THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. I---NO. 52. BALTIMORE, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

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

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, November 18, 1861

There was nothing done to-day at the Stock Board, and the feeling in the market was rather depressed. Maryland 6's were 1 per cent. lower, only 90 being bid for 1870's, and Baltimore City 6's were weaker, 1875's closing at 87¾ bid, and 1890's at 88 bid. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad shares closed at $45 bid, $50 asked, and Northern Central do. at $16 bid, $16¼ asked regular way, but there was very little demand for either of those stocks. Baltimore and extra-dividend bonds for which 50¼ was bid on Saturday, closed to-day at only 48 bid, but Baltimore and Ohio 1875's closed at 72 bid; do. 1880's at 70 bid; and do. 1885's at 67¼ bid. Northern Central 1885's were pretty firm, the market for them closing at 61 bid, 64 asked, and Northwestern Virginia bonds left off at 75 bid for first, and 60 bid, 70 asked for second mortgage. For Canton Co. $10 was bid, and $12 asked, and $102 was bid for Baltimore Gas Co. Bank stocks were generally steady at previous quotations.

Stocks were heavy and considerably lower at the first board at New York to-day, but at the second board the market was better. Virginia 6's declined 1¾ per cent Missouri 5's: Tennessees 1¾; Canton ¾; Erie ¾; New York Central ¾; Reading ¼, and Treasury notes ¾, the 6 per cents. selling at 99¾. North Carolina 6's closed at 60, Saturday's price, but this was the only stock which did not fall off in price.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

MONDAY, November 18, 1861.

There were no sales at the Stock Board to-day.

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	47	00
Missouri 6's	43¾	44¾
Tennessee bonds	43¾	00
North Carolina bonds	60	00
Canton Company	10	00
Erie Railroad	33¾	33¾
New York Central Railroad	80¾	80¾
Reading Railroad	35¾	35¾
Treasury notes 2 years 6 per cents	99¾	00
	heavy.	steady.

The following are the official tables of the foreign trade of the port of New York for the week and since Jan. 1:

IMPORTS.

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Dry goods	$945,594	$1,248,874	$434,298
General merchandise	2,720,940	1 233,255	1,378,489
Total for the week	$3,666,534	2,482,129	1,812,787
Previously reported	211,003,579	204,411,923	108 930,155
Since January 1	$214,670,113	206,894,052	110,848,942

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE AND MERCHANDISE.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week	$1,504 829	3,471,351	3 282,119
Previously reported	56,338,635	81,418,617	111,257,583
Since January 1	$57,843,465	84,889,968	114,369,702

EXPORTS OF SPECIE.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week	$1,300 991	138,700	none.
Previously reported	60,599,692	42,220,721	3,256,885
Since January 1	$61,900,683	42,359,421	3,256,885

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of yesterday says:

There was quite a change in the tone of the stock market to day; the sellers of all classes of securities seemed to be in excess of the buyers, and even those anxious to take hold, in anticipation of a gradual improvement, held off for lower quotations. The report that Mason and Slidell had been taken off a British steamer was apparently the chief cause of the weakness in the market. The sales of stocks sum up $19,300 loans and 1,477 shares. Pennsylvania 5's sold at 78¾, a decline of ¾; City 6's, new, at 94¾, a decline of ¾; the old loans at 86, a decline of ¼.

The New York *Tribune* of yesterday says:

The market closed heavy for foreign exchange, and transactions were made at ¼ per cent. decline on the extreme prices. The arrangement between Mr. Chase and the banks, which gives them a basis for bills, has checked the upward tendency of rates.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

Exchange balances are in the downward scale again. The government is no longer paying in New York checks, and the receipts from other sources are not equal to the consumptive demand. Prices are consequently firm, but there is no probability of an advance. The pork trade, notwithstanding the comparative stagnation that is looked for, will furnish considerable exchange and this will keep rates down. In the money market there is no change. Paper is offered very sparingly, and good names are wanted at 10 per cent. The range is 10@12 per cent. for securities that come up to the standard.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

