COMMERCIAL RECORD.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.
WEDNESDAY, October 30, 1861.

$2000 Northern Central R. R. bonds, '85...59½
1 share Farmers' & Merchants' Bank.27½
500 shares Silver Valley Mining Co..... .15

Prices and Sales of Stocks in New York.
First Board, October 30.

Virginia 6's.....46½	sales	N. Carolina 6's..61½	sales
Missouri 6's.....44⅝	do	Cleveland & Tol.—	do
Canton Co..... 9½	do	Mich.South.RR.—	do
Erie Railroad...33½	do	Mich. So. Guar. —	do
N. Y. Central..78⅜	do	Tennessee bonds.42	do
Reading.....35¼	do	Treasury 6 pr ct 2 ys.99⅜	

Market steady.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, October 30th, 1861.

FLOUR.—Sales 600 bbls. Flour at $5.75 for Super and $5a5½ for Extra.

GRAIN.—Receipts to-day 33,000 bushels. Wheat steady at at yesterday's rates. Corn declined 2c.; white 68c., yellow 65c. Oats 38a42 for Maryland. Sales of 2,000 bushels Maryland Rye at 62a65c.

WHISKEY.—Sales of 100 bbls. city at 22½c.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, October 30, 1861.

ARRIVED TO DAY

Steamship Baltimore, Doakin, fm Boston via Fortress Monroe, to A. L. Huggins.
Schr. Ada Frances, Coombs, from Windsor, N. S., mdse to Kelsey & Gray.
Schr. D. W. Vaughan, Newberry, from New York, to Rose & Lyon.
Schr. Angeline Vanderbeaf, Lemon, fm New York, stores for the government.
Schr. M. Betts, Endicott, from New York, has for the government.
Schr. Wm. Henry, Lore, from Philadelphia, coal for Washington.
Schr. G. R. Cassner, Homan, fm Philadelphia, to W. Rhoads & Son.
Schr. S. G. King, Andrews, returned fm Potomac River.
Steamer Richard Whiting, Claypoole, from Philadelphia—mdse to John A. Shriver.
Steamer John S. Shriver, Dennis, from Philadelphia, mdse to J. A. Shriver.
Steamer Frank m, Dougherty, from New York—mdse, to J. A. Shriver.
Steamer Louisiana, Cannon, from Old Point Comfort, to M. S. Falls.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

Schr. Minnehaha, Young, from New York, to Wm. Rhoads & Son.
Schrs. Cornelia, Noyes, and Neptune, ——, from New York, to W. Rhoads & Son.
Schr. V. Barkelew, Burdick, from Newport, R. I., to C. M. Jackson & Co.
Schr. Merret Taylor, Nickerson, from Boston, to Heslen & Rogers.
Schr. Meghen N. Taber, ——, from New York, has for the government.
Schr. Cohasset, Tobey, from Boston, to Heslen & Rogers.
Schr. Z. Beebe, Robbins, from Cohasset, to J. R. Pacaman.

CLEARED TO DAY

Steamer Elizabeth, Colmary, New York, J. A. Shriver.
Steamer Louisiana, Cannon, Old Point, M. S. Falls.
Steamer John S. Shriver, Dennis, Philadelphia, J. A. Shriver.

MEMORANDA

Ship John Clark, Lewerman, for Baltimore 24th inst., was at Liverpool 12th.
Ship Flora McDonald, Fuller, from Baltimore for Liverpool, spoken — inst. 50 miles S. of Cape Clear.
Brig Queen of the South, Chapman, for Rio Grand, sailed fm New York 27th inst.
Schr. Sarah M. Sherman, Sherman, fm Baltimore, was below Providence 27th inst.
Schr. Mariel, Hutchinson, from Portland for Baltimore, sailed fm Newport 26th.

ARRIVED FROM BALTIMORE

Schr. Fantanzzi, Wooster, Halifax 23d inst.
Schr. Sea Flower, Clark, Philadelphia 29th.

