

The South.

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TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 12

THE NEWS.

We have to-day reports from the fleet which leave the result of the great contest now going on in that direction still in doubt. It appears from the best information which we can obtain that beyond the silencing of the two batteries at the mouth of Fort Royal Entrance, the fleet had accomplished nothing, and that Lincoln had not only not been taken but no landing by the Federal troops had been effected up to Saturday last. In the meanwhile the Confederates were concentrating their forces and while the fleet was losing by the destruction of its vessels, the other side were gaining in numbers and in artillery.—Four Federal vessels had been disabled in the bombardment, besides those wrecked. Everything on board the transport Union had been captured by the Confederates at Kill Devil Shoals, and the vessel herself had been saved in a damaged condition. No one issuing our Extra this morning, containing those particulars, we are informed that the Captain of the French frigate is greatly incensed at the refusal of the Federal fleet to aid his sister-making signals of distress which they could not have refused. The Confederates, on the other hand, promptly responded, and three came out to his assistance, one of which—the *Winlow*—was wrecked in attempting to save lives on board the *Frany*. It is probable that the value of the *Winlow* will be returned to the Confederate States by the French Government, and that their kind attentions will be duly represented and acknowledged.

We are informed that an expedition being fitted out here to aid in the conquest of the counties of Accomac and Northampton, which constitute the Eastern Shore of Virginia, and are situated from the mainland by the Chesapeake Bay and the channel which runs between Cape Charles and Cape Henry. We are not advised what preparations have been made by the Confederates to defend these isolated counties.

We have intelligence from Western Virginia that in consequence of a Federal force having been captured by the Confederates at Guyandotte, a little town of Virginia on the Ohio river, the Federals started that place in force and burnt the village, there being no one to oppose them. We do not know upon what principle of civilized warfare this can be justified, though there may be, of course, extenuating circumstances which have not come to light.

From Kentucky and Missouri there is no news of moment.

RECENT ELECTIONS.

The elections which have recently taken place in the Northern States are full of significance, indicating, as they do, a very marked decline in the strength of the Republican party, to whose fatal ascendancy the present lamentable condition of affairs is justly attributable. In New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin the Democratic gains have been enormous, and New Jersey has been entirely redeemed, both branches of her Legislature being largely Democratic. Even in Boston, where gave Lincoln an immense plurality, the Democratic candidate for Governor is only a few hundred votes behind his Republican competitor, and the election of Caleb Cushing as a member of the Legislature from New Hampshire is not destitute of meaning. It is true that the Democracy in these States have declared themselves for the preservation of the Union, but they have also announced their adherence to the Constitution, a thing which their opponents were quite willing to sacrifice to the demand of "unlimited re-cession." The fruits of this change in Northern sentiment will not be immediately apparent; for the present Congress of the United States elected for two years is hopelessly Republican, but if such changes can be effected now what cannot be accomplished hereafter? If the Democracy of the North continue to gain in the present ratio at the next Congressional election they will be able to control the National Legislature, and we may then anticipate a different course of legislation from that which has marked the proceedings of the extra session. The conservative Republicans will unite with them in demanding that a decent respect shall be paid to the Constitution and the laws, and if their protests and remonstrances are disregarded, there may be a resolution to be attended to at the North as well as at the South. The decided action of the Democracy of Philadelphia with regard to the recently resubmitted report of the Republicans to elect them in the recent election, is indicative that they have not yet learned to yield all their rights without a murmur, but are resolved to maintain them at all hazards, while they, at the same time, announce their devotion to the Union and adherence to the Constitution by which alone the Union subsists. We think it evident that a great change is working in the popular mind of the North, and that our differences may after awhile come to be considered by sensible statesmen rather than by insane fanatics. Having granted that the rule of the Greeley, the Raymond, the Beecher, and the Sumner shall soon pass away and that an American General shall not be compelled to a knowledge that he has to fight and sacrifice thousands of his countrymen to support the ravings of an abolitionist.