MONDAY, November 18

COFFEE.—There is a little inquiry for Coffee, but nothing has been done in it to-day so far as we have heard. Holders are very firm in their views, and none of them seem disposed to sell, except at very full rates. We still quote as follows, viz: Rio at 14¾@15 cts. for ordinary; 15¾@16¼ 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 sale on Saturday not noticed in our report of 250 bbls. City Mills Super at $5.50, but today there has been no movement in Flour so far as we have heard. The general condition of the market is however unchanged, and we again quote Super steady at $5.62½ for Howard Street; $5.50@5.62½ for Ohio; and $5 37½@5.50 per bbl. for City Mills. Extras are steady and tolerably firm at $5 for good brands 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 drag load to the trade at $8 25 for the best brands Baltimore, $9.50@27 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 rather light supply this morning but for the leading descriptions the market was active and firm. Wheat, of which there were about 11,000 bushels at market, was quite active, and most of the lots received were sold at from 130 to 138 cts. for good to prime red, 125@135 cts. for common and medium white, 145@155 cts. for fair to good do., 160@165 cts. for prime do., and 170 cts. for choice do., the latter figure being an advance on previous quotations. Of Corn there were about 3,500 bushels at market. Yellow sold at 62@65 cts., but white was higher, the sales being made at 72@75 cts. per bushel. There was no Rye received to day, but of Oats there were about 7,500 bushels offered most of which were sold at 36 to 42 cts. for Maryland, and 41@42 cts for Pennsylvania.

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 28@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 8¾@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 to 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 165@170 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.—Sugars continue quiet. There is however some little inquiry for them and we have reported to day sales of 90 bbls. Cuba at 5¾@6¾, and 10 hhds Porto Rico at $8.25@8 87½. The stock here is extremely light, and there is no disposition among holders to press sales. We quote as follows, viz: Cuba at 5¾@6¾ cts 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 Permambuco at 5¾@6 ¾.

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.—We notice a sale to-day of 160 bbls. Country Whiskey at 21 cts., but we hear of no movement in City or Ohio do. We quote the former at 21 cts., and the latter at 21@21¼ cts. per gallon.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Nov. 16.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet; sales 40,000 bushels at 90 cts.; Chicago spring, 92 cts.; Milwaukee Club, $1 04¼@1 06. Corn a shade easier; sales 64,000 bushels at 41@42 cts. Oats steady; sales 28,000 bushels at 28 cts

OSWEGO, Nov. 16.—Flour steady. Wheat dull; sales 23,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago spring at $1. Corn dull; sales 6,500 bushels Ohio at 50 cts., and 6,500 bushels Indiana at 49 cts. Barley unchanged; sales 7,000 bushels Bay Quinte at 55 cts. Rye in good demand; sales 20,000 bushels Canada at 68 cts., and 4,500 bushels do. at 68½ cts.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Flour a shade lower. Wheat—The market opened dull and lower, but closed firm at 70@71 cts. for No. 1, and 64¾@65 cts. for No. 2, in store. Corn ¼c. lower, at 22¼@22¾ cts. for mixed, in store. Oats quiet.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, November 18.—Cotton is quiet. Flour is firm—sales of 21,000 bbls.; Southern $5 85@6.30. Wheat is quiet at Saturday's prices—sales of 224,000 bushels; Chicago spring $1.26@1.28, Milwaukie club $1.28@1 31, red $1.38@1.41, white $1 48@1.52. Corn has a declining tendency and prices are 1@2 cts. lower—sales of 76,000 bushels; Mixed 65@67 cts. Beef is firm; repacked $11@12. Pork is dull. Lard is dull. Whiskey closed dull. Sugar is quiet; Muscovado 7¾@8¼ cts. Coffee is quiet. Spirits Turpentine closed firm at $1.15. Rosin is firm and quiet at $5@5.15. Rice is dull at 7@7¾ cts. Freights are firm. Flour 2s. 4½d. @2s. 6d. Grain 8½@9¼ cts.

IMPORTS INTO BALTIMORE.

FOREIGN.

DORCHESTER, N. B.—*Br. brig Alice Gray.*—95 pieces freestone, John Whitelaw.

WINDSOR, N. S.—*Br. brig Village Belle.*—300 tons coal, Kelsey & Gray.

