The South:

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WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 9.

INTERESTING FROM HATTERAS.

A SHARP ENCOUNTER.

The city this morning was excited by reports of an engagement near Hatteras Inlet, and one of our enterprising cotemporaries immediately issued an Extra, in which with its usual truculence it slew "3,000 rebels," and pronounced the overthrow of the "traitors" to have been complete. We have been at no little pains to obtain the facts which as well as we can get at them are as follows, the news having been brought to Old Point by the United States ship Susquehanna, and to this city by the steamer Adelaide. It seems that the 20th Indiana Regiment, who have been we notice, at Hatteras Inlet for some time were ordered to reconnoitre against the main land. On Tuesday last, this force suddenly found itself attacked by three Southern Regiments from Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia, who were conveyed in six steam tugs. The Indianians exposed to a heavy fire immediately retreated, or rather fled in the direction of Hatteras, abandoning their sick, tents, camp equipage and baggage, and even throwing away their guns and knapsacks in their precipitate flight, all of which fell into the hands of the Confederates, together with valuable stores and provisions for ten days. Not less than 70 of the Indiana regiment were killed and wounded, and a large number, amounting to several hundred, were captured and sent to the mainland. The Confederates, pursuing their success, resolved to bag the remainder of the enemy, and following them nearly to Hatteras Inlet, had absolutely surrounded them, when the steamer Monticello steamed in and opened her batteries upon the Georgia regiment. Unable to cope with this new adversary, without being supplied with heavy guns, the Confederates, in turn, withdrew, and taking to their boats retired to Roanoke Island, under the protection of the guns of their steam-tugs. The remnant of the discomfited Indianians in very sorry plight retired to the friendly protection of Fort Hatteras. But for the aid rendered by the Monticello the whole Indiana regiment would have been captured —as it is the bulk of them who were either killed or taken prisoners.

Of course we can know nothing definite with regard to the loss on the Southern side, but as the Monticello carries only two or three guns, it could not have been large.

One or two of the Indiana prisoners subsequently escaped. The success in this encounter lies with the Confederates, who accomplished the especial object of the expedition in dislodging the Federals.

We subjoin the Associated Press account:

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 8.—The frigate Susquehanna has arrived from Hatteras Inlet, and brings most interesting and exciting intelligence.

On the 2d inst., the day after the capture of the steamer Fanny, the steam tugs Ceres and Putnam, having one of the launches of the Susquehanna in two, went up to Chicimacomico bank and landed seven days' provisions for the 7 companies of the Indiana Regiment stationed there, which is 40 miles from Fort Hatteras. They returned the same evening without having seen anything of the Confederates.

On Friday, however, word reached Hatteras Inlet, by the steamer Stars and Stripes, that 2,500 Confederates, consisting of Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia regiments, had come over from the main land in six small steamers and schooners, with flat boats, and had attacked the Indiana regiment, who were obliged to retreat along the narrow neck of land towards Hatteras Inlet.

The frigates Susquehanna and Monticello immediately steamed up outside of the Sound, while Col. Hawkins marched up with six companies and reached Hatteras Light by nightfall, a distance of 13 miles.

During the night Colonel Hawkins was joined by the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, who had succeeded in making their escape from the combined naval and land force brought against them, and had passed, in the darkness of the night, a Confederate regiment which had been landed below them for the purpose of cutting them off.—Colonel Brown, who was in command of the Indiana regiment, reported that he had lost forty men as prisoners, comprising his sick, wounded, and twenty pickets who could not be called in.

On Saturday morning the Monticello steamed around the Cape, and a few miles up the coast met the Confederate force marching down the narrow neck of land to attack our troops. Confederate steamers were also landing additional forces to co-operate with them. They were in easy range, and the Monticello opened upon them with shells and five-second fuses, two hundred and eighteen of which were fired from three guns in three hours and thirty minues, doing great execution.

The Confederates at first tried to shelter themselves behind a sand hill, and then in a narrow copse of pine trees, but soon broke in every direction and took refuge in their vessels. A shell passed through the wheel-house of the steamer Fanny, which was already employed against us. The shells exploded in their midst constantly, driving them from point to point, and it is supposed that their loss cannot be less than from two to three hundred in killed and wounded.

During the engagement a member of the Indiana regiment, who had been taken prisoner, managed to break the rope with which he was tied, and escaped. He immediately took to the surf, and was picked up by a boat from the Monticello. He reports that the first shell from the Monticello killed Colonel Braisted, of the Georgia regiment, and that the havoc among the enemy was frightful. He also reports that when he escaped he killed a Confederate Captain with his revolver.

