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VOL. I.—NO. 20. BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1861. J. M. MILLS & Co., Publishers.

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NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CALVERT STATION, BALTIMORE, May 7th, 1861.

The trains on the NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY Arrive and depart, until further notice, from CALVERT STATION AS FOLLOWS

TRAINS NORTH.

Mail at 8.15 A. M.
Express at 4.35 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation at 8.15 P. M.

The 8.15 A. M train connects at the Relay House with trains for the Western Maryland Railroad, at Hanover Junction with Hanover and Gettysburg Railroads, at York with York and Wrightsville Railroad, at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Railroad for all parts of the West; also with Lebanon Valley Railroad for New York direct; at Northumberland with L. & B. Railroad for Kingston and all parts of Wyoming Valley; at Sunbury with Philadelphia and Erie Railroad for all parts of Northern Pennsylvania and New York.

The 4.35 P. M train makes all the above connections except Harrisburg Railroad, Wrightsville Railroad, and the Lebanon Valley Railroad. The 8.15 P. M train makes connections with Pennsylvania Railroad for all parts of the West, and direct connections with New York.

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Mail at 5.10 P. M.
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JAS. C. CLARKE, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, August 12th, Passenger Trains for Philadelphia will leave PRESIDENT STREET DEPOT daily (Sunday excepted) as follows, viz:

EXPRESS TRAIN at 9.30 A. M., WAY MAIL at 10.15 A. M., MAIL at 4.45 P. M.

ARRIVE at 6.45 P. M. only. All trains connect with trains for New York, except 4.45 P. M., on Saturdays.

Each train has Passenger Car attached, leaves at 5.00 P. M. for Washington between Baltimore and Havre de Grace.

Any person, whether baggage goes free, will be allowed one trustworthy white person, personally accompanying him, who will be willing to assist a lame or infirm person, and be taken over any portion of the road free of charge.

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CHESAPEAKE AND CHESAPEAKE RIVER.

THE STEAMERS GEORGETOWN, GALE and CECIL leave Light street wharf, Baltimore, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 9½ o'clock, and landing on the Rivers Severn, Magothy and Patapsco.

Returning, leave every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, for Baltimore.

[illegible] T. RICK, Captain.

WAR MOVEMENTS.

FROM MISSOURI.

JEFFERSON CITY, October 11.—Lieutenant Col. Brown, of the Seventh Missouri regiment, the Provost Marshal at Tyson, shot a private of the Sixth Missouri regiment this morning. The Col. ordered him to lay down some boards which he was tearing from a fence, and upon refusing shot him, killing him instantly. The affair created an intense excitement among the Second and Sixth Missouri regiments, who rushed to arms demanding Lieut. Brown to be delivered up to them. A battery of artillery was drawn out in front of the Marshal's office, and Col. Brown was threatening to fire on the mutineers when the train left.

A scout just arrived here from Springfield reports at headquarters that only 1,000 Confederates are there. He also learned that Ben McCulloch was at Camp Jackson with only 150 men, waiting reinforcements from Arkansas. A large number of his force was with General Price and the rest with General Hardee. He expects to join Price at Sac river about the 20th, and with their combined forces to march on Jefferson City. This is believed to be reliable.

Exciting Reports in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 10.—The city has been somewhat excited to-day by rumors that an engagement between the Federal and Rebel troops, was progressing at Paducah. These rumors are traceable to no authentic source and are undoubtedly false.

It is also reported that 3,000 Rebel troops went southward from Bowling Green yesterday, supposed for the purpose of guarding the coast.

It is reported that John C. Breckinridge, ex-Minister Preston and G. B. Hodges, were at Bowling Green yesterday.

The city is quiet this evening. No newspapers or news have been received from any point South to-day.

From the Kanawha.

GALLIPOLIS, Oct. 11.—The Ohio steamer Isetta, ladened with Government stores, left here this morning for Camp Enyart, on the Kanawha river. When opposite Red House Shoals, thirty miles above Point Pleasant, she was fired into by a body of one hundred Confederate cavalry from the south bank of the river, and ordered to land. The Captain, however, declined, and succeeded in escaping.

The Government steamer Silver Lake is supposed to have been captured by the Confederates, and reports are rife that a large body of Confederates are advancing towards the river to cut off General Rosecrans' supplies.