CLEARED FOR BALTIMORE

Schr. D. R. Pitts, Watts, New York 28th.
Schr. Statesman, Mott, New York 28th.
Schr. D. C. Higgins, Matthews, New York 28th.
Schr. White Foam, Coates, New York 28th.

NEW ASSEMBLY ROOMS.
ONE NIGHT ONLY.

OPERA AND CONCERT.

Miss ISABELLA HINKLEY,

THE DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN PRIMA DONNA, whose success since her arrival from Europe, at the Academy of Music of New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, and in other cities, has been without precedent, will make her first and only appearance in Baltimore, and give

ONE GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT.

On THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 31st,
On which occasion she will appear in combination with the celebrated Artists:
SIG. BRIGNOLI,
The Renowned Tenor,
SIG. SUSINI,
The Great Basso,
HERR MOLLENHAUER,
The Celebrated Violoncellist.
The entire Combination will be under the direction of the distinguished Conductor of the New York Academy of Music,
SIGNOR MUZIO.

Part 1st—*A GRAND CONCERT.*
Part 2d and 3d—*ITALIAN OPERA*, consisting of the celebrated second act of
LUCREZIA BORGIA—In Costume.
And the entire last act of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR—In Costume.
☞ *ADMISSION 50 CENTS.* Reserved Seats, 25 Cents extra.
☞ The SALE OF SECURED SEATS will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 28th, at 10 A. M. at the Music Store of Henry McCaffrey, 207 West Baltimore street, where Tickets also can be obtained.
☞ Doors open at 7½. Concert commences at 8 o'clock. oc 28-4t

WILLIAM F. OWENS,
205 Baltimore Street.

HAS JUST RECEIVED A NEW, CHOICE and COMPLETE assortment of
FALL AND WINTER
FURNISHING GOODS
FOR GENTLEMEN.
Cartwright & Warner's celebrated English Merino
UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
Scotch Wool, Red and Shaker Flannel Goods of every size and quality.
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER
by our improved pattern, and warranted to fit.
oc 19-3m

LA HABANA,
N. E. Corner Charles and Baltimore Streets.

CHOICE IMPORTED HAVANA CIGARS—Sinhas, Cabanas Y Carbajal, H. Upmann & Co., Villar Y Villar, La Caoba, &c.
Meerschaum, Bruyer and Wood PIPES.
Perros Granizo and other FINE CHEWING TOBACCOS.
Killickinick, Gravely and all varieties of SMOKING TOBACCOS.
For sale, wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times. oc 18-3m

CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, October 28th, 1861.—NOTICE.—The attention of the tax paying community is called to the fact, that after FRIDAY, the 1st day of November, the discounts will change materially, and on State taxes cease altogether. Those persons whose personal bills are unpaid, are reminded that on that day all personal accounts will be placed in the hands of the bailiffs, and they are respectfully solicited to come forward and close them without incurring any additional cost.
JOHN J. GRAVES,
oc28-4t City Collector.

ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS TO
JOHN FAIR & CO., London, made by
C. MORTON STEWART,
oc 5-1m No. 22 South Gay st.

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

WANTED A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS in a private family. Call at No. 248 East Fayette street. oc 29

FLOUR—FLOUR.—A choice assortment of superior FLOUR suitable for Bakers and Family purposes, may be had by the following celebrated brands:—
FAMILY—"Wm. Lee," "Eureka," "Pine Hill," "Monrovia," and "Newark."
EXTRA—"C. L. Wood," "Monrovia," "Highfield," "New Lodge" and "Newark."
SUPER—"Walnut Run," "Newark," "Millville," etc.
RYE FLOUR—Made of pure Virginia White Rye.
For sale by manufacturers agents,
C. D. HINKS & CO.,
oc 1 No. 41 south Howard street, near Lombard.

CITY ITEMS.