Upon the withdrawal of the Confederates the Monticello and Susquehanna returned to Hatteras Inlet. Lieutenant Birkhead, of the Susquehanna, from whom I have obtained the above account, thinks that no advance can be successfully made from the Inlet without being supported by a fleet of light draft vessels, and that our force at the Inlet should be speedily increased.

The steamer S. R. Spaulding had arrived at Hatteras Inlet on the 7th instant with Gen. Mansfield, and had landed her men and stores.

THE ELECTION.

The forms of an election for members of the First Branch of the City Council, are being gone through with to-day, but not the slightest interest seems to be taken in the result except by a few interested candidates and the military, the latter having been marched in to vote. The bar-rooms, except for eating purposes, are generally closed. The vote taken will prove to be a very slim one. A number of Judges refused to serve and their places were supplied as suggested by the *American*.

THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE FAIR.

We are pleased to learn that articles for exhibition of a most attractive character continue to pour into the Hall of the Maryland Institute, and that the general display promises to be very fine. There is a deficiency, however, in the Machinery Department, resulting from the fact that the contributions from the Northern and Eastern States have not come forward as usual. With this exception the approaching Fair promises to be quite as good as any that has preceded it, and the numbers who already are thronging into the room indicate that the public interest in the Exhibition has not declined. To-night it is supposed that the arrangement of articles sent in will be completed.

Advertisement—Gratis.

We find the following remarkable advertisement in the *American*, and give the writer the benefit of one insertion without charge.

WANTED, UNION GIRLS.—I can employ a few more good OPERATORS on the Wheeler & Wilson Machine. Rosters and Finishers on Fine White Shirts and Shirt Bosoms. Good hands will get constant work. Apply at MAGEE'S SHIRT, COLLAR, DRAWER AND SHIRT BOSOM FACTORY, 60 N. EUTAW STREET, above Lexington Market, Baltimore. Come prepared to go to work in my rooms, to make Shirts for Union men, who will not wear work done by Rebels

It does not seem to have occurred to Mr. Magee that if "Rebel" fingers are unfit to make shirts for Union men, "Rebels" may object equally to wearing apparel manufactured by so intense an "Unionist."

The Steamer Merrimac.

The special Washington correspondent of the *Herald* says of that vessel:

A gentleman who arrived from Fortress Monroe yesterday afternoon, and came unmolested by the Confederate pickets, reports that the Merrimac, having left Norfolk late yesterday afternoon, and came unmolested by the steel-plated. There appeared to be a full complement of men on board, and she is evidently ready for service, and making a trial trip. She will prove a hard customer to our fleet.

Gross Falsehoods of the Northern Correspondents.

The New York correspondents vie with each other in their gross misrepresentations of what occurs at the South. The Fort Hatteras correspondent of the New York *Tribune* gets off the following:

Two men escaped from Beaufort and came all the way to this point in a small sail boat, arriving here yesterday morning. They were chased all one day by men in two boats, but still they escaped. They represent a desperate state of things at Beaufort. The families have all abandoned their homes, and the soldiers who are there live in constant expectation of a fight with us. Since these forts were taken, troops have been forwarded from Virginia to Beaufort, Newbern, and other points.

When the news came that Fort Hatteras was taken by the United States troops, a serious turn was given to the popular mind, and some were in favor of having the State, by its Legislature, resolve itself back in the Union. Hereupon sides were taken and blows were struck. The secessionists had all the arms, and they of course had the upper hand. One man declared he was "a Union man, and not ashamed to confess it." At this expression he was taken into a shop, his nose put into a vice, and screwed nearly out of his head; and the lips which uttered the sentiment were treated in the same way, and both nearly pulled out of his face.

A lady just from Washington, N. C., tells me that about the same time a company of men were assembled in a store and extolling the Secession flag, when an old Revolutionary soldier, (the only one known to be living in North Carolina) interfered, and asked the Secessionists if they knew how much the old Stars and Stripes cost? He said he did, for he fought under them, and saw them when first raised, and that he would never recognize another. At this he was taken, his head half shaved, a plaster put on, and the plaster covered with tar, and the tar with feathers, and then he was hurled into the street! Who would ever think that a soldier of Washington would ever be subjected to such treatment in the land where Washington himself was once almost worshiped as if he were a god? How long will Americans allow such things to be?

These are but samples of a series of barbarous acts, which to mention them separately would fill a dozen pages, and only make one's blood curdle in his veins to think of them.