PORTO RICO—*Schr. Peerless.*—184 hhds. sugar, 39 bbls. sugar, Stirling & Ahrens.

PONCE, P. R.—*Schr. Mokanok.*—171 hhds. sugar, 2 pun. sugar, 7 do. molasses, Stirling & Ahrens.

COASTWISE.

NEW YORK—*Schr. Rescue.*—200 tons copper ore, C. Levering, President; 600 bales hay, order.

NEW YORK—*Schr. S. N. Smith.*—160 tons copper ore, C. Levering, President.

NEW YORK—*Schr. Samuel Eddy.*—200 tons copper ore, C. Levering, President; 685 bales hay, order.

The Canadians are energetically organizing their local active and sedentary militia, commissioning new officers and forming new companies; also commissioning instructors in the art of musketry, &c.

The Portuguese government has proclaimed that grain and bread will be admitted free of duty into the kingdom until the 1st of May next.

The new Federal gunboat Miami was launched from the Philadelphia navy yard on Saturday.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Military Appointment—Notice to Visitors to the Departments.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Ephraim D Ellsworth, father of the late Colonel Ellsworth, has been appointed military storekeeper by the President, but not yet assigned to duty.

The Heads of the Departments have been so much annoyed by visitors that they have not been able to commence their annual reports. They have therefore been compelled to resolve to exclude all visitors until after the meeting of Congress, and in view of this determination, parties who contemplate visiting Washington for the purpose of having interviews with the Heads of Departments are advised to defer their journey hither, until after the assembling of Congress.

From Across the Potomac--Skirmish Between Pickets.

While Generals McDowell and Wadsworth were late this afternoon reviewing the brigade formerly commanded by Gen. Keys, a stampede occurred among a portion of the 14th Brooklyn regiment, who were performing picket duty about a mile and a half to the left of Falls church. The hasty retreat of the pickets was owing to the approach of a large squad of cavalry. One of our men was wounded, but safely brought it.

As soon as General McDowell heard of the occurrence he ordered the 24th and 30th New York regiments and the remainder of the 16th Brooklyn to support the pickets, when the enemy fell back. On a survey of the ground where the skirmish took place, there were signs of blood indicating that some of the Confederates were either killed or wounded.

Three more of the men comprising the detachment of a foraging party, who were surprised by the Confederates on Saturday have come into camp, having taken refuge in the woods and thus eluded pursuit. There is still twenty-eight missing.

Army Affairs.

Colonel Harding, of Missouri, has made an arrangement by which the three months' Home Guards of that State, mustered into service under the authority of the late General Lyon, will be paid.

George D. Kellogg, of Chicago, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, with the rank of captain, and assigned to Gen. Stanley staff.

The Supply of Arms for the Government.

The War Department will soon issue a circular, addressed to the governors of the loyal States, requesting the withdrawal of their agents for the purchase of arms, both at home and abroad, as the government has received advices to the effect that a sufficiency of arms will be secured through its own agency to meet the demands which may from time to time arise. This arrangement will very much facilitate the speedy delivery of arms and remove the temptations to speculators to withhold deliveries for better contract prices at the expense of the Government.

The Capture of the Confederate Ambassadors.

Captain Wilkes was sent to the coast of Africa especially to bring home the San Jacinto, and it was only when he arrived in the West Indies that he heard of the escape of Messrs. Mason and Slidell. Therefore his arrest of them could not have been pursuant to orders. Captain Wilkes, however, acted in accordance with the principles of international law, a fact which has been communicated to the Government. He tendered to the ladies accompanying the Mason and Slidell party a passage on his ship and the use of the cabin, with all the delicacies and attention they might require, but they declined his gallant and considerate invitation

The Western Fleet.

The President has appointed Captain A. H. Foote flag officer of the fleet in the Western Military Department. He thus ranks with the Major-General. This arrangement obviates any possible conflict of authority between the commanders respectively of the land and water forces.

Consular Appointments.