The Circus—at the Theatre—Last night a large Know-Nothing meeting was gathered at the Front street Theatre, to hear an old gentleman of Frederick speak on the all-engrossing topics of the day. A few ladies honored them with their presence, for whom seats were reserved. A full band was in attendance—Col. Schley and the commissioned officers of the Public Guard regiment also—and all was going as "merry as a marriage bell," when *John B. Seidenstricker*, Esquire, of the 7th Ward, arose in his place and moved, in his usual graceful and bland manner, that the meeting be organized by the election of the following officers, which was carried enthusiastically: *President*—Samuel J. K. Handy. *Vice Presidents*—John B. Seidenstricker—(how modest in the gentleman in proposing himself!)—Dr. J. Armitage, Wm. H. McPhail, W. C. Robinson, John T. Mitchell, Andrew Jackson Bandel, Edward Sweeting, John W. Wilson, S. F. Streeter, Samuel A. Harrison, Steptoe B. Taylor, Dr. John Whitridge, John Coats, Dr. George Merryman, John Lee Chapman. *Secretaries*—Thos. C. McGuire, Edward Grant, Julian R. Alexander. The President then presented ex-Gov. Francis Thomas to the meeting—amidst prolonged greetings, of course—who proceeded to make a speech, which, if our friends are curious and have the patience, can be read in the morning's Lincoln organ—*The American.*

"American" Gascony.—The following clipped from the Lincoln organ of this city is really so truthful, and devoid of all "Gascony" that we cannot resist the temptation to place it under our "News Items," even if it was written for and published by the loyal and dignified *"American."*

"GASCONY IN THE FIELD.—There is one thing remarkable amongst the Confederate leaders, and that is their gasconading, their determination to make the utmost of every little advantage, however trifling in its results, which will serve to construct a 'bulletin' upon. The old saying "to lie like a bulletin" is attaining to new significance in their hands, and in nothing has it been manifested more strongly than in the Confederate account as first brought to us concerning the remarkable exploits of their "turtle" against the Federal fleet near New Orleans."

We wonder if the *American* ever read the dispatch from McDowell (the *first* dispatch) at Bull's Run, or knows the loss at Big Bethel, or of the 4,000 Rebels that fell at Lexington, or the three armies that were annihilated by Gen. McClellan, or the death of Jeff. Davis and Ben. McCulloch, or in short does the *American* ever read the *Associated Press Dispatches* through whose medium so many pennies are picked up by the way of sensation dispatches reporting, most reliably, "*another battle*."

Correction.—Our reporter yesterday in alluding to an appointment conferred upon Mr. Jno. E. Evans, fell into error, as we are reliable informed, in speaking of Rev. French S. Evans as a Colonel. The gentleman has never had any connection with military matters.

We are informed further that Mr. John E. Evans was *not* removed from Marshal Bonifant's office nor ever was a clerk in one of the Departments at Washington, as stated. The appointment of Lieutenant was tendered to him unsolicited. We take pleasure in making these corrections and are sorry that the reporter was led into error.

Election of Officers.—At the annual session, the Grand Section of Cadets of Temperance elected the following officers: John T. Jenkins, G. W. P.; Sam'l Sparklin, G. V. P.; R. W. J. Harker, G. S.; John R. Clemm, G. A. S.; John T. Brashears, G. T.; John W. Jones, G. G.; Wm. J. Johnson, G. W.; Geo. Duval, G. C.

More Troops for Washington.—About 2 o'clock this afternoon a regiment of troops passed up Lombard street, all fully equiped and armed.—They bore three flags, one of which was black, and had painted upon its folds that emblem of death to the knife, the *skull and cross bones.*

Personal.—Dr. Wm. H. Russell, correspondent of the London *Times*, and Sylvester L'Amy, Esq., of Edinboro', Scotland, arrived in this city yesterday from Washington, and took rooms at the Gilmor House. They left for Cobb's Island on a shooting excursion.