Here is a fellow on a sand bank in the Atlantic ocean, who professes to narrate what occurred at Raleigh in the centre of North Carolina

THE QUARREL AMONG THIEVES.—The Harrisburg (Pa.) *Patriot* has the following comments on the "falling out" between the political corruptionists in New York and the "anti-conviction" confessions of Weed:

The quarrel between Greeley and Weed, the leading Republican editors of New York, is quite serviceable to the public, as it raises the curtain hitherto concealing much corruption and rascality. These extremely virtuous patriots, it now appears, were engaged in engineering legislation for the purpose of raising an immense sum of money to be used as a corruption fund to secure the election of their favorite candidate for the Presidency; and while these scenes were transpiring behind the curtain, they appeared before the public to be actuated by the loftiest motives of patriotism and justice. At the very time they were engaged in disbursing this fund, they actually had the hardihood to charge the Democratic party with the corrupt use of money, the better to divert public suspicion from the disgraceful business in which they were engaged!

THE CASE OF FREMONT.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says:

There was a Cabinet meeting this afternoon, in which the charges of Col. Blair against General Fremont, and the counter-charges of General Fremont against Colonel Blair, were under consideration. The principal charges against the commander are that he sacrificed General Lyon; that he neglected to reinforce Colonel Mulligan when he had the power to do so, and kept Colonel Mulligan's messenger, sent to ask aid, waiting three days before he saw him: that his expenditures of money were excessive and corrupt: that one member of his staff had a contract for the purchase of 5,000 mules: that he surrounded himself with corrupt and bad men, knowing them to be such: that he was inaccessible to Union men calling on business, to the great damage of the interests: that he willfully delayed assuming his duties after he was appointed to his command in Missouri. No conclusion was reached in the case.

THE STRENGTH OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY NEAR WASHINGTON.—The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune*, says:—

The main body of the Confederates are at Fairfax Court House, whence a broad belt of camps, almost unbroken, are seen from our balloons, stretching northward toward Leesburg, where there are nearly 30,000 men. On the lower Potomac is a strong force, 12,000 or 15,000, back of Evansport. At and near Manassas there are comparatively few troops. All information received at headquarters tends to the conclusion that the enemy is prodigiously strong, numbering nearly 200,000, and that no offensive movement is at present intended. Johnston, however, favors an active policy; as also does, probably, Smith. But Beauregard, more cautious, insists on standing on the defensive.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—The most wonderful activity prevails here in the quartermaster's department. Wagons, horses, and mules are constantly arriving, and an enormous quantity of oats and hay has been accumulated. There are nearly 11,000 horses at the Government depot, 3,000 males, and some 2,000 wagons. Five hundred teamsters have been advertised for. In addition to those already employed. All this, with the unusual activity manifested in every direction, may mean that there is something afloat that may take the country by surprise. But I must say no more. One hundred thousand stand of arms have been ordered through a foreign house, to be delivered within 60 days.—*World's Wash. Cor.*

A SPREAD-EAGLE SPEECH FROM AN IRISH PATRIOT.

Mr. Thomas F. Meagher has been making one of his remarkable rhetorical flights and pyrotechnic displays in Philadelphia, in which his intense Irishism is continually breaking out. His peroration, in a recital of the deeds of Irishmen, and his reasons for holding the North rest upon the basis that England is favorable to the South—a most logical sequence, and highly flattering to Mr. Meagher's perceptions of principle. Peace does not enter into his programme, for he says:

But whence proceed these lamentations about the war, and these cries of peace? They proceed, in the first place, from Democratic conspirators in the North that are in secret and insidious league with the manlier and braver recusants of the South.

A Jacksonian Democrat, as I am, no one will charge me with political envy or hostility when I assert that the Northern conspirators in league with the Southern repudiators of the National Government, are men of the Democratic party.—But for these conspirators, the North in this war would have long since been a compact and an overpowering unit, and in the vindication of the Federal magistracy, peace on solid terms might have mingled its blessings with the varied glories of the Fall. In support and illustration of this assertion—that the conspirators of the North are Democrats—I point to the offices of the *Journal of Industry* also *Day-Book*, and other newspapers, been poisonously incited—say nothing of the *Freeman's Appeal*, which met with such an unpropitious and antithetical response, the amiable and devout editors having been gratifyingly loaded with superfluous manacles and consigned to an aqueous solitude within the walls of Fort Lafayette. (Laughter.) Apart, however, from this consideration, I desire to speak with respect of the author of that infelicitious *Appeal*, since I believe him to be a man, thoroughly and implacably sincere, and in no degree, not the slightest, infected with the roguery and profligacy which has vitiated, enfeebled, putrified the heart and broken the back-bone of the Democracy of this State. (Cheers.)

