

CITY ITEMS

Disgraced Proceeding.—On Thursday last, a prominent merchant of our city, whilst driving out in his buggy on the Harford road, accompanied by a lady, the daughter of a most estimable citizen, having occasion to stop at a friend's house...

Amusement.—The anniversary of the Children's Aid Society will be held this evening in the Charles Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

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LATEST NEWS

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

FROM THE SOUTH. OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF MANASSAS PLAINS. General Beauregard has made his official report of the battle of Manassas Plains, on the 21st of July. We find the following synopsis in a letter to the Richmond Dispatch:—

I have been favored with a brief synopsis of portions of General Beauregard's report of the battle of Manassas, which has been forwarded to the War Department, and which will doubtless be published in a short time. General Beauregard opens with a statement of his position antecedent to the battle, and of the plan proposed by him to the government of the junction of the armies of the Potomac and Rappahannock, and the capture of the city of Washington, which plan was rejected by the President.

General B. states that he telegraphed the War Department on the 13th of July (eight days before the battle), of the contemplated attack by Gen. McDowell, urgently asking for a junction of Gen. Johnston's forces with his own, and continued to make urgent requests for the same until the 17th of July, when the President consented to order Johnston to his assistance. Gen. Beauregard goes on to state that his plan of battle against General Johnston's attack on the enemy on the left at or near Centerville, while he himself commanded in front, but the condition of the roads prevented this.

It was then decided to receive the attack of the enemy behind Bull Run. After the engagement at Blackburn's Ford, on the 18th, General Beauregard was convinced that General McDowell's principal demonstration would be made on our left wing, and he then formed the idea of throwing forward a sufficient force by converging roads to attack the enemy's rear at Centerville, which was the main body of the latter became inextricably engaged on the left. Late in the day, finding that General Ewell, who was posted on the extreme right of our line, had not moved forward in accordance with the programme and the special order which had been sent to him, General Beauregard dispatched a courier to General Ewell to inquire the reason why the latter had failed to advance, and received a reply from Gen. Ewell stating that he had not moved forward as ordered because he had no orders to do so.

At the time Gen. Kirby Smith and Gen. Ewell were up with their divisions and appeared on the right of the enemy, our forces on the left occupied the cord of the arc of a circle, of which the arc itself was occupied by the enemy—the extremes of their lines flanking ours. The attack on the left of the enemy, and Ewell's brigades, and their charge on the enemy's right, broke the lines of the latter and threw them into confusion, when shortly afterwards the rout became complete.

General Beauregard acknowledges the great bravery of General Johnston in fully according to the plans he had formed with relation to the campaign, in yielding the command of the field after examining a cordially approving the plan of Johnston and the effective operation which General Johnston so chivalrously extended to him on that eventful day.

He remarks that the retreat of our forces from Fairfax immediately following the engagement at Bull Run, is the first instance on record of volunteers retreating before an engagement, and with the object of giving battle in another position.

The number under his command on the 21st of July are set down at 17,000 effective men, and on the 21st at 27,000, which includes 6,200 men of Johnston's army and 1,700 brought up by Gen. Holmes from Fredericksburg.

The killed on our side in this ever memorable battle are stated in the report to have been in all 393, and the wounded 1,200.

The enemy's killed, wounded and prisoners are estimated by Gen. Beauregard at 4,500, which does not include the missing.

An armed Confederate steamer with a prize, had been captured at Charleston. Seven other valuable prizes had also been brought in.

Special to the Nashville Patriot. RICHMOND, October 31.—SAYANBAR, October 31.—R. K. Mead, late U. S. Minister to Brazil, has arrived here.

FROM WASHINGTON. The same ridiculous stories about the capture of Beaufort, Va., which have been freely circulated in this city, were duly telegraphed to Washington and caused much excitement there. It is needless to say that the War and Navy Departments are without a word of information on the subject. The correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says:—

Any approach to Beaufort must have been by gun-boats. The gun-boats can get within five miles of the railroad, where there are several high and long bridges that must be destroyed first and then a march from Beaufort, but can go up on the south side of the Broad River.

It is rumored that the War Department has received a despatch stating that a report had come from the Government that eight thousand Federal troops were marching on Thursday last from Beaufort, South Carolina, to Coosawatchie, near the head of Broad river, but this was not confirmed, and is undoubtedly untrue, as the Government has no means of communication with the South except the way of Fortress Monroe.

News from Western Virginia is anxiously looked for, but none has been received at the War Department up to a late hour.

Some thirty or forty resignations have taken place in the Volunteer Army during the past twenty-four hours.

The Cabinet has determined that hereafter no passes will be granted to Northern persons who desire to go South to endeavor to save their property from confiscation. This course has been deemed necessary, as facts have been shown that some Northern men who have been thus favored have given valuable information to the Secessionists.

On Thursday, the Treasury Department paid out one million and a half of dollars, and on Friday one million. In October, thirteen times as much was paid out as during the same month of last year.