Artillery Practice.—Captain Nims' battery of Boston Light Artillery, which is stationed on the western suburbs of the city, yesterday morning proceeded to Fort McHenry, and practiced firing heavy guns.

Ninth Ward Nominations for Magistrate and Constables.—The National Democratic party of Ninth ward have nominated Wm. H. Bayzand, Esq., for magistrate, and Wm. Haurand and Peter P. Poter for constables.

Another Nomination in the Ninth Ward.—At a meeting of a portion of the National Democrats of the 9th Ward, the following nominations were made: David W. Hudson for Magistrate; for Constables, Thomas Graves and Charles Carroll.

Tenth Ward Nominations.—The National Democrats of the Tenth ward, have nominated Louis A. Santmyer and Joseph McLaughlin, as candidates for Magistracy, it being entitled to two.

Appointments.—A. Lingan Jarrett, Esq., Comptroller of the Treasury, has appointed George W. Duvall, Esq., of Annapolis, as his chief clerk, and John H. Stump, Esq., of this city, assistant clerk in that office.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—A new and thrilling drama is being performed at the Holliday st. Theatre, entitled "The Angel of Midnight," to crowded and fashionable audiences. It is replete with interest, and most admirably placed upon the stage, in every respect. The exquisite acting of Miss Western, in her various characters, has added another laurel to her well deserved reputation. It will be produced again this evening, and we advise all to secure their seats in advance. The management has announced it for representation on Saturday afternoon, when a full attendance may be expected.

KUNZE'S OPERA HOUSE—*The Museum.*—This establishment has become the most popular resort in the city. It is undoubtedly the place to have a hearty laugh. Richard III will be offered this evening in its highly colored style, and will doubtless evoke as much mirth as it has done on its two previous representations. Songs, dances, and comical acts help to form the programme, and those who desire a few hours of real enjoyment cannot do better than attend the Museum.

THE CONTINENTAL—Offers its usual variety of jugglery, dance, song, and wit.

THE METROPOLITAN.—Great attractions are offered nightly at the Melodeon, which draw large crowds who laugh and grow merry.

Concerts at the Maryland Institute.—Independent Blues' Band, Prof. Holland, give nightly Concerts of the choicest selection of music.

THOMAS J. CARSON,
BANKER,
201 BALTIMORE STREET.

WANTED AT BEST RATES—
U. S. TREASURY NOTES
FOR SALE—
NEW YORK EXCHANGE.
WANTED—*LAND WARRANTS.*
BOUGHT—
EASTERN and WESTERN BANK NOTES.
PURCHASED AND FOR SALE—
PENNSYLVANIA BANK NOTES.
BOUGHT—
SOUTHERN MONEY.
FOR SALE—*GOLD*

LATEST NEWS
BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

THE HABEAS CORPUS CASE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Deputy Marshal Phillips represented to the Circuit Court to-day that he did not serve the rule issued by that body on the 22d inst., to be served on Gen. Andrew Porter, the Provost Marshal for the District of Columbia, because he was ordered by the President of the United States not to serve the same, and to report to the court that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* has been suspended for the present by order of the President, in regard to soldiers in the army of the United States within this District. The Deputy Marshal respectfully disclaims all intention to disobey or treat with disrespect the orders of the court.

Chief Justice Dunlop delivered the opinion of the court, as follows:

"Rule, to show cause against General Andrew Porter, Provost Marshal of the District of Columbia, why an attachment of contempt should not issue against him for obstructing the process of this court, and the administration of justice under it.

"The return made by Deputy Marshal Phillips the 26th of October, we will order to be filed, though we do not doubt our power to regard it as sufficient in law to proceed against the officer who has made it. The existing condition of the country makes it plain that that officer is powerless against the vast military force of the Executive, subject to his will and order as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States.