Visit to Gen. Fremont's Camp at St. Louis.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, who paid a visit to General Fremont's headquarters, at St. Louis, previous to his departure to Jefferson City, thus describes "Jessie" and the children:

The General's headquarters are pleasantly located on the side of a hill, about a mile back of the town. He occupies a tent forming the apex of a triangle, along which those of his staff are ranged.

His wife and daughter were sitting in the tent with him, apparently intent on the business on hand, whatever it may have been. Mrs. Fremont, it should be remembered, is a "whole team" herself, to use a cant phrase, and takes as much interest in the affairs of his department as the General does himself. She is his private secretary and confidential adviser, and I don't believe he ever makes a movement or puts forth an important document without her knowledge and consent. She is a woman of strong individuality and uncommon vigor of intellect; force of character power of will and independence of thought and action. She inherits all the original and striking traits which characterized her father, Tom Benton. She has undoubtedly furnished a good deal of the power which has enabled Fremont to climb to his present elevation.

In personal appearance Mrs. Fremont cannot be considered handsome, but has a marked and impressive face. It is large, full, with high cheek bones, and of rather masculine cast. Her eyes are gray, I think, and very intelligent and vivacious in expression. Her hair, if I mistake not, and ungallant as it is in me to record it, is considerably tinged with gray. In form she is large and heavy; larger, I should say, and heavier than her husband, whom, the reader is doubtless aware, is quite a small man. She and her daughter were both dressed in plain black.

Miss Lillie Fremont, who, I believe, has seen about seventeen summers, is much smaller and slighter in figure than her mother, but resembles her somewhat in features, though decidedly more feminine. She has light complexion, gray eyes, and a very sweet and amiable expression. The lower part of her face recedes rather too much to form a good profile; otherwise, I should call her good-looking. She is said to make up in intelligence, however, whatever she may lack in this respect. The camp is named after her. She and her mother have quarters just upon the hill above.

Fremont has a son also with him, 15 or 16 years of age, who sports his juvenile staff uniform and cavorts on his spirited black pony. He struck me as rather unsophisticated and not very bright looking youth.

After a little, Mrs. and Miss Fremont and the General came out, and while the two former sat down by the side of the tent, and Mrs. F. went to reading a newspaper, (she reads the paper regularly and takes a deep interest in whatever is said of her husband,) the General strolled along on the grassy slope and chatted with the officers.—The scene was calculated to relieve "grim-visaged war" of some of his sterner and more forbidding aspects.

Since I saw the General for the first time, in Washington, some three months ago, his hair and beard have grown rapidly gray, and his face, which was then full, fresh and so youthful in appearance as to surprise me, has become thin, wrinkled and haggard. If my eyes do not deceive me, and I do not think they do, he looks at least ten years older than he did then.

LITTLE COMFORTS.—Nothing makes a more refreshing and palatable drink for the sick than grape jelly and water. At this season, when grapes are so abundant and so cheap, would it not be well for those who wish to add to the little comforts of our military hospitals to make a supply? The following is the receipt: Wash the grapes thoroughly in cold water, separate them from the stems, and mash them in an earthen vessel with a potato masher. Then put them over the fire and boil them twenty minutes. Strain them through a bag made of three thicknesses of white musquito netting; to every pint of the juice add one and a quarter pounds of sugar, and boil twenty minutes. Put it up in pint jars—china is the strongest; paste white paper over the top, and then tie a strong muslin tightly over it.—Pack them with hay (or old linen rags, if you have enough) in candle or starch boxes, first taking care that the box is well nailed and strong enough. By boring two holes in each end near the top, and putting in strong rope handles, the boxes are more certain of being kept "this side up."

☞ The Troy *Whig* understands that the Government has an agent on the line of the Rutland and Washington Railroad, engaged in buying 100,000 bushels potatoes. It is said he is authorized to pay 25 cents per bushel for a good article.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Royal Mail steamship Asia, Captain Lott, which sailed from Liverpool at one o'clock on the afternoon of the 28th, and from Queenstown on the 29th ult., arrived at New York yesterday:

The week's sales of cotton in Liverpool, as reported on the 27th ult., amount to 172,360 bales, which is the largest quantity ever sold in a single week. Seeing the course of things in the raw material, together with the further curtailment of production in yarns and goods, both spinners and manufacturers have raised their terms from day to day.

The Jamaica Cotton Company is very active. The Company have sent out nearly two tons of Egyptian seed to Jamaica, and as much Sea Island as they could procure. The steamer which was to leave Southampton Oct. 2d, would take out power and hand gins; and cotton grown by the Company in Jamaica is expected before Christmas.