As for the other Democrats of this State and city who are in sympathy and covenant with the destructionists of the South—men without newspapers, and dismally devoid of eloquence—men who have no higher aim in life than to rise and spread themselves in a golden sunshine above a credulous and stupid crowd, which they have imperceptibly, and with an incomprehensible "prestidigitation" allured, beguiled, and fooled—as for these men, to whom the National flag is but a worthless bauble, unless its silken folds shake into their yearning pockets a shoal of golden fishes from the Treasury—as for these conspirators, not being a member of the Metropolitan Police, nor an assistant in the District Attorney's office, I shall not publish and betray them. The fact is notorious. There are such men gliding like the slimiest vipers through this city and through the State, at this very hour, endeavoring to persuade from their duty and disposition the true and gallant men, who mustering from the workshops as well as from the fields, are willing and prompt to give their lives, so that in any battle which may demand the sacrifice, the glorious fabric reared by Washington and Jefferson may be for their children triumphantly upheld. (Loud cheers.) That such is the fact, I need not here insist.

The fact is notorious, as I have said, and the motives and aims of the conspirators alluded to, are equally transparent. Not bold enough to defend the South in its transgressions and invasions—not bold and chivalrous enough to justify, which in their hearts they pant and throb to do, the insurrection against the will and mandate of the people—they raise the cry of "peace," knowing well that this cry starts an echo in the heart of the rudest soldier as in that of the most sordid trickster, and so, through the veil of an exquisite sensibility and goodness, labor with the most insinuating address and apostolic zeal to give a mortal blow to the Government, the unquestioned rights, the acknowledged legitimacy, the imperative necessities and straits of which—its bonds to the past as well as its obligations to the future—demand a persistent and an overpowing prosecution of the war. (Cheers.)

Never mind, I say, this cant about the impossibility of a reconstruction of the Union, and the fatuity of endeavoring to coerce the South into an acknowledgment of its national obligations. What of it? Shall the false pride, the surliness, the obstinate disaffection of the South, stay the loyal citizen of the United States, as he proceeds to assert the authority of his Government, and restore to the nation the property of which it has been violently or fraudulently dispossessed? Fort Sumter belongs to him, and the loyal citizens of the United States shall have it. (Cheers.) Fort Pulaski belongs to him, and he shall have it.—(Loud cheers.) The Custom House at New Orleans belongs to him, and he shall have it. (Renewed cheers.) The Mississippi, from the delta to where the first bubbling of its infant waters can be heard, in its whole length and breadth, is the property of the nation, and the nation shall have that river, from its source to its estuary, and for three thousand miles and more, there shall be but one flag and Government known and acknowledged along its banks. (Terrific applause.)

These brief extracts will show the tone and temper of Mr. Meagher. His motives seem to be appreciated by some of his late Irish friends, for one of them addressing him anonymously says:

NEW YORK, September 21, 1861.

THOS. F. MEAGHER, Esq.—Dear Sir:—Many of your countrymen, among others the writer, believe that you have accepted the thirty pieces of silver from the Abolitionists and Know-Nothings, and that the only amends you can make for disgracing the land of your birth and adoption would be to hang yourself, like your illustrious prototype, Judas Iscariot. Was not the South right in claiming protection for her property in the Territories? Such was the opinion of nine-tenths of your countrymen, as well as your own, a few months ago. This protection was refused by the Lincoln Abolitionists, when the South, to their eternal credit, drew the sword to protect their rights. You say, let them fight for their rights in the Union. Hypocrite! England, for three hundred years, has been asking your country to battle for her rights in the Union. Irish patriots have their price; you have sold your conscience and a glorious future for a mess of pottage.

Yours, K.

The suppression of the liberty of speech is my justification for withholding my name.

From the N. Y. World.

THE SECRET OF CONFEDERATE FINANCE.

Among the many marvellous features of the great Southern rebellion there is none so unaccountable to the North as the facility with which the South has raised money. Sectional hate, a dread of invasion, and an uncompromising public opinion, with able management on the part of Confederate Government, will account for the vast armies called into the field and for the succors which has so far accompanied the military arm of the rebellion, but where the money comes from to feed and clothe the soldiers and conduct the vast operations of the Confederate Government is one of the marvels of modern times.

The Confederate loan of fifteen millions we know was a failure, but even had that sum been raised it would have been but a drop in the bucket.—The exchange of Confederate bonds for cotton and tobacco would not realize any money to the Confederate treasury until the latter was sold abroad, which we know has not been done as yet. From whence, then, does the money come? Let us explain:

There are two points to be noticed in connection with Southern financial matters. First, the currency is exclusively of paper; no gold is ever seen. Second, as yet this paper, from a cause we will presently explain, has not very heavily depreciated.