Assuming the writs of the return which has been made on oath, the case presented is without parallel in the judicial history of the United States, and involves the free action and efficiency of the Judges of this Court.

The President, charged by the Constitution to take care that the laws be executed, has seen fit to arrest the process of this Court and to forbid the Deputy Marshal to execute it. It does not involve merely the question of the power of the Executive in civil war to suspend the great writ of freedom, the *habeas corpus*.

When this rule was ordered to give efficiency to that writ, notice had been given by the President to the Courts on the contrary of such suspension, here now first announced to us; and it will hardly be maintained that the suspension could be retrospective. The rule in this case, therefore, whatever may be the President's power over the writ of *habeas corpus*, was lawfully ordered, as well as the writ on which it was founded.

The fact on which the rule was ordered by the court are assumed to be true as respects the President, because the President had them before him and has not denied them, but forbade the Deputy Marshal to serve the rule on Gen. Andrew Porter. The President, we think, assumes the responsibility of the acts of Gen. Porter set forth in the rule, and sanctions them by his order to Deputy Marshal Phillips not to serve the process on the Provost Marshal.

The issue assumes to be and is with the President, and we have no physical power to enforce the lawful process of this Court on his military subordinates against the Presidens's prohibition. We have exhausted every practical remedy to uphold the lawful authority of this Court.

It is ordered; this 30th day of October, 1861, that this opinion of the Court be filed by the Clerk, and made part of the record as explaining the ground on which we now decline to order any other process in this case.

Associate Judge Morse said: Of this Court and on its behalf, I wish it understood that, notwithstanding the blow levelled at this Court, I do distinctly assert the following principles;

First—That the law in this country knows no superior.

Second—That the supremacy of the civil authority over the military cannot be denied; that it has been established by the ablest jurists, and, I believe, recognized and respected by the great Father of the Country during the Revolutionary War.

Third—That this Court ought to be respected by every one as the guardian of the personal liberty of the citizen in giving ready and effectual aid by that most valuable means, the writ of *Habeas Corpus.*

Fourth—I, therefore, respectfully protest against the right claimed to interrupt the proceedings in this case.

FROM NEW YORK.

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

Hon. Nathaniel Wolfe, member of the Kentucky Legislature, and a well-meaning but somewhat injudicious gentleman, exhorted our people, at the Cooper institute ratification meeting, last evening, to join him and the Union men of Kentucky, in reviving some scheme of compromise, with a view to the restoration of peace. The storm of disapprobation with which has recommendations in that respect were greeted, must send him home fully convinced that the city of New York, at least, has no desire that the Government lay down its arms until the Confederates are brought to their senses, and made to obey the laws, with the rest of us.

The trial of the privateers loses none of its interest, judging by the crowded state of the court. The prisoners are evidently growing more anxious as the end draws near and the indifference which some of them exhibit is only affected. Mr. Brady concluded his summing up for the defence this morning, contending that the conviction of the prisoners would be wrong in law, as in morals. He insisted that the Court could not consider the acts of the prisoners piracy any more than treason

Apart from all that had been said, if the United States made war on the Confederate States, as they certainly did, the defence should hold that they (the Confederates) were justified in defending themselves. He considered the facts of the rise of the rebellion, and held that the United States in reality began the war, unless the whole matter were considered treason and so treated in every aspect.

Mr. Evarts, on the part of the Government, followed Mr. Brady, and occupied the attention of the Court up to the adjournment. To-morrow the Court will charge the jury, and a verdict will probably be given before the close of the day.

Thurlow Weed arrived from Washington this afternoon. *He states, unequivocally, that Fremont has certainly been recalled, all rumors and gossip to the contrary notwithstanding. He says also there will be a forward movement of the army, sure, before the end of the current week.*

When the City of Baltimore was announced below this evening, the detective police, agreeably to instructions from Washington, went down the bay to meet her, to see if there were any suspicious persons on board having or seeking communication with the land of cotton. It is understood that a detective takes passage at Liverpool, and as soon as the New York policeman goes on board he gives him, in private, the result of his experience and odservations, and the New Yorker acts accordingly.