The vintage is being carried on with great activity in the South of France and in Burgundy. "In our department," says the *Courrier du Gard*, "the grapes are perfectly ripe, and yield a juice of such sweetness and color that they will produce very superior wine. Moreover, the grapes are of such large size that a greater quantity of wine is expected than at one time seemed probable."

Mr. George Francis Train writes to the Liverpool *Post*, urging the immediate imposition of an export duty on cotton as a means of staving off the difficulty that will arise from the approaching short supply.

The Board of Trade returns for August show a falling off in the exports of 8½ per cent. as compared with the same month last year, but they are 2 per cent. higher than in August, 1859. The diminution in the shipments to the United States during August was equal to £1,000,000 sterling.

The appointment of Lord Clarendon as Ambassador Extraordinary to the coronation of the King of Prussia is officially announced.

From the London Times of Sept. 27.

European Intervention in Mexico.

The assurance, in spite of the denial of the *Patrie*, that the British Government, in conjunction with France and Spain, and with the consent of the United States, has resolved upon an intervention in Mexico, will cause neither surprise nor dissatisfaction. The wonder has been that powerful nations should have been content to forego the usual rights conceded them by public law, and to leave their citizens to be robbed and murdered with impunity by the savages and fanatics of a decaying republic. The misdeeds of the Mexican Government, or rather of the succession of factions which have borne that name, are so many that any recapitulation of grievances would be idle. The last fifteen years have been passed by foreign settlers and merchants in a state of constant uneasiness, and of late neither life nor property has been safe.

We have no more than one occasion commented on the extraordinary news which has reached us from that distracted country, and it may be said for the last year or two the scandals made known by the arrival of each succeeding mail have surpassed those that had gone before. To dishonesty, to repudiation, to the legal and irremediable plunder of our countrymen by the default of a bankrupt community, we were steeled by long endurance. We were used to corrupt judges, trafficing and jobbing officials, insolent underlings, and all the hateful creatures which are generated by the rottenness of a State. Nor were we likely to be moved by ordinary crimes. Half-caste vagabonds might waylay travelers or murder respectable citizens within a few miles of the capital, and as long as it was possible to hold the Government free from responsibility, and to suppose that these were only private malefactors, England would have acted on the maxim that he who lives abroad takes the country of his residence as he finds it, and cannot appeal to his own Sovereign for protection against ordinary injuries. But the time has come when forbearance will be no longer possible.

It is understood that the invention will take place as soon as the weather permits the action of European forces in such a climate. The city of Mexico, should be though necessary to penetrate so far, is, from its position, sufficiently healthy; but Vera Cruz and the coast are, perhaps, so pestiferous as any part of the earth's surface. Vomito and cholera will be best avoided by doing in the winter months what is necessary to be done. This is, however, to anticipate. It may be that events will so fall out as to spare us the trouble of anything resembling a campaign, and that the mere presence of a combined squadron in the Gulf and the seizure of certain ports will urge the Mexican Government to new exertions in keeping the peace, and will convince the malcontents that they must confine themselves to some form of opposition more constitutional than brigandage. That our own Government and that of France are this time in earnest the Mexican factions will soon find. Earl Russell yielded to remonstrances and entreaties of a great number of sufferers, and, not from any ambitious promptings, but merely from common humanity and a consideration of what is due to the honour of England, his Lordship, with the concurrence of the Cabinet, determined that the time had come when the interests of Englishmen must be protected by the power of their country.—On this resolve being communicated to the French Government, M. Thouvenel, we believe, stated that the Emperor had come to a similar conclusion, and had made up his mind to give his own subjects in those regions efficient protection. Spain in the meantime, elated, perhaps, with the success of St. Domingo, was preparing to avenge a long series of alleged injuries, and, on communicating this intention to the two Powers, was admitted to share in the proposed intervention.