The following named Consuls have been appointed: George Kent, of Maine, at Passo Del Norte, Mexico; Max Einstein, of Pennsylvania, at Nuremberg; Wm Irwin, of Pennsylvania, at Bahia, Brazil; Allen Francis, of Springfield, Ill., at Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA
The Confederates Retreating--Unsuccessful Pursuit of Them.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 16.—Advices from General Rosecrans' headquarters state that on the 10th General Cox's brigade crossed the Kanawha and Gauley rivers, and drove the Confederates back three miles from all their positions. General Schenck's column intended to attack them in the rear, but was prevented crossing the river from high water. General Benham's brigade moved up and began to feel their front, when a sharp skirmish took place, lasting from 4 o'clock P. M. until dark, when General Benham's force lay on their arms waiting for morning. The Confederates began their retreat, and Benham was not molested.

General Benham pursued them twenty-five miles amidst a drenching rain, but, seeing little chance of overtaking them, turned back. In the skirmish with the rear guard Colonel Cogan, of the Confederate cavalry, and a few others, were killed. The loss on our side was two.

POINT PLEASANT, VA., Nov. 16.—A sad accident occurred at Camp Piett, twelve miles above Charleston, this morning. Captain Bell, of Company K, 44th Ohio regiment, and eleven of his men, while crossing the Kanawha in a skiff, ran under the steamer Commodore Perry. The Captain and seven of his men were drowned and the remainder saved.

LATEST FROM KENTUCKY.
The Confederate General Johnston Reported to be Advancing with a Large Force.

CINCINNATI, November 16.—On Wednesday afternoon Brigadier General Thomas ordered General Sheepf to fall backby forced marches from Camp Calvert, near London, Kentucky, to Danville, where the Union forces will concentrate to oppose General Sidney A. Johnston, who is reported to be advancing and threatening Cincinnati, Louisville or Lexington, with 40,000 men.

The Fourteenth, Seventeenth and Thirty-eighth Ohio and Thirty-third Indiana regiments immediately took up the march, but a majority of the Ten Nesse brigade refused to turn their faces backward, and it was deemed expedient to order them, with the Third Kentucky regiment, to return to their old camp

Zollicoffer has united his forces with those of Johnston, leaving only a few hundred men at Cumberland Gap. The ford is entirely deserted.

Our troops were at Crab Orchard Springs on Saturday morning.

The Piketon Victory--The First Reports a Mere Rumor.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 16.—The first reports of the Piketon battle turn out to be a cruel hoax. The Mayaville despatch of yesterday is believed to be a correct account of the affair.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.
Running the Confederate Batteries.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The steamer E B. Hale arrived at the Navy-Yard on Saturday night. For a week or two past she had been stationed at Stump Neck, to watch the Confederate steamer Page, but the opening of the new Confederate battery at Cockpit Point forced her to move from that exposed position, and she now lies at Deep Point when on the lookout. Her officers have no objection to an encounter with the Page, as they have a staunch little steamer and a fine battery aboard.

The steamer Dawn ran the blockade on last Tuesday night, and six schooners on Thursday night last, all bound down. Since then none but small vessels have passed either ways. All the schooners which have left Washington or Georgetown have passed through safely, and none are now at Indian Head.

The Confederates are busy at Freestone Point, and it is supposed are building a strong work for a battery there.

FROM GEN. BANKS' DIVISION.

CAMP MUDDY BRANCH, November 16.—The northeaster of yesterday gave way to a freezing gale from the northwest. Ice formed last night and the ground continues to freeze to-day. The contrast of the present temperature with that of the week previous cannot but prove detrimental to the health of the army and horses, unprotected as all are from the inclemencies of the weather.

Private Flavius Perkins, of Company F, New York Twenty-eighth, died of typhoid fever on Thursday. He was a native of Elba, Genesee county.

P. M. Engle, Esq., long the efficient Acting Assistant Quartermaster of General Banks' Division, has been rewarded with a commission as Captain in the regular army, and appointed Brigade Quartermaster.

The New York Nineteenth, Colonel Ledlie, were quite elated yesterday by the appearance of Major Larcque, Paymaster for that regiment. They have recently received a complete outfit of clothing, including warm and substantial overcoats.

John Candler, of Cumberland, Maryland, but formerly a resident of Darnestown, was arrested there yesterday by the Provost Guard.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 17.—There has been no flag of truce to-day, and no intelligence whatever from the South has been received.