Ullman's benefit at the Academy of Music last night, yielded $900 over all expenses. An effort will be made to get another opera troupe together about Christmas.

Recruiting for the regular army is about over here, but at the headquarters of the various volunteer regiments a brisk business is reported.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The News by the City of Baltimore.

The screw steamer City of Baltimore, Captain Jeffery, which sailed from Liverpool at 9.30 on the morning of the 16th, arrived at New York at six o'clock last evening.

Earl Russell on the American War.

A grand banquet had been given to Earl Russell at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. In the course of the speech which his Lordship made upon the occasion, he alluded as follows to the state of affairs in America:

Let us look for a moment at another part of the world, at another country, which, for my part, I have always observed with the greatest interest—the United States of America. It appears to me that it would be a great misfortune to the world, if that experiment in free government, which, though not carried out on exactly the same principles as our own, was conducted on principles which had been devised with great wisdom, it would be, I say, a very great misfortune if anything were to happen to that State. [Cheers.]—I am sorry to say that those events have happened, and we now see two parties contending together, not upon the question of slavery—though that, I believe, is the original cause of the conflict—not contending with respect to free trade and protection, but contending as so many States of the Old World have contended—the one side for empire and the other for power.

Far be it from us to set ourselves up as judges in this matter; but I cannot help asking myself, as affairs progress in the contest, to what good end can it lead? Suppose this contest ended, by the re-union of its different parts, that the South should agree to enter again with all the rights of the Constitution, should we not again have that fatal subject of slavery brought in along with them (hurrah,) that slavery which, no doubt, caused the disruption, and which we all agree must sooner or later, cease from the face of the earth.—(Cheers.) Well then, gentlemen, as you will see, if this quarrel could be made up, should we not have those who differed with Mr. Lincoln at the last election carried at the next, and thus the quarrel would recommence, and, perhaps, a long civil war follow.

On the other hand, supposing the United States competent to conquer and subdue the Southern States supposing that should be the result of a long military conflict; supposing that that should be the result of some years of civil war, should we not have the material prosperity of that country in a great degree destroyed? Should we see that respect for liberty which has so long distinguished our North American brethren? [Cheers.] Would the North be necessitated to keep in subjection those who had been conquered? and would not slavery materially interfere with the freedom of nations? [Cheers.] And if that should be the unhappy result to which we at present look forward—if by means such as these, the reunion of the States should be brought about—is it not the duty of those men who have embraced the precepts of Christianity to see whether this conflict cannot be avoided?

Gentlemen, I have made these observations to you upon matters, as I have said, deeply affecting to us all, but not matters in which the Government of this country has any immediate power, or, indeed, any immediate interest. Had they been cases of that kind, it would not have been consistent with my duty as Foreign Secretary to have spoken to you in detail upon such subjects. But, with regard to the duties attaching to my office, I can only point out to you, if it is at all necessary to point out, that the world disturbed by assertions of nationality on the one hand, and by assertions of authority on the other, by conflicts and disturbances occurring almost daily in some parts of Europe, as well as in America—(cheers)—in these cases, it is the duty of the Foreign Minister of this country, it is the duty of the head of the Government of this country, to watch closely as to what happens, to respect the independence of all foreign nations; but not to let go any portion of that caution and vigilance which becomes the Ministers of England at this time; not to impair any part of the influence of this country, because that influence may be used in the cause of freedom and humanity (hear, and cheers); not to lower, in any respect, the power of this country, because that power may be absolutely necessary to preserve the freedom of Europe, to vindicate the independence of nations, and to guard our own dignity and freedom.

The mammoth iron-plated frigate Warrior had made another successful performance at sea. Her speed was 12½ knots, with 42 revolutions of the engines.

Italy.