The samples of Southern currency we have seen are based not upon the credit of the Confederate Government, but upon that of some county or municipality in the Southern States. The following, as nearly as we can judge, is the *modus operandi*:

The Confederate Government requires three hundred million dollars to conduct its operations; this sum is apportioned among the seceded States according to population, and by them apportioned among the several counties in the States. Each county on the average is required to take $500,000 of Confederate bonds, for which it pays in paper promises to pay based upon its credit. This paper is the present currency of the Southern States, and though it is incovertible into gold it has still basis enough to give it a certain value. How enormous a sum can be raised by this means will be seen by multiplying the number of counties in the Southern States by $500,000 each, as per example:

Alabama	52 counties.
Arkansas	51 counties.
Florida	28 counties.
Georgia	95 counties.
Louisiana	47 counties.
Mississippi	59 counties.
North Carolina	79 counties.
South Carolina	29 counties.
Tennessee	79 counties.
Texas	60 counties.
Virginia	137 counties.
Total	736 counties.
Multiplied by	$500,000
Gives	$368,000,000

In the above we have given the number of counties as found in the census of 1850, and have allowed for all the counties in Virginia as an equivalent for those required.

This explanation is, we believe, a key to the financial system of the South.

The British Steamer Bermuda.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* says:

Direct communication with a Connecticut graduate, escaped from school-teaching in Georgia, near Savannah, has supplied me with new and very important information concerning the British steamer Bermuda. She is an iron-clad vessel of about 1,500 tuns burden. Her master's name is Peel. She sailed from Liverpool on the 18th of August, and arrived at Savannah on the 16th of September, being 29 days on the passage, touching at Falmouth and Maderia for coal. Her cargo consisted of 18 rifled cannon, 32s and 42s, and two 168-pound Lancaster guns, with all the necessary carriages and equipments, powder, shot and shell, and ready for immediate use. Also, 6,500 Enfield rifles, between 200,000 and 300,000 cartridges for the same, 60,000 pairs of army shoes, 20,000 blankets, 180 barrels of gunpowder, large quantities of morphine, quinine and other medicine stores, and very many other articles of more than money value to the Confederate army. Her cargo at Liverpool cost $1,000,000 cash. Her armament was two 12-pounder rifled guns, one on each side. She is now fitting out for active service, and is to be employed in cruising for returning California steamers. Commodore Totten will command her. My informant states positively that the mate of the Bermuda informed him that two more iron-clad frigates are expected from England on the Southern coast by the 15th of October. The Bermuda is owned in England. Her cargo was owned in South Carolina. While she was loading, and at the time she cleared, it was supposed in Liverpool to be a supply ship for the Royal Navy, although Downing street knew much better. She cleared for a West India port.

THE WAR AND SLAVERY.—The Boston *Journal* thus disposes of Mr. Sumner's propositions to plunge us into anarchy:

Mr. Sumner and other radical anti-slavery men, dazzled by visions of universal freedom, entirely overlook the insurmountable difficulties which stand in the way of immediate emancipation. The unutterable horrors of a servile insurrection do not present themselves or they would shrink from the prospect. The economic problem of supporting four millions of human beings who have never been self-dependent is not considered. All practical considerations, in fact, are ignored by a miscalled philanthrophy which is as impracticable as it is visionary, and which would lay waste the most prolific soil and fill our land with vagrants and marauders.

We must limit the war to the purposes so distinctly avowed by the Administration, or the sun of our national prosperity will set in darkness and gloom, to rise again, if at all, only after years of bloodshed and anarchy. Proclaim the policy of emancipation, and all hope of a reconstruction of the Union will be crushed out. All the loyal elements in Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri will be alienated at once, and every prospect of awakening the dormant loyalty in the seceded States will have passed away. It will come to this, that we must subjugate or be subjugated.—The people of the South would defend their homes and their fireside to the last extremity, as we would do should the chances of war favor them. The present generation would not see the end of such a contest, unless the North should be conquered and subdued by the aid of foreign bayonets or internal dissensions. From such a war we may well pray to be delivered.

FROM TURKS ISLAND.—Turks Island dates of September 21st, state there had been a moderate demand for salt this week, and most of it had been sold for cash. The quantity on hand had been steadily diminishing, as the rains so far, prevented any further quantity being gathered.

It is reported that certain property in real estate and bank, supposed to be owned in New Orleans by William B. Astor and George Opdyke, of N. Y., is about to be confiscated under the sequestration act of the Confederate Congress.

☞ The Toronto (Canada) *Leader* calls on the government to vindicate itself by instigating criminal proceedings at once against Federal agents, engaged in enlisting men for service in the Federal Army.

☞ Henry A. Reeves, editor of the Greenport (L. I.) *Watchman*, was released from Fort Lafayette on Saturday. He was committed September 4th.

☞ The Baron de Vidil is picking oakum in a London prison. It will be remembered he had one son too many.

☞ By actual count, the total number of troops about New York is now 6,968.

MARRIED.

On the 3d instant, by Rev. Mr. Blake, JOHN W. SPREADING and CATHARINE KELLY, both of this city.

DIED.

On the 8th instant, Mrs HARRIET J. KIRK, in the 38th year of her age.