A Spanish bark, taken off Charleston by the Atlanta, has arrived in charge of a prize crew, and will sail to-night for New York. She has no cargo, and will probably be released.

Our naval force at Newport-News has been increased, in order to check a Confederate expedition fitting out in James river, of which three formidable fire boats are said to form part.

General Phelps' command are building comfortable huts for winter quarters, and Newport-News will in a few days present the appearance of a large frontier village.

From the Amoor River via San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The schooner Caroline, Capt. Foote, arrived here to-day, from the Amoor river, bringing a cargo of Siberia camels. The ship Ocean Rover was spoken on the 7th of September.

Further News from Europe at Hand.

PORTLAND, Nov. 18.—The steamer Norwegian is announced with later advices from Liverpool.

Ship News per steamer at New York.—Arrived from Baltimore, ship Neptune, at Liverpool.

Seized for Violating the Blockade.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The British brig Wm. R. Kilby has been seized for running the blockade, and the captain committed to Fort Lafayette.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

CAPE RACE, November 17.—The steamship City of Manchester passed here last evening, with Liverpool dates to the 6th instant,

The City of Manchester brings 146 steerage and 21 cabin passengers. She encountered heavy gales.

The steamer North American from Quebec. arrived out on the 5th inst., and the Ætna, from New York, on the 6th inst.

The correspondence between Lord Lyons and Mr. Seward is criticized by the English press, and generally in a spirit adverse to Mr. Seward. The London *Times* says that the American Government is self-convicted of violating the rights of nations.

The Convention for intervention in Mexico has been signed, and preparations are actively progressing.

The convention between England and Spain, for intervention in Mexican affairs, was signed on the 31st of October. A letter is published stating that a three-decked man-of-war will be sent from England. There was a surmise of ulterior demonstrations.

The London *Times*, in its articles in relation to the correspondence of Lord Lyons with Mr. Seward, maintains the right of foreign governments to call attention to a constitutional provision.

The bank rate of discount has been reduced to three per cent. New York Central shares were quoted at 60.

The London *Times* ridicules Mr. Seward's manifesto to the Governors of the States relative to fortifications, &c., and in another column exposes Lord Lyons' bad grammar. It says that the English side was argued uncommonly ill and the American side with much ability, but the only result was to entirely convince it that in their own showing the acts of the American Government have been illegal as regards the American citizen, and violation of the rights of nations as regards foreigners.

The London *Herald* says that Lord Lyons has exposed England to a rebuff without the right to resent it, and compelled her to listen to a proclamation which means a deference to England. The *Herald* then attacks Earl Russell for interference in lecturing on the American Constitution, and quietly endorsing robbery and outrage, and says that he will find that he has not drifted us into war.

The *Post* says that Secretary Seward has wantonly added another to the many differences which he wishes to perpetuate between the two countries.

The London *Daily News* thinks that the course pursued by the Government is premature, indiscreet and inconsiderate.

It was reported that the American bankers were holding out liberal commissions to English bankers to place a portion of the Federal loan in London.—Financial writers in the London journals point out the danger of touching it, and think the chances of success very remote.

The remains of Terrence Bellew McManus, brought from America, were honored with a public funeral.

FRANCE.

The demonstration by the Federal troops had attracted considerable attention. Switzerland had protested and demanded the evacuation. France had proposed a negotiation.

A belief had gained ground that a large loan was urgently required by the French Government.

It was understood that some negro children had been publicly sold as slaves in the French establishments at Gubon.

The Paris Bourse was quiet. Rentes 68f. 35c.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

The intelligence from the continent was generally unimportant.

Count Lambert, Governor of Poland, has been replaced by General Ludals, on account of il health.

A treaty had been concluded between Prussia and China.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, November 5.—Sales of cotton for two days 7,000 bales, prices easier and tending downward tendency.—Sales to speculators and exporters 3,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market closes quiet and steady.—Flour quieter at 29@32s 6d.; Wheat firmer at 2d advance, principally on inferior qualities; red Western 11s 10d@12s. 6d; red Southern 12s. 7d @12s. 9d.; white Western 12s. 9d@13s; white Southern 13s@13s. 4d. Corn easier at 33s. 6d. for mixed; yellow 33s. 9d; white 35@37s.