A suspicion will, perhaps, occur to many people, which, as it is unfounded, had better be alluded to at once. It will be said that these three European powers have taken advantage of the dissensions in the North American Union to carry out plans which verge upon a violation of the Monroe doctrine. For years, it will be argued, the Mexicans have been cheating and insulting and robbing Englishmen, but as long as the United States existed in their integrity, and a quick tempered democracy was on the watch for an excuse for a quarrel with England, we abstained from avenging ourselves. But now that the hands of the Americans are turned against each other in a fratricidal contest, the league which Lord Aberdeen and M. Guizot were foiled in making 16 years ago is revived, and "the American balance of power" is sought to be established by a joint expedition of the monarchies of Europe. This is a plausible objection, and will probably be met with in a good many of the American journals, particularly those of the Democratic party. But it has no solid basis. The full assent of the American President has, it is said, been given to the expedition. The outrages on American citizens have been as numerous and shameful as those under which the residents of any other country have suffered.

The priest party, especially, has been singularly hostile to the people of the United States. Mr. Lincoln is aware that things cannot go on any longer in their present state, and that, if Mexico is to be kept from sinking back into barbarism, if any foreigners at all are to remain in the country, if commerce is not to be wholly destroyed in one of the noblest regions of the world, there must be an interference of some kind. A joint expedition is a sufficient guarantee that the cause of humanity will not be made a pretext to cover any ambitious schemes. Neither England nor France will have the power, even if they desired it, to possess themselves of any portion of the Republican soil, or to stipulate for exclusive advantages to the detriment of the United States.—There is also another consideration which may not have been without its weight with the Washington Cabinet, and that is that the relations of Mexico with the Northern States are wholly altered by the momentous event which has taken place within the last few months. Whatever may be the assertions of the Northerners, they must look upon the permanent separation of the Southern States and the formation of a second Republic as at least highly probable; and in the action of England and France, Mr. Lincoln, perhaps, only sees an intervention in the affairs of a country which is soon to be divided from his own by the territory of a rival, and perhaps unfriendly power, whose ambition it may soon be desirable to check. At any rate, as we are informed, the Government of the United States will not oppose itself to the plans on which the European Powers have decided for restoring tranquility in Mexico.

France.

PARIS, FRIDAY, Sept. 27, 7 A. M.—The scanty harvest and its possible consequences begin to preoccupy the public mind considerably, especially as the abolition of the sliding scale comes this year for the first time into action.

All opinions agree that, as regards quantity, the wheat harvest is considerably below the average; indeed, that has been the scantiest known for the last twenty-five years, and will fall short even of 1846 and 1856. An additional disadvantage seems to be that, contrary to other years, very little remains of the growth of last year, the softness of the wheat of 1860 having obliged speculators to hasten its sale. As for the quality, it is thought decidedly above the average, which may, up to a certain point, make up for the quantity. But, in spite of this, it is calculated that the deficit will approach one-fourth, or even one-third, below the average.

As for the other cereal crops, with the exception of Indian corn, which forms, as in Italy, the chief food of the Southern population of France, they have been tolerably successful—a circumstance which is likewise calculated to compensate in part for the failure of wheat.

Such being the position, the corn-dealers try to make the most of it; they are holding meetings, presenting unsatisfactory statistics, and are working on public imagination in order to have a pretext for their speculations.

The only danger lies in fearing a danger; and the remedy against this is in the greatest possible publicity of the market transactions, as well as of exportations and importations. Strange it seems, therefore, that just at this moment the government has—I know not from what cause—ceased to publish the monthly returns of exportation and importations of grain. They have been withheld now for the last three months, and are anxiously demanded by the public.

The vintage, which is now all but over, is more satisfactory than might have been expected. The quantity, although not abundant, is far greater than anticipated, and the quality first-rate.

According to the *Patrie*, when the news of the late event in Japan reached China, the men-of-war of the squadron stationed there were sent to Jeddo.

The Pope's Health.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 26th ult., says:

Private telegraphic despatches, coming from clerical sources, announce an illness on the part of the Pope much more serious than any before; they speak of danger for his life. I give you the information as I receive it, but as it arrives from those who have every interest in wishing him long life and health, there is no reason to suspect it.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says:

"The Pope's health is again a subject of speculation. According to letters received to-day in Paris, he is confined to his bed, has lately had successive attacks of fever, and suffers much from his chronic erysipelas. His physicians complain that he is not a good patient, and forgets that he is seventy years old."

Austria.

The *Gazette der Donau* reports that an attempt was recently made at Vienna to assassinate the Archduke Albert, by placing a bomb in a place where the Archduke would wait for a train for Vienna. The bomb is said to have exploded half an hour after the Prince had departed.

The Custom House officers at Pesth having seized some smuggled tobacco, the informer, a woman, was furiously pursued by the people. The military who interfered were received with hisses and cries, whereupon they used their arms, and several people were wounded. Numerous arrests were made.