On the 6th instant, Miss CATHARINE JOHNSON CHAPMAN, in her 18th year

MARYLAND INSTITUTE EXHIBITION.—The FORTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the MARYLAND INSTITUTE will be opened to the public on MONDAY EVENING, 7th instant at 7 o'clock.

The brilliancy of this Exhibition will commend itself to the patronage of the citizens of Baltimore and of the State of Maryland, and upon their liberality the managers of the Institute rely for such encouragement as will enable the latter to continue in operation the several very useful departments of the Institution. To these ends they also respectfully invoke the annual subscribers to renew their membership and solicit the citizens of Baltimore of both sexes to add their names to the catalogue of members.

A membership entitles the party to a free use of the Library and free admittance to the Exhibition and Lectures, and the advantage of the Schools of Design.

The price of single Admission Tickets will be, as usual, Twenty Five Cents. Six Tickets may be purchased for One Dollar, and a greater number at the same proportionate rate.

SEASON TICKETS WILL NOT BE ISSUED.

The Band of the INDEPENDENT BLUES has been engaged for the occasion, and the most effective measures have been adopted by the Managers with a view to the gratification and profit of the patrons of the Exhibition.

EZRA WHITMAN,
Chairman Committee on Exhibition.

oc 5 6t

THE UNDERSIGNED has a desirable assortment of COGNAC and BORDEAUX BRANDIES in Public Store. Brands:—W. Montgomery, Meyrac & Co.
ALSO, 200 Baskets CHAMPAGNE
do do Prime OLIVE OIL.
For sale by C. MORTON STEWART,
No 52 S. Gay street

oc 5 1m

ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS TO ZIMMERMANN, FAIR & CO., Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
Made to C. MORTON STEWART,
No 52 South Gay street.

oc 5 1m

ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS TO JOHN FAIR & CO., London, made to C. MORTON STEWART,
No 52 South Gay st.

oc 5 1m

THE VERY LATEST.

NEWS PER CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The following is a summary of the news sent out by the City of Washington, from Liverpool, 25th for New York, and Bavaria.

The Great Eastern was less damaged than at first represented. She will repair at Milford, and resume the service between Liverpool and New York.

The *Times* thinks the Emperor of Russia's letter good and appropriate, and more acceptable to America than advice from any other power; but obviously the advice will not be taken by a proud and obstinate people, and more blood must flow before the counsels of St. Petersburg will be listened to.

Further correspondence from Dr. Russell is published. In one letter he says he has no doubt whatever of the ultimate power of the Northern and Western States to subjugate the seceded States, if they put forth all their strength.

The London *Post* publishes the terms of the treaty between England, France and Spain, for immediate intervention in the affairs of Mexico. There is no intention of waging a territorial war; but the combined naval force of the three Powers will occupy the principal ports on the Gulf, and will sequestrate the customs revenue at such ports, retaining one-half and paying the rest to the Mexican Government. If Mexico sets the allied powers at defiance, an effective blockade will be instantly established.

[illegible] officially announces that the King [illegible] October. Another crowned head, probably of King of Holland, will visit France at the same time.

The *Constitutionnel* officially announces that the Washington Government has not authorized its agents in Europe to make military engagements, and that officers accepting service under that Government will, therefore, act on their own responsibility.

The Paris Bourse is firm at 69f. for the rentes.

Italy.

Active negotiations are going on between Paris and Turin relative to guarantees for the spiritual independence of the Pope, if Rome should become the capital of Italy.

A diplomatic rupture between Italy and Spain is anticipated, if Spain should still refuse to deliver up the archives of the Neapolitan Consulate.

On the first rumor of an offer of military command in America, to Garibaldi, an address numerously signed was sent to him, conjuring him not to quit Italy.

Prussia.

Becker, who attempted to shoot the King of Prussia, has been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment.

Austria.

A Ministerial crisis is imminent.

India.

The Governor-General of India has offered tempting prizes for the next two years for the production of cotton.

Latest via Londonderry.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The *Times* announces that the illness of the Pope is much more serious than any heretofore. Advices say that there is much danger for his life.

A letter in the *Times* from Mr. John Laird, of Birkenhead, shows that in case of emergency the docks in the Mersey would be available for great ships of iron-clad fleet.

LONDON CORN MARKET—LONDON, September 27.—Horne's Circular reports the weather fine, and the attendance good at the Corn market, but trade slow for all articles at nominally Monday's prices. Osborne,s Circular reports to-day's market supplies fair. Wheat, English and foreign, held firmly for extreme rates; floating cargoes bring full prices for Ireland. Flour quiet. Indian corn sells at steady rates. Barley is in demand. Rye wanted. Beans and Peas slow of sale.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 27.—Cotton—Sales of the week, 173,360 bales, of which 84,560 bales were on speculation, and 30,250 bales for export. To-day's sales are about 20,000 bales. The market is very firm.