PROVISIONS.—The market is dull; Beef dull; Pork has a downward tendency; Bacon steady and unchanged; 34@36s.; Lard quiet; Tallow quiet and steady.

PRODUCE.—Sugar quiet and steady; Rice inactive; Coffee buoyant; Ashes quiet; Spirits Rosin 13s 6d@14s; Spirits Turpentine advancing, owing to sales to speculators; sales at 69s.

LONDON, November 5—Consols for money 93¾@93¾.

THE LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, November 9.—Sales of cotton for two days 35,000 bales, the market having an upward tendency, and closing firmer with a slight advance for all qualities. Sales to speculators and exporters 17,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Corn very dull at a decline of 6d@1s; mixed Corn 32s. 6d. Provisions dull. Common Rosin 14s 3d@14s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine firmer at 70s.

LATEST FROM FORT PICKENS.
Attempt of the Confederates to Concentrate a Force on Santa Rosa--Sharp Encounter.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Mr. Savage, United States Vice Consul at Havana, who escaped from Confederates having been discovered by the Union patrol some twenty miles from Fort Pickens, on Santa Rosa Island, the commander of the Federal fleet sent a force who shelled the Confederates off the Island, with great loss. It was supposed that the object of the Confederates was to get together a body of some 5,000 men for an other night attack.

LATER FROM HAVANA.
Arrival of Steamer Cosmopolitan--The Expedition Against Mexico.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The steamship Cosmopolitan, from Havana on the 12th inst., has arrived. The Spanish fleet for Mexico was only awaiting the arrival of the vessels overdue from Spain before sailing for the Gulf.

The Mexican news is not favorable to the Juarez Government. The disaffection of General Ortega, who had retired to his own state—Zacatecas—tells against the Government. General Marquies, with 4,000 troops, though once defeated, was approaching the Valley of Mexico. It was supposed, however, that he would be again beaten. The constitutional guarantee suspended by Congress has been restored by the edicts of Juarez.

A report that Mexico has acceded to the demands of England and France, was not believed at the Capital. Cuernavaca, twenty-four miles from the Capital, was in the hands of the allies.

Eight hundred filibusters had passed the river Bravo and were marching on Durango. Max Maretzek's troupe had been roughly handled on their way to Vera Cruz by the Reactionists, and had met with considerable loss. Part of the troupe, including the Misses Heron, of Philadelphia, had been taken to strongholds in the mountains for a ransom.

Bank Robberies in Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 16.—The bank of Northrup & Co., and the Union Bank at this place, were robbed to-day, between twelve and one o'clock, by a gang of twenty men, belonging to Cleveland's band of jayhawkers. Fortunately both banks, anticipating being robbed, had forwarded the greater portion of their money to a place of security. The loss of Northrup & Co., is about $2,000, and that of the Union Bank about $800. This will not prevent the banks carrying on business as usual.

The State Prisoners Slidell and Mason Sent to Boston.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The frigate San Jacinto, after coming inside Sandy Hook left for Boston, with the state prisoners, Messrs. Mason and Slidell, under orders received from Washington.

No communication will be allowed between the San Jacinto and the shore till her prisoners are landed at Fort Warren.

Troops Embarking.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—The steamer Constitution, after embarking troops here, proceeds to Portland on Wednesday afternoon, where she will take aboard the Maine 12th regiment, Col. Shipley. The regiments embarking here will include the Massachusetts 26th, Col. Jones, (the old 6th regiment, which marched through Baltimore on the memorable 19th of April.

Sailing of the Jura---Weather Report.

QUEBEC, November 16.—The steamship Jura, for Liverpool, sailed at twenty minutes to ten o'clock this morning, with forty cabin and eighty steerage passengers.

There was a light fall of snow last night, and it still continues. It is the first of the season.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The weekly statement of the New York city banks shows the following totals: Specie—increase, $247,000; loans—decrease, $3,319,000; circulation—decrease, $149,000; deposits—decrease, $3,211,000.

Return of the New York Sixty-Ninth Regiment to the War.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The old 69th Irish regiment left here this afternoon on their return to the seat of war.