General Della Marmora had accepted the command of the troops in the Neapolitan provinces, but he will not possess the civil power enjoyed by Cialdini.

The rumored departure of Garibaldi from Caprera is denied.

Reports of ministerial modifications had been current, but were pronounced unfounded.

A concordat had been published between the Pope and the President of Hayti. It creates an Archbishopric of Hayti and four Bishoprics. The Pope is to nominate, and a special article allows the selection to be made from the white race.

The London *Times* bitterly denounces the recent allocution of the Pope, and says it is filled with the most shameless and unblushing falsehoods, and indicates that the temporal power of the Papacy will die as it has lived.

Prussia.

The King and Queen of Prussia made their solemn entry into Konigsberg on the 14th instant. The procession was a brilliant affair, and the town presented a very animated appearance, the houses, &c., being richly decorated. The King was on horseback, surrounded by the princes of the royal house, and the Queen occupied a State carriage drawn by eight horses. After the procession the King received the civil and military authorities at the Royal Castle, and expressed his confidence in the future development of all interests under the free action of the people.

The Prussian journals generally predict the most friendly and satisfactory results from the recent meeting of the two sovereigns at Compeigne.

Turkey.

Advices from Ragusa report continued attacks on the Turkish forces by the insurgents, and it was asserted that Omar Pasha did not venture to attack the Montenegrins because he had but little confidence in his army, from which great desertions were taking place.

The Sultan had ordered the reorganization of the Imperial Guard, which is to consist of twenty-five thousand men.

It was reported that the Servian Deputation, before leaving Constantinople, broke off all negotiations with the Porte.

India, China and Australia.

Further telegrams, in anticipation of the overland mail, due in London about the 18th inst., are received.

Matters in China are stated in a Canton despatch of Aug. 28, to be stationary.

The state of affairs in Japan had not improved. There is, however, no alarming event to note, although alarms were of daily occurrence. The British consulate at Kanagawa had been turned into a stockade.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The funds continued dull and drooping. Consols on the 15th, at one period, showed a fall of ¼, but there was a recovery, and they closed at 92¼a92½ for money, and 92⅜a½ for account.

The payments of dividend had not had much effect on the Money market. Rates continued 3¾a4½ per cent., and in some cases 3½ per cent.

Arrivals of specie to the value of about £400,000, from West Indies and Australia, took place on the 14th inst. Gold continued to flow to the Bank of England.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

BY TELEGRAPH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27, 7 o'clock, P. M.—The announcement of the completion of the Overland Telegraph, at 7 o'clock last evening, sent a thrill of joy through the community. Preparations for firing a salute, and other demonstrations in honor of the event, were in readiness, when the second through despatch from the East announced the death of Col. Baker, whom almost every citizen here regarded as a personal friend, and the universal joy was thus changed to sorrow, and the celebration postponed.

Politicians, well informed in Oregon matters, express the opinion that the Governor will appoint Benjamin Starke, of Portland, to succeed Col. Baker in the Senate. His sympathies are said to be with the Secession movement. Gen. Lane is advertised to run, without, however, much hope of success.

The San Francisco woolen factory, valued at $60,000, was burned yesterday. The property is insured to the extent of $40,000 in the following companies: Hamburg Company, $10,000; London and Liverpool Company, $10,000; Ætna, $7,000; Connecticut, $13,000.

The U. S. steamer Saranac leaves this port today for a cruise in the neighboring waters.

The friends of ex-Senator Gwin say he departed for Europe in the British steamer Aspinwall, and expects to meet his family at Savannah, who will accompany him thence.

Oregon.

The advices from Oregon are to the 19th inst. The Portland papers furnish the most glowing accounts of the richness of the Nez Perces mines, and of new gold discoveries over that wide expanse of country. Gold in increasing quantities continues to arrive from the mines.

The news from the British Columbia papers, as published in the Victoria papers, was never of a more exciting character. There will probably be another stampede North next Spring equal to the Frazer River excitement of 1858.