THE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL McCLELLAN.—The intimacy of the two is thus portrayed in a Washington letter to the *St. Louis Republic*.—McClellan's house and Governor Seward's are on the same block, both fronting the same square with the Executive Mansion, and nearly every evening a President's carriage was seen from the adjacent street as it drove toward the party who had their dinner with no discrimination to their country at a private rate, and the two were seen to General McClellan's headquarters, sometimes parking up in front of one.

THE SOUTHERN VIEWS.—The *St. Louis Republic* has a letter from Louisville, Kentucky, "signed" Geo. Sanders' family "tree" through the Kentucky lines.

A Sharp Criticism.

Hon. E. G. Squier, editor of *Frank Leslie's Newspaper*, says in a recent article:—"It remains to be seen if Gen. McClellan shall prove equal to the vast and almost said fearful responsibilities which this strip of Gen. Scott has devolved upon him. It has to do with a Government which, in its personnel, was not chosen by the people with reference to any special exigencies of the nation, nor with regard to any special fitness to meet them. The Administration is mainly made up of small politicians, of moderate capacities, and not always of the best antecedents. The only man among them who possesses any special reputation is the Secretary of State, whose dilatory statesmanship has broken down utterly before the realities of his position. Commencing with blunders about blockade, he has subsided into habits of unnecessary conservatism and had rhetoric, to say nothing worse, until he no longer commands public confidence. With a Secretary of War who is only kept on contracts, and a Secretary of the Navy whose energy and capacity are possibly equal to the duties of a country justice of the peace—with such unpromising and incompetent colleagues, Gen. McClellan will require all the resources of his intellect, and the exertion of all his energies, to keep up in the most cheering terms of the improved condition of our foreign relations. The Secretary of State said that foreign cabinets were beginning to entertain more correct ideas of the nature of our struggle and of the necessity of discarding the old terms of the relation in order to restore commercial intercourse."

FROM THE BOSTON JOURNAL OF FRIDAY.
A Statement from Senator Wilson.
Senator Wilson, who is in town on government business, brands the statement in the *Independent*, with regard to the mission of Thurlow Weed, as an unqualified falsehood. He saw Mr. Seward just before leaving Washington, and spoke in the most cheering terms of the improved condition of our foreign relations. The Secretary of State said that foreign cabinets were beginning to entertain more correct ideas of the nature of our struggle and of the necessity of discarding the old terms of the relation in order to restore commercial intercourse."

THE N. Y. TRIBUNE ominously remarked as follows on Saturday morning in relation to the grave charges above referred to:—"A despatch from Washington intimates that the reverend editors of the *Independent* are about to be sent to Fort Lafayette, the paragraphs which appear in the most cheering terms of the improved condition of our foreign relations, and which were copied from that paper and commented upon two days ago being considered as treasonable.—We trust that previous good character may be permitted to be urged in mitigation of so severe a penalty."

AN AMBIGUOUS GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR.
There was considerable excitement about town in consequence of the report that Nicholas Walton, connected with a Government contracting firm, had drawn \$6,000 belonging to the firm, and absconded, and had also deserted his own family, and eloped with another man's wife. Some time ago Walton, Wm. Carroll and another individual obtained a contract to furnish wood for the Government. A Quaker gave bonds for the parties for the faithful performance of the contract, with the understanding that he should be allowed a share in the profits. The third party, whose name we cannot recall, subsequently became a member of the firm, and was recognized as the principal member of the firm, as the contract was in his name. About two weeks ago the other two members of the firm began to have suspicions of the Quaker as to Walton's integrity.—Carroll, in particular, being pretty well satisfied that he was dishonest, inasmuch as he avoided all explanation as to the financial condition of the firm.

On Tuesday Carroll went up to purchase wood, and on his return it was discovered that Walton had absconded. A further investigation elicited the fact that during Carroll's absence he had drawn \$6,000 belonging to the firm, and absconded with that, and also with the wife of another man.—*St. Louis Republic*.