A most abundant harvest in Hungary is said to have rendered the rural population better disposed to pay taxes to the Austrian government.

A Vienna despatch says that Klapka, Kossuth and Turr will have a conference with Mr. Deak and other Hungarians relative to the affairs of Hungary.

The Transylvanian Diet is convoked for the 4th of November.

China and Japan.

Additional telegrams in anticipation of the Overland mail state that the American men-of-war had left China for home with the exception of one small vessels which remained behind at the earnest request of American firms. This vessel had gone suddenly to Shanghai owing to the purchase there of a schooner for the purpose, it was believed, of being armed as a privateer under the Confederate flag. A Russian line-of-battle ship, the Swellana, of 100 guns and 800 men, had been lost on the coast of Japan. All the crew are reported to have perished.

Details of the night attack on the residence of the British Legation in Japan are published. It is believed the ruffians were suborned by some of the powerful opposition nobles who lately retired from power upon the foreign question. The Japanese Government affected great anxiety on the subject.

The London *Times* calls for a naval demonstration against Japan in preference to a simple remonstrance.

Latest via Queenstown.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The preliminaries of the treaty between England, France and Spain for intervention for Mexico, are not yet signed.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—The frigate Astre goes to reinforce the French fleet off Antilleas and Mexico.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 29.—The steamship Arabia, from Boston, has arrived.

The steamship Asia, for New York, takes out £13,000 in specie.

☞ A singular case of restoration after apparent death, occurred on Wednesday, at Albany. A little daughter of Mrs. Wilson, residing on First street, after a sudden relapse succeeding a severe illness, apparently died. The body did not stiffen, but every other symptom of death was present. The remains were prepared for the grave, when, on Wednesday night, the supposed dead child screamed, and immediately the functions of life were resumed. Heavy prespiration poured off the body in great quantities, and the pale, marble-like form assumed a healthy red appearance.—When the "dead" child screamed, those present, except the mother, became greatly alarmed and ran out of the room. The mother rushed to the body, enclosed it in her arms, and removed it to a bed in the side room. The family physician was immediately sent for, who applied proper restoratives, and the child is now in a fair way of recovering.

"ENORMOUS TAXES."—The New Haven *Journal* complains of the "enormous" taxes imposed on that city. In correcting an error in its columns, the editor says:

The tax is $229,058, instead of $299,058. The smaller sum is quite enough to alarm the payers, especially, as owing to the depreciation of some kind of property, and the increase of payments for special objects, it will be larger next year.

It is too soon to grumble about heavy taxes, and in other respects ill-timed. As the war cannot be prosecuted without taxation, this way of sustaining the burden of the war is as truly patriotic as carrying a musket, only less onerous.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

CITY ITEMS.

Marines vs. Soldiers.—The following from the *Clipper* of this morning, which it terms "a bit of a row," will give our readers some idea of the sport indulged in by those sent to regulate affairs in our city, the account of which, from any other source, would be doubted by the "loyal" citizen:

"Yesterday afternoon the residents of East street were treated to a row, the like of which has not transpired in that locality in many years. Shortly after four o'clock, four U. S. marines halted in front of a house of ill-fame in East street, kept by Miss Mary Perry, and demanded admittance. While on the pavement three soldiers came along, and in a moment a desperate fight was in progress, knives and pistols being flourished in a terrible manner. The soldiers, finding themselves hard pressed, retreated into the house, the door having been opened to them by one of the inmates. One of the marines, named James Quinn, finding the door locked, procured a stick of wood and quickly battered down the obstruction. Rushing into the house the marines renewed the battle, and for several minutes the wildest confusion predominated. The men yelled and swore, while the women started a fight among themselves. Such yelling, screaming, hair-pulling, face-scratching and swearing is not heard and witnessed every day. The soldiers being vanquished, Quinn turned his attention to destroying everything breakable in the establisment. First, chair legs would be flying in all directions; next, a mantle would be swept of its ornaments, next in order would be fragments of mirrors rattling on the floor, now the panels of a cupboard door would be reduced to splinters from the club in the hands of the infuriated Quinn. Away span the cups, saucers, dishes and plates in beautiful confusion, down crashed the window blinds, smash went the glass in the windows, and had not the cry of "there comes the police," been raised, there is no doubt but that the excited marine would have attempted to pull down the house. All the male rioters managed to effect their escape with the exception of Quinn, who was arrested and committed to jail by Justice Hiss. The following inmates of the house were also arrested on the charge of disorderly conduct:—Susa Maffitt, Roseanna Beam, Lizzy Williams, Emma Brown, Barbara Cole and Mary Perry, the proprietress of the house. They were committed to jail by Justice Hiss in default of security to keep the peace."