Important from Japan.

THE RUSSIANS IN POSSESSION OF THE KEY TO THE SEA OF JAPAN.

The ship Chase arrived yesterday from Calcutta, via Hagdal on the 16th of September, bringing intelligence that the Russians had taken possession of the Island of Isas Sinta, after a short engagement with the Japanese.

The Island is about thirty miles long and fifteen miles wide, lying midway in the straits of Corea, and forming the key to the sea of Japan.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, October 30.—The steamer Pusey, of the Potomac flotilla, arrived at the Navy Yard to-day, bringing despatches from Capt. Craven.

The steamer George Page has gone as far up the mouth of the Quantico Creek as she can get, but is not yet half a mile from the river. She is apparently aground, and, if so, it will require a high tide to float her.

The Confederate batteries were opened upon the Maryland shore yesterday, and firing was continued to a late hour last night, but without doing any damage to any body on our side.

It is believed that no vessels have, within the last twenty-four hours, run the Confederate blockade.

From the Upper Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Accounts from Darnestown state that arrivals from Monocacy and the scene of the recent battle below show that all was quiet there yesterday. The enemy's pickets frequented the Virginia shore of the Potomac and occasionally sent a leaden compliment to our pickets on this side, but no serious casualities have occurred.

FROM THE SOUTH.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 29.—The Louisville *Courier* (now published at Nashville and issued at Bowling Green,) has the following despatch:

RICHMOND, Oct. 21.—The track of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad has been torn up from Fairfax Station to Manassas.

Breckinridge, Preston and Humphrey Marshall, arrived at Richmond on the 21st instant. They were received with the greatest cordiality and enthusiasm.

General John Grayson, commanding the Florida forces died at Tallahassee.

Governor Moore, of Louisiana, has issued an order requiring all persons leaving New Orleans and Jefferson Point, on steamboats for Memphis, to obtain passes from the Executive Office.

Latest from Old Point—Sailing of the Naval Expedition.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 29.—The great fleet of naval and transport vessels composing the expedition to the Southern coast, sailed this morning at daylight. The steamer Wabash took the lead, when a gun was fired as a signal for the movement of the whole fleet. The Cahawba brought up the rear. The vessels, about fifty in number, formed in line a few miles down the roads and went out between the Capes in splendid style.

The Baltic had in tow the Ocean Express, the Vanderbilt, the Great Republic, and the Illinois towed the Golden Eagle.

There is no other news to transmit from this point.

Later from Havana.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Advices from Havana of the 28th inst. have been received. The Confederate States steamer Theodora left Havana on the 23d for Charleston, with arms, provisions and coffee and twenty passengers, including Mr. Meade, late consul at Brazil.

The Theodora landed Messrs. Mason and Slidell at Cardenas, and they came overland to Havana, where they were presented by the English Consul to the Captain-General, who received them with the highest consideration. The American Consul at Havana telegraphed to the San Jacinto, at Trinidad, on the 24th, to proceed to Havana.

Gen. Price at Neosho, Mo.

ROLLA, Mo., Oct. 29.—Thirty-eight more of our wounded soldiers arrived to-day from Springfield at this place. They left on Thursday last. Gen. Price was then at Neosho, Newton county.

On Wednesday about a thousand Confederates entered Springfield, and took away a considerable quantity of stores left by Col. Taylor.

The Massachusetts Twentieth Regiment.

BOSTON, October 29.—The official report of Lt. Col. Paltrey, of the Massachusetts Twentieth, shows their loss at Ball's Bluff to have been one killed and five wounded. Privates, 147 killed, wounded, and missing.

The Blockade of Savannah.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—A private letter states that the sloop-of-war Dale captured a schooner, laden with rice, while endeavoring to run the blockade of Savannah for Cuba.

R. C. HARDESTY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
oc 16 No. 67 FAYETTE STREET