, and suddenly the *retreating* force turns, and pours into the mass of panic-stricken soldiers a murderous fire! As soon as the horror of their situation became fully known to them, they turned and put back to Frederickton, leaving on the fatal field over 600 of their comrades dead and wounded! Thompson pursued his journey to Greenville, while the Federals, according to their own showing, applied the torch to one or more houses in the town,—because, as they allege, they were beguiled by some of its citizens into an ambush! The next day fifty furniture wagons, properly supplied with straw, were despatched down the Iron Slip R.R., to bring the wounded to the nearest station on that road for shipment here, and three days later the Fed-rals were still engaged in burying their dead, with *picket guards stationed around, so as to prevent the intrusion of the curious, lest they should learn too much.* This I give you on the authority of two Union men from that vicinity, who both concur in representing the accounts of the affair, as published in the papers here, as false in every particular. The Federal soldiers went into the Catholic Church at Frederickton and desecrated it.

THE BATTLE OF BELMONT.

Correspondence of the Maryland News Sheet.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11, 1861.

We have had another great battle out here—the most bloody, perhaps, of the whole war, thus far, and the victory has again been on the side of the Confederates. Another B. is now to be added to the list of places which have already found their way into history in connection with the present war, and will be remembered in after times for the poignancy of the *sting* it inflicted upon the Federal army. Ball's Bluff was a sad day for them, but believe me when I assure you that Belmont will prove far more disastrous when "the truth of history comes to be vindicated." Without entering into the details of the terrible slaughter committed upon the Federal troops under Gens. Grant and McClernand, in Mississippi county, in this State, on Wednesday last, I will merely state that a joint expedition upon Columbus, Ky., started from Cairo and Paducah on Tuesday last; and that that portion of it from Cairo returned minus very nearly the half of the men who had composed it. What follows, is very nearly a *verbatim* account from the lips of two or three parties who accompanied the Cairo wing of the army, in *official* capacities, and from their well-known character in this community for probity, you may rely implicitly on their statements.

The force was transported from Cairo on board of four large steamboats, and were accompanied by two gunboats. It comprised five regiments of infantry, a battery of artillery, a battallion of cavalry, and also the Centralia cavalry, commanded by one Captain Burrill—in all about 5,000 men. On reaching Hunter's wood yard, about two miles this side of Columbus, on the Missouri bank, the force found the enemy encamped and taken by surprise, as it was supposed. Of course they were driven back and their entire camp, including four—some say twelve—pieces of cannon was captured. Strange to say that, although some cannon balls also were found in the camp, they were all much too large for our guns.

After helping themselves freely to whatever of value they found in the camp—especially in the way of arms and ammunition—they set fire to the tents and continued their pursuit of the Confederates. They had not gone very far, however, before they found the tables turned upon them, for lo! the enemy appeared on every hand in force—in fact, they found themselves ambuscaded.—Now the fight began in earnest. It lasted but a short time, however, for the rebels poured in murderous volleys upon our troops, before which they did not stand long, but retreated towards the boats, which had gone about half a mile above Hunter's. Some reports say that the retreat was made in good order, and others that it was a regular rout. The exact truth is, that the men rushed pell-mell to board the boats, which hurried off as quickly as possible, leaving all the wounded behind, save those wounded in the first combat. To this I will merely add, on the authority of the officers alluded to, that the Confederates pursued the panic-stricken troops even on board the boats, where more than one was made to measure his length on the decks by means of the bowie-knife, which they here called into requisition. In their eagerness to get aboard, the few Federal soldiers who retained their guns in the fight *bayonetted their own comrades in several instances.* Nor did the commanders of the boats stand upon the order of their going; for instead of waiting until the hawsers and gangway planks were hauled in, as is usual, I believe, axes were used to sever the former, and the latter were left behind. After getting into the stream even, they were not spared; for volley after volley of Minie balls was poured into them by the rebels who lined the banks of the river, sending many a poor wretch to his long home, who a moment before, perhaps, had congratulated himself on his apparent security. It was not to be expected, of course, in a case like this, that men would carry dead weights. Consequently, the rebels not only recovered all that had been taken from their camp, except the tents—which were burned—but they became possessed besides of every thing their visitors had brought down with them. Now for the casualties that marked the day. According to the correspondent of the *Republican* newspaper, who seems to write with the most fairness, the Federal loss reaches more than 1,000. More reliable authority even than this—the officials already spoken of—say that 2,000 of those who went down on the boats *failed* to come back. An "extra" of the Memphis *Avalanche*, brought in this city last evening, gives us 1,635 as the number of Federals discovered to be killed and wounded up to the time of going to press, and 781 prisoners captured. The Confederate loss in killed and wounded is less than 350, and the missing 173 out of 3,500 they had in the engagement.

Another Account.