CORN MARKET.—The attendance of town and country millers is moderate, and there is a fair consumptive demand for Wheat. The low qualities are 1@2d lower, and fine samples quite as dear. Flour quiet and easier. Oats unchanged.

FROM NEW YORK.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

General Strong is in town to-day preparing to start for Missouri, where he has the supervision of all army contracts. It was understood, a day or two ago, that two or three regiments would be sent to that quarter from this city, but the exigencies of the public service, elsewhere, will not permit the transfer. All the spare troops to be had in New York will be needed to man the naval expedition for the Southern coast.

The Tenth Maine Regiment, that arrived in this city yesterday, were intended to accompany the naval expedition fitting out of this port, but the officers and men earnestly urging that they had enlisted to go to Washington, and not to the coast, near the Gulf of Mexico, the Quartermaster changed the programme.

The Wilson (Massachusetts) regiment, on their arrival here to-morrow morning, will be addressed by Rev. Dr. Bellows, and other eminent citizens. Some of the journals object to these ovations to regiments passing on to the theatre of war, on the ground that they will be more appropriate at some future day, when the troops return from the war.

The French steamer Catinet returned to port to-day from a cruise down the coast as far as Charleston bar. The harbor at present, with so many war steamers at anchor, presents a very animated appearance. Many of the gunboats intended for the naval expedition South, are in sight of each other, off the Battery, while near by is the English man-of-war Steady, and a numerous fleet of transports and revenue cutters.

Messrs. Barclay & Livingstone, of this city, having addressed the Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain whether existing laws impose a tax upon securities of any kind held by foreigners residing abroad, Mr. Chase has returned an answer in the negative.

Under the unfavorable character of the advices by the Bavaria and Norwegian, the movement in breadstuffs has received a check to-day. Flour is from 5 to 10c. per bbl. lower: Wheat is down 2 a 3c. per bushel, and Corn 1 a 2c. Cotton, of course, is very firm; there were some sales this afternoon, at 21¼c. per lb.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:

Things are assuming daily a more warlike aspect, and each day brings nearer the time when the Confederate commander, Magruder, will attack our land forces in this vicinity. This fact is being confirmed daily by the news deserters and contrabands bring in to us.

Affairs at Hatteras look gloomy, and I fear that we are to hear bad news from there. Gen. Mansfield has gone there, but I am afraid it is too late to get back the Fanny, or even to save the remainder of the Indianians from capture.

This afternoon, Pig's Point battery opened fire on the tug-boat Young America, as she was passing along in that vicinity. The Young America returned the fire with her rifled sixty-eight pounder, but no damage was done on either side, the distance being too great to be effective. It only shows what the rebels would do if they got a chance. It is about time that these batteries were demolished, and I should not be surprised if orders were issued to-morrow to shell the scamps out of that battery. We have the tools to do it with.

FROM MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, October 8.—A special despatch to the *Republican*, dated Jefferson City, the 7th inst., says:

It is stated here that General Wool is now on his way to St. Louis, and is to be followed by 50,000 troops half of whom are to stop in Cincinnati and go into Kentucky, while the other half are to enter into active operations in Missouri and supply the place of Gen. Fremont's army.

Information has been received here that about three weeks ago a slave insurrection was attempted in Jasper county, and that about 35 of the negroes were killed and a number of others were to be hanged. The discovery of the plot proved that the insurrection was wide-spread, and that the slaves intended to murder their masters and perpetrate all manner of barbarities.

A report is current that 2,000 Confederates are 26 miles from Hermann, marching towards the Gasconade river, with the intention of burning the railroad bridge across that stream. The Confederates are said to be headed by Rev. M. Johnson.

Col. Rankin's Lancer Regiment.

DETROIT, Oct. 8.—It is believed that the charge against Col. Rankin, for a breach of the neutrality laws in Canada, cannot be sustained. In any event, his arrest by the Canadian authorities will not impede the prompt organization of the Regiment of Lancers which is rendezvousing here. Over thirty recruiting officers in the North-western States are actively at work, and squads numbering five hundred men have already been enrolled.

TORONTO, Oct. 8.—Col. Rankin, of the Detroit Lancers, a member of the Canadian Parliament, was before a magistrate this morning for a violation of the Enlistment Act, but the hearing was postponed on account of the absence of witnesses.

News from Western Virginia via Charleston.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 9.—Charleston papers of the 31st inst. received here state that General Lee joined General Floyd with four regiments and two cannon on the 30th ult.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says that "the relations between General Floyd and General Wise are painful enough to explain all our reverses in Western Virginia"

[illegible] would probably be court-martialled.

The Pennsylvania Election.

PHILADELPHIA October 9.—The result of the voting in the Pennsylvania camps is anxiously awaited here by politicians.