Mayor Wood's Police.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The Supreme Court has decided that Mayor Wood's police are entitled to be restored to office and pay under the Metropolitan police law.

THE BATTLE OF PIKETON.
"SMALL BY DEGREES AND BEAUTIFULLY LESS."
Despatches of the Associated Press.

PARIS, KY., November 12.—The Confederates under General Williams at Piketon have been defeated, after two days' fighting, by General Nelson. Four hundred Confederates were killed and one thousand made prisoners.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12.—The battle at Piketon, Ky., lasted through Friday and Saturday. The victory of the National troops was complete. Gen. Williams and Gen. Howe, the Confederate commanders, are among the prisoners taken.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 14.—Mesgre 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.

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.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 17.—The first reports of the Piketon battle turn out to be a cruel hoax. The Mayaville despatch of yesterday is believed to be a correct account of the affair.

WAR ITEMS.

From the New York Times, Nov. 14.

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT--A LARGE BODY OF NATIONAL TROOPS THROWN INTO ACCOMAC AND NORTHAMPTON COUNTIES, VIRGINIA--PROCLAMATION OF GEN. DIX TO THE INHABITANTS.

One of the most significant movements of the United States troops, is that planned by Major-General Dix, and directed toward the occupation of Accomac and Northampton counties, Va., particulars of which were exclusively given in yesterday's *Times*. These counties form what is known as the Eastern Shore of Virginia, and are in what was formerly Wise's Congressional District. The inhabitants, as a mass, have refrained from active participation in the rebellion, though very many young men have entered the Confederate army. Accomac is understood to be prepared to array herself for the Union, but Northampton is hostile.

General Dix, with the approbation of the Government, has been maturing the plan of operations which is now being successfully executed. He has sent thither, by way of Poconoke Sound and River, the following forces under direction of Gen. Lockwood, of Delaware, viz:

Seventeenth Massachusetts—Col. Amory.
Fifth New York—Col. Warren.
Twenty-first Indiana—Co. McMillen.
Sixth Michigan—Maj. Baum.
Fourth Wisconsin—Col. Jayne.
"Minn's" Massachusetts Battery.
Troop of Cavalry—Col. Richards.
Purnell's Legion from Maryland.
Second Delaware—Col. Wheaton.
The Home Guards—Col. Wallace.

In all, about five thousand well disciplined and effective men, which entered Virginia yesterday.

On Thursday last General Dix sent the following proclamation to General Lockwood, for distribution among the people of the counties:

PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF ACCOMAC AND NORTHAMPTON COUNTIES, VA.

The military forces of the United States are about to enter your counties as a part of the Union.—They will go among you as friends, and with the earnest hope that they may not by your own acts be compelled to become your enemies. They will invade no right of person or property. On the contrary, your laws, your institutions, your usages, will be scrupulously respected. There need be no fear that the quietude of any firesides will be disturbed, unless the disturbance is caused by yourselves. Special directions have been given not to interfere with the condition of any person held to domestic servitude, and in order that there may be no ground for mistake or pretext for misrepresentation, commanders of regiments or corps have been instructed not to permit such persons to come within their lines.

The command of the expedition is intrusted to Brigadier General Henry H. Lockwood, of Delaware—a State identical in some of the distinctive features of its social organization with your own. Portions of his force come from counties in Maryland bordering on one of yours. From him and from them you may be assured of the sympathy of your neighbors, as well as friends, if you do not repel it by hostile resistance or attack.

This mission is to assert the authority of the United States, to re-open your intercourse with the loyal States, and especially with Maryland, which has just proclaimed her devotion to the Union by the most triumphant vote in her political annals; to restore to commerce its accustomed guides, by re-establishing the lights on your coast; to afford you a free export for the produce of your labor, of a free ingress for the necessaries and comforts of life which you require in exchange; and, in a word, to put an end to the embarrassments and restrictions brought upon you by a causeless and unjustifiable rebellion.