The Cairo correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, under date of Nov. 8, gives a full account of the battle of Belmont, from which we extract the following paragraphs:

If the movement had been properly planned, it might possibly have succeeded; as it is, we have been most abominably beaten. There is no use disguising the fact—it was a second Bull Run, but without the demoralization of the troops that followed that disastrous engagement. Our transports landed at Hunter's farm, in Lucas Bend, about four miles above the town, formed in two divisions, struck out to the road, and marched down in double column. About a mile below the landing, at a dry slough, they met the enemy drawn up on the other side, and the battle commenced. It was just load and fire for four hours, the enemy contesting every inch of the ground, and fighting like tigers. We drove them into their camp and out of it, taking full possession. The defeated party lay down behind the river bank, while our troops amused themselves by burning their tents and camp equipage, and picking up what they had left "lying around loose."

While we were engaged in this pleasant, but unprofitable occupation, our men being utterly demoralized by the prospect of plunder, a considerable reinforcement crossed over from Columbus to our rear, while a force in the woods fell upon us, and the Confederates that we had already defeated renewed the attack.

The fact is, that we were surrounded, and it became necessary for our men to cut their way through the enemy, which they did with the greatest bravery, and with considerable coolness. The retreat, however, was soon turned to a stampede, and our men rushed pell-mell for their boats, which were still near Hunter's, the Confederate troops following them up briskly, and pouring in volley after volley, in such rapid succession, as to mow down our men by scores.

Our loss in killed, wounded and missing will probably amount to 1,500 or 1,600, but there can be no reasonable estimate made as yet. We have 250 wounded here of those who were wounded in the first contest. We recovered but few if any after that. We were whipped badly, as far as I can learn. The 7th Iowa lost 240, as Colonel Lauman says.

CAPTURE OF STEVENSON'S REGIMENT IN WESTERN MISSOURI.

Correspondence of the Maryland News Sheet.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12, 1861.

I omitted in my letter of yesterday to give you an account of a fight which took place recently in the interior of the State. Through a young man who reached this city a day or two ago, and who was lately attached to Stevenson's regiment, I learn that about ten days or a fortnight since his regiment had a fight with a portion of Gen. Rains' command in the Western part of this State. The battle resulted in the killing and wounding of 430 of the Federal troops and the capture of all the rest. The men were permitted to go free on their parole, but the officers were retained. Since the withdrawal of Fremont from the command of the Federal army in the Southwest, the prospects of a battle down there are daily growing less. The report for some days past has been that Hunter—Fremont's successor—would return here without giving Price battle. An editorial in yesterday's *Democrat* would indicate this to be a fact, for it says that an officer from Springfield, just arrived here, brings the intelligence that such is the course decided upon by Gen. Hunter.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Washington Despatches to the Phila. Inquirer.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND MORE MEN.

It is stated that the President will soon issue a proclamation, calling upon the Governors of the different States to furnish two hundred thousand additional men before the first of January.

CONFEDERATE DESERTER ARRESTED.

A man was arrested by our pickets, yesterday, near Alexandria. He was dressed in what was once a grey uniform, but it was so faded that its original color could scarcely be detected. He said he had been with the Confederate Maryland regiment, under command of Colonel Stewart. He had been out with a reconnoitering party when he was captured. He said he was at the battle of Bull Run, and fired several "smart shot" at our troops.

HAY CONDEMNED.

A large quantity of hay, which has been landed at Baltimore for the Government, has been condemned. Now that the Government has a sufficient supply on hand, the officers are determined to put an end to the wholesale frauds which have been practised by designing speculators.

MISSING.

Some ten or twelve of our men have been missing since the late reconnoissance from Alexandria. Captain Todd, who was with the party, had not returned to camp last evening.

Special Washington Despatches to the New York Post.

BEAUFORT TO BE A PORT OF ENTRY.

Secretary Chase intends to appoint a collector for the port and district of Beaufort, South Carolina. The Government intends to make Beaufort a port of entry for commerce.

SLAVE-CATCHING ABOLISHED.

It is understood here that the position on the slavery question, taken by Colonel Cochrane in his speech yesterday, is fully agreed to by the Administration. Secretary Cameron declares that our soldiers shall not be slave-catchers; and army officers will not hereafter be permitted to engage in this business, or to order their subordinates to catch or return fugitives.

Special Washington Despatches to the N. Y. Times.

A RECONNOISSANCE TO DIFFICULT RUN.

In consequence of information that the enemy intended to burn one of the bridges over Difficult Run, General McClellan ordered a reconnoissance in force in that direction yesterday morning. None of the enemy were found. The two bridges on the Alexandria and Leesburg road over this run, burned by the Confederates in front of General Smith's Division recently, can be easily replaced, or if necessary the stream can be forded.

THE BLOW TO BE FOLLOWED UP.

There is evidently an intention on the part of the Government to follow up the blow so successfully struck on the South Carolina coast. General Harney has gone to Fortress Monroe. It is surmised by many that he will take command of the reinforcements, and participate in the campaign on the southern coast.

A VISITER FROM BRAZIL.

Two days since a boat crossed from Virginia to Boyd's Hole, under a flag of truce, to convey a man named John Endey to the Maryland shore. Endey claims to be a British subject, but a resident of North Carolina, seven miles from