The Dixie a Baltimore Vessel.—Information has reached this city, showing that the statement made by various papers that the schooner Dixie was owned or commanded by a citizen or native of Massachusetts, is incorrect. The Dixie was formerly known in this city as the schooner H. & J. Neild, of one hundred and ten tons burthen, classed as No. 2, built in this city in 1856, and owned in Oxford, Maryland, by a Mr. Neild. Subsequently the schooner was owned by Messrs. Dunnock & Weatherly, who sold her to Captain Thomas Moore, her master, of South Baltimore, and his brother-in-law, about eighteen months since. The schooner traded between Baltimore and a number of ports in the West Indies until last March and April. At that period the H. & J. Nield was cleared for Nassau, New Providence, thence proceeded to the West Indies, and made a voyage to Charleston, South Carolina. After the blockade of Charleston was established, the schooner, which only draws eight feet of water, managed to elude the vigilance of the United States vessels and ran the blockade under the new name of Dixie. In Charleston the vessel was sold for $5,500, and then fitted out as a privateer, being armed with three guns of a medium size. Under Captain Moore she again managed to run the blockade, and shortly after getting out captured the Mary Alice with a valuable cargo, a prize crew of three persons, with a man named Marshall, being put on board. The Mary Alice was recaptured by the United States ship Wabash, and the prize crew taken to Fort Lafayette. The brig R. R. Kirkland, Capt. Knight, was boarded by the Dixie. Capt. Moore, however, allowed the brig to continue on to this port, as belonging to citizens of Maryland, whose property was then exempted by the proclamation of Jeff. Davis from seizure. Capt. Moore, about four years since, was master of the brig Octavia, on board of which he killed a seaman, for which he was tried in Richmond, but acquitted. He is represented as being robust, athletic, and very daring. The schooner is painted black even to the masts, and has a crew of about 30 persons.

The Young Catholic Friends Society have elected the following officers to serve during the ensuing six months:—President, Alexander J. Brand; vice-president, Francis X. Lipp; corresponding secretary, Joseph Victory; recording secretary, Sylvester Kuhn; treasurer, H. Sylvester Fink; book-keeper, John P. Mullan. Trustees—Dr. E. Delougery, John T. Piquett, Jos. S. Adams, H. C. Brennan, Lindsay Sturgeon, Charles Wheitle, Thomas J. Campbell, C. E. J. Gebhard, Henry W. Jenkins, C. B. Heuisler, M. A. Daiger, J. Carter Mahoney, M. Wellinger and A. Ostendorff; steward, James Lipp.

A New Bridge has just been completed by the Northern Central Railway Company over Western Run, near Cockeysville. The bridge over the Beaver Dam branch, near the same place, has not been rebuilt, the stream still being crossed by the old trestle-work. The iron railroad bridge over Jones' Falls, near the Relay House, has again been put up in its original shape. The new iron county road bridge over the Gunpowder, near Phœnix Factory, has been finished.

Horribly Burned.—The daughter of Mr. Deilty, residing on Gay street, near the Belair Market, was so seriously burned early yesterday morning by etherial oil, that her life was despaired of. It appears that her clothing caught fire from the explosion of a lamp with which she was descending the stairs. She was horribly burned about the face, chest and arms, before her cries for relief attracted the attention of her father, who extinguished the flames.

Another Search for Contraband.—The house of Mr. Henry Shuck, No. 78 Buren street, was searched this morning for arms, by the Federal police, who stated that they had orders from Mr. Geo. R. Dodge, authorizing the same. The officers expected to seize a *large* quantity of arms, but were disappointed—only finding a pistol and an Independent Greys' uniform, the corps to which Mr. Shuck has been for many years, a worty and active member.

Further Respite.—Perry Kennard, whose execution was to have taken place yesterday at Towsontown, has been further respited by the Governor until Fri[illegible] of November.