If the calamities of intestine war which are desolating other districts of Virginia, and have already crimsoned her lands with fraternal blood, fall also upon you, it will not be the fault of the Government. It asks only that the authority may be recognized. It sends among you a force too strong to be successfully opposed—a force which cannot be resisted in any other spirit than that of wantonness and malignity. If there are any among you who, rejecting all overtures of friends do thus provoke retaliation and draw down upon themselves consequences which the Government is most anxious to avert, to their account must be laid the blood which may be shed, and the desolation which may be brought upon peaceful homes. On all who are thus reckless of the obligations of humanity and duty, and all who are found in arms, the severest punishment warranted by the laws of war will be inflicted.

To those who remain in the quiet pursuit of their domestic occupations the public authorities assure all they can give peace, freedom from annoyance, protection from foreign and internal enemies, a guaranty of all constitutional and legal rights, and the blessings of a just and parental Government.

[Signed.] JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, Baltimore, Nov. 13, 1861.

What effect this will produce is as yet matter for conjecture.

The Surprise of a Federal Foraging Party—Nearly all taken Prisoners.

York Herald telegraphs the following detailed statement of an affair which was briefly alluded to in our telegraphic despatches yesterday:

A FORAGING PARTY SURPRISED BY CONFEDERATE CAVALRY AND MOST OF THEM TAKEN PRISONERS.

Yesterday a foraging party was sent out from the New York Thirtieth regiment, quartered near Upton's Hill, by direction of the Colonel commanding the brigade lately under General Keyes, to the farm of Mr. Dulin, one of the wealthiest men in Fairfax county, about three miles beyond Falls Church.—The party consisted of fifty-two men, under the command of Captain Lanning and Lieutenant Andrews. They arrived at the place of destination and proceeded to stack arms, build a fire and provide themselves with dinner, leaving a couple of men in the hill adjoining as sentinels. While thus occupied they were surprised by a company of two hundred Confederates, supposed to be a portion of Stuwart's Virginia cavalry.

A few of our men succeeded in obtaining their guns, but no attempt to form was made, and the whole party fled precipitately. The cavalry dashed in among them, taking some thirty-five prisoners. Several shots were exchanged, and the men state that one of our soldiers was seen to fall. They also state that one of the rebel saddles was emptied. One of the first acts of the Confederates on approaching was to place a guard over the stacked arms of our men, who fired at such as approached for the purpose of repossessing their arms. All the officers connected with the expedition were taken prisoners. Captain Lanning and Lieutenant Andrews were marched off beside one of the teams. The foraging party had with them five four-horse wagons, all of which were taken by the enemy.

When the information of the disaster reached the headquarters of the regiment, a party was immediately formed, with Colonel Frisby at their head, who asked permission of the acting commander of the brigade to proceed to the rescue of the captured men. It was, however, deemed best not to proceed further in the matter at that time, and permission was not granted.

It is stated that the Brigade Quartermaster, two days before, engaged the forage of Dulin, who professed to be a Union man, informing him of the time our teams would take it away; but it appeared upon questioning the contraband on that place, that such was not their opinion of their master, and it is supposed he gave due notice to the Confederates of the time and place to bag their game. Dulin has been arrested and taken to the brigade headquarters, with a neighbor of his by the name of Bush, who was a couple of weeks ago arrested on suspicion of taking a load of salt to Fairfax Court House for Confederate use, but released for want of sufficient evidence. Whether such notice was given or not, the facts that the teams were sent into the enemy's country within four miles of Fairfax Court House, with the paltry guard of fifty men, and that the guard, when there, failed to exercise common prudence in providing against surprise, are quite sufficient to account for the result. The two men placed as sentinels, from some cause, gave no notice of the approach of the cavalry until they were within speaking distance of our party.

The following are the names of the captured men: Captain Lanning, Lieutenant Andrews, Sergeant William Webster, Corporal M. B. White.—Privates.—Company B, Patrick Frasier and George McWhorter; Company C, Laurence Hartigan, Sen. and Harris Stafford; Company E, B. White, John Slate, Nelson Rowland, Oliver Holyaeer, David G. B. Morrison and C. Hanten; Company F, Patrick Cooney and Clarence Elmns; Company G, William Peck, Abner Porter; Company H, Walter C. Merrick, L. Marlore and D. Porter; Company I, Robert Wheeler, Henry C. Smith, George Vandersee, Albert W. Simmons and William McCormick; Company K, Truman Clapper, James Morrison, Felix