The Democratic candidates for City Treasurer, Commissioner and Register of Wills have a majority of votes here, but the soldiers hold the balance of power, and may reverse the result.

The People's Union candidates for Sheriff and Judges have majorities sufficient to elect them.

Arrival of the Wabash

NEW YORK, Oct 8.—The United States steamer Wabash has arrived from Charleston, for which place she left on the evening of the 3d instant. She comes to this station for repairs, having received five or six shots below the water-line during the action with the forts at Hatteras Inlet. Some repairs to her machinery are also necessary. She will sail again in a week or ten days.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

WEDNESDAY, October 9, 1861.

$100 Baltimore city 6's, '90 ..... 79¾

Prices and Sales of Stocks in New York.

First Board, October 9.

Virginia 6's	47½ sales	N. Carolina 6's	61 sales
Missouri 6's	44 do	Cleveland & Tol.	— do
Canton Co.	9 do	Mich. South. RR.	— do
Erie Railroad	30 do	Mich. So. Guar.	— do
N. Y. Central	77½ do	Tennessee bonds	43 do
Reading	37 do	Treasury 6 pr ct 2 yr.	99¾

Market firm.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9.

FLOUR.—Sales 1,000 bbls. City Mills Super at $5.50, a decline of 25 cts., and 100 bbls. Ohio at $5.87.

GRAIN.—The receipts of Grain to-day were only 20,000 bushels, and the transactions were light.—Wheat declined 2@3 cts. Corn unchanged. Rye advanced to 65 cts.

PROVISIONS.—There is nothing doing except in retail lots.

WHISKEY.—Sales of 100 bbls. at 22½@23 cts.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, October 9, 1861.

ARRIVED TO DAY

Steamer Franklin, Dougherty, from New York—mdse. to J. A. Shriver.

Steamer Henry L. Gaw, Her, from Philadelphia, to J. A. Shriver.

Steamer Adelaide, Cannon, Old Point Comfort, Va—to M. S. Falls. Reports an unknown bark, bound to Baltimore, as having come in the Roads yesterday.

Schr. J. B. Huey, (Br.) Huey, fm Halifax, fish to James Cooper & Sons.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr. W. B. Darling, Baxter, from Boston, assorted cargo, to Hoskin & Rogers.

Schr. Kingfisher, Harvey, from Turks Island 22d ult., and 12 days to the capes, salt to Price and Huffington. Left brig C. R. King, to sail 25th for New York.

Schr. Sarah M. Sherman, Sherman, from New York, to S. Phillips & Co. Reports ship Hermann, fm New York, at Swan Point.

CLEARED TO DAY.

Steamer Elizabeth, Colmary, New York, J. A. Shriver.

Steamer Henry L. Gaw, Her, Philadelphia, J. A. Shriver.

Steamer Adelaide, Cannon, Old Point Comfort, M. S. Falls.

Schr. Elizabeth Dall, Harding, Washington, J. Sullivan.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig (late schr.) Redwing, Kirwan, West Indies, Charles Pierce.

Schr. Emily Murray, Reddish, Washington D. C., Wm. Appleyard & Son.

Schr. John H. Travers, Frank, do do do.

MEMORANDA

Ship Adelphine, (Bremen) Meyerderck, hence for Bremen, was off Cuxhaven 17th ult.

Ship John Clark, Lessurman, from Havre for Baltimore, was spoken 6th inst., 20 miles east of Bermuda.

Ship Swan Traveller, Boardman, for Cardiff, sailed fm Hamburg 19th ult.

Ship Canton Bark, Clarke, for New York, sailed from Whampoa July 17th.

Bark Grand Turk, Blanchard, cld at Boston for Baltimore, to load for Europe.

Bark Leighton, Randall, for Liverpool, sailed fm Rio Janeiro Aug 21st.

Brig James B. George, Snow, from New York, arr'd at Rio Janeiro Aug 19th.

Brig Lightning, Daniels, for Pernambuco, sailed from New York 7th inst.

Schr. Seagull, Pillsbury, from St. Johns, N. B., for Baltimore, arr'd at Newport 8th inst.

ARRIVED FROM BALTIMORE

Ship Admiral, (Bremen) Hazelhoop, Bremen 17th ult.

Bark Young Greek, Taylor, Bordeaux 12th ult.

Brig Times, (Br.) McDougall, St. Johns, N. F., 25th ult.

Schr. Astrea, Pine, Boston 7th inst.

Schr. Snow Squall, Shepherd, Boston 7th.

Schr. Mariel, Hutchinson, Portland 8th.

COAL, WOOD, COKE!

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UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.
MEDICAL LECTURES

The fifty fourth Annual Session of the School of Medicine, in the University of Maryland, will commence