Hon. H[illegible] reported that an order [illegible] New York, from Washington, for the release, from Fort Lafayette, of [illegible] May.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—The attractions for this evening is unusually good, Mr. Proctor appearing in the thrilling play, written expressly for him, entitled: "O'Neil, the Rebel," and also repeat his exquisit delineation of Outahlanchet, in the play of "The Lion of the Forrest." Mr. Proctor has been admirably supported by that favorite actress, Mrs. Phillips, who elicits the heartiest applause from the fashionable audiences who nightly throng the theatre.

KUNKEL'S OPERA HOUSE.—*The Museum.*—Under the auspices of the Kunkel Troupe the Museum, always a favorite place of resort, has proved to be one of the most attractive places of amusement. There is no lack of fun, jest and humor, but the latter is not so broad as to offend the most fastidious taste. The Company is vocally, and in other respects, one of the best we have ever visited.

CONTINENTAL OPERA HOUSE.—*Holliday street.*—This evening there will be great attractions at this establishment. The reception of Miss Duvall and Miss Emma Miles, by the audience, seems to be cordial. The troupe is an excellent one, and the singing and dancing is very entertaining.

THE BLUES' BAND AT THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE.—The renowned band of the Independent Blues, under the leadership of Prof. Albert Holland, nightly discourses the choicest musical selections at the Hall of the Maryland Institute. Their admirable playing constitutes a decided attraction, and hundreds flock to hear them.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, October 12, 1861.

ARRIVED TO DAY.

Steamer John S. Shriver, Dennis, from Philadelphia—mdse., to J. A. Shriver.
Steamer Louisiana, Cannon, from Old Point Comfort, to M. N. Falls.
Bark Mondamin, Forrell, from New York, ballast to T. Whitridge & Co.
Brig Laura, Crouch, 18 days from San Blas, cocoanuts, cocoa, tortoise shell, wrecked materials, &c., to Price & O'Neale.—Passed off Smith's Point, yesterday, barks Chase and Marion, and brig Chattanooga, in and down; a bark unknown bound up.
Schr Joe Hunter, Baily, from Alexandria, Sab. to Thos. E. Mathews & Son.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig Union State, Foxwell, from Laguayra 24th ult., ballast, to Wm. Applegarth & Son. Left no American vessel.

CLEARED TO DAY.

Steamer Louisiana, Cannon, Old Point, M. N. Falls.
Steamer Richard Willing, Claypole, Philadelphia, J. A Shriver.
Steamer Wm. Woodward, Cuthlit, New York, J. A. Shriver.
Steamer John S. Shriver, Dennis, Philadelphia, J. A. Shriver.
Schr. E. W. Truth, (having repaired) Johnson, St. Thomas—S. O. Hand.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr. H. E. Browne, Warren, Arcelbo, P. R., Kirkland, Chase & Co.
Schr. R. C. Maynard, Jr., Boone, Georgetown, Wm. Applegarth & Son.
Schr. Fanthassi, Wooster, Halifax, Spence & Reed.
Schr. S. N. Smith, Lincoln, Fall River, Bevan, Phillips & Co.
Schr. A. W. Thompson, Rowley, Washington, master.

MEMORANDA.

Ship E. Wilder Farley, Nicholas, for Baltimore, from Bristol, E., was spoken 16th ult., lat. 46 40, lon. 24 00.
Ship Europa, for Baltimore for Bremen, was spoken Sept. 25th, lat. 44 22, lon. 43 17.
Ships Ellen Stewart, Coffin, and Castilla, Stubbs, for Newcastle, ready for sea, was at Helvoet 23d ult.
Ship Falmouth, Haines, for Baltimore for Liverpool, arrived in the Texel 23d ult.
Ship Ariel, Templeman, from Liverpool for Baltimore, was spoken Sept. 2d, lat. 39, lon. 13.
Bark Isabella C. Jones, Woodbury, hence for Havre, was seen 1st instant, lat. 41 30, lon. —.
Brig Runaway Belle, (Br.) Carter, for Portland, at Havana 8th inst.

ARRIVED FROM BALTIMORE.

Brig A. B. Patterson, Knight, Havana 24 inst.
Schr. Lone Star, (Br.) Calloway, Havana 4th inst.
Schr. Water Witch, Hull, Providence 9th inst.

CLEARED FOR BALTIMORE.

Schr. Barbara, Dicker, New York 11th.
Schr. Jas. Garretson, Lutkin, Portland 9th inst.

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ELLSWORTH'S ZOUAVE DRILL..... 25
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