Col. Hinks, of the Massachusetts Nineteenth who had a portion of his regiment in the Ball's Bluff disaster, made a report, throwing the blame upon Gen. Stone, on account of his want of transportation, and his indifference as to the loss sustained by reason of the error. Stone, it is said, attempted to suppress the report, but failed. He then issued an order charging him with an attempt to create dissension, and forbidding a publication of the like by any officer. We now learn that Col. Hinks, feeling that injustice has been done him, and that Stone wishes to use his power to prevent any criticism, has demanded a Court of Inquiry in his case, in order that the matter may be shown up and the guilty bear the blame.

FROM MISSOURI. St. Louis, November 10.—The correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat, dated Rolla, November 9, says that a portion of the expedition sent out under Col. Granel, into Texas county, to chastise the Confederates who have for some time infested that section, returned here yesterday, bringing with them five hundred head of cattle and ninety horses and mules, the property of armed Confederates. Among the prisoners are Spencer Mitchell, Quartermaster, and Lieutenant Colonel Taylor, of General McBride's Confederate Brigade.

Before leaving Houston, Col. Granel issued the following proclamation: To the People of the Town of Houston and County of Texas, Missouri:—I have this day placed your beautiful court house the flag of our Union. We leave it in your charge and protection. If taken down by Rebel hands, I will return here and pillage every house in town owned by Secessionists or those whose sympathies are with the Rebels. Any outrages hereafter committed upon Union men or their families will be returned upon Union men by the Rebels, in or out of the county, must be returned immediately.

From the Army in Missouri. ST. LOUIS, Nov. 10.—Major Clark Wright, who has just returned from an extensive scouting expedition, reports that the main body of the enemy are now stationed on the main fork of Crane Creek, about 40 miles south of here. General Cullum is on Flat Creek, with from 7,000 to 8,000 men, and there are numerous bands, ranging from 100 to 1,000, scattered about the country.

News Political Prisoners. BOSTON, Nov. 9.—Charles Baker, formerly Mayor of Mobile, Ala., and A. Lowe, both arrested in Cincinnati, were to-day furnished with quarters in Fort Warren. The following prisoners, late Lieutenants in the U. S. Navy, have been transferred from Fort Warren to the custody of Henry K. Stephens, of Florida; Wm. Sharp, of Virginia; Ben. P. Loyd, of Indiana; H. H. Dalton and W. B. Bute, resident not known.

Arrest of a Savannah Merchant. BOSTON, Nov. 10.—Charles Greene, late merchant of Savannah, and his partner, Mrs. Lowe, have been arrested in Detroit and brought to this city. Greene is charged with having purchased war munitions in England for the Confederates. He was sent to Fort Warren. Mrs. Lowe was sent to Washington. Her husband was arrested in Cincinnati.

Steamer North Britain Ashore. BOSTON, Nov. 11.—The brig DeJager passed Father Point yesterday morning, signalled the pilot boat and sent the following message ashore: "November 7th picked up a boat of the steamer North Britain with seven of the crew and one passenger of that steamer, ashore on Nunigan Island."

Geo. W. Webb, GOLDSMITH AND JEWELLER, 8 E. Cor. Baltimore and Light Sts.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

MONDAY, November 11, 1861. \$700 Baltimore city 6's, '90.....86 Prices and Rates of Stocks in New York.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, Nov. 11, 1861. ARRIVED TODAY. Mr. J. B. Bally, Baltimore, in New York.

DEPARTED TODAY. Mr. J. B. Bally, Baltimore, in New York.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS HOUSE. W. G. MAXWELL, No. 106 Baltimore Street.

PARISIAN HAIR DRESSING SALOON. N. E. JERRY begs to inform his patrons and the public, that he has REMOVED to No. 6, Corner Baltimore and Charles Sts.

FRANKLIN HOTEL, 67 SOUTH ST., Baltimore. Meals and Lodging.....25 Cents each.

BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY'S COAL. I HAVE NOW ON HAND, and will be constantly supplied with a full stock of the above celebrated COAL, which I offer to consumers at the very lowest market prices.

LA HABANA. J. E. Corner Charles and Baltimore Streets. CHOICE IMPORTED HAVANA CIGARS.

COAL! COAL! COAL! Having now on hand, and receiving daily by Railroad and Canal, all the different varieties of Hard and Free-burning COALS.

Geo. W. Webb, GOLDSMITH AND JEWELLER, 8 E. Cor. Baltimore and Light Sts.

WHERE IS BULL'S BAY? WHERE IS FORT ROYAL? SEE LLOYD'S GREAT STEEL PLATE MILITARY MAP OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

PRO BONO PUBLICO. NOTICE.—My old friends, and the public, are respectfully informed that I have removed from No. 49 Thames st. to the large and spacious three-story house.

R. C. HARDISTY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, No. 67 FAYETTE STREET.