ONE of the prevalent weaknesses of the gentler sex is a passion for military clothes. An epaulette, sash and sword can throw almost any young woman into a paroxysm of delight and admiration, without the slightest reference whatever to the character and ability of the man who may wear the bewitching insignia of manly valor and glorious war. Out of this infirmity of the girls, a very ridiculous lawsuit for a breach of promise of marriage recently arose in Germany. A wealthy baker's daughter fell in love with a young officer in the army, and she promised her hand if papa would consent. That consent was given, on condition that the soldier should resign his profession and settle down to the baking business. The condition was accepted, and the daughter, in a few days, was married to the young officer, and assumed the garb of a civilian. The young officer, however, immediately drew coat toward him, and refused to fulfill her vow. She had loved the officer and not the man. The young soldier, however, immediately drew coat toward him, and refused to fulfill her vow. She had loved the officer and not the man. The young soldier, however, immediately drew coat toward him, and refused to fulfill her vow. She had loved the officer and not the man.

TWO MORE STEAMERS MISSING.—It will be remembered that about one month since, the *Tea-plant* and *Isabella* were wrecked, and shared by the Government to carry cattle to Fortress Monroe. Some apprehension was then expressed as to the strength and general availability of one of the steamers, but a favorable report of one of the officers to which the matter was referred, led to both being chartered. Ample stoves were fitted up in both vessels, and about two weeks since they were forwarded, with about one hundred and fifty head of prime cattle to the great fleet for the use of the troops on board.

TOTAL BLOCKADE.—The *St. Mary's (Md.) Beacon* of Friday last says:—"We have been requested to say that vessels sailing from the Potomac for Baltimore or other points will be permitted to take in freight as heretofore, but they will not be permitted to land any freight on the Potomac shore on their return trips until further order. We have been informed that this prohibition extends to Blackstone's Island as well as to other points."

WISCONSIN.—The Milwaukee *Wise* (Dem.) is rejoicing over the increased Democratic strength in that State, as shown by the election. The Republican majority in this State a year ago was 21,000, but now, it is little or nothing—probably nothing.

Conservative Republicans have voted the Democratic ticket or absented themselves from the polls.

The officers proposed for the Emancipation regiment are as follows: Colonel, Rev. Mr. Higginson; Lieutenant Colonel, Wendell Phillips; Major, William L. Garrison; Adjutant, S. S. Sumner; and Quartermaster, Charles Sumner.

TOM SAYERS.—The ex-convict of England has become a partner of Myers in the Circus business.

LOW-NECKED DRESSES.

A reverend Bishop of Western New York has thought it worth while to address a pastoral letter to the women of his diocese, directed expressly against the practice of wearing low-necked dresses. In the course of his letter, the Bishop makes use of some very extraordinary expressions, directing, if they intimate the truth, singular habits and customs in Western New York. He says, for instance, "that he scarcely dares to press upon the wits from whence such low-necked dresses, in fashionable circles, but he earnestly exhorts all ladies, young as well as old, not to appear in church, or assist in the observance of any sacred rite or sacrament, without having the shoulders, neck and breast modestly covered."

All we have to say is, that if the ladies in Western New York are accustomed to attend church in any such dress as the foregoing extract implies, they must obtain the fashions somewhere else than in New York city. Among fashionable people, while low necks are de rigueur for full evening dress, they are considered extremely vulgar and unbecoming for street or ordinary wear. Fashion ordains high necks to the dresses, excluding, which are worn on the promenade or in any public place, excepting at the opera, and then the shoulders are covered by an opera-cloak, and generally, of late years, the dress is so cut as to be entirely safe to suppose that low-necked dresses are more worn now than formerly. They are very much less in vogue than ever before, and are worn with great moderation now than years ago. Those who are so low-necked as they used to be worn, should look at the portraits of our much-lauded grandmothers and great-grandmothers of revolutionary memory, and they will see what the square low-necked dresses of those days revealed. Their extreme sveltes are modestly itself to them.

Instead of a crusade against the dress of the present day, it deserves high praise. Full evening costume is only occasionally required, and never but by a certain class of people. The fashionable street, however, and ordinary dress is modest, sensible and convenient—that is to say, as much so as long skirts ever can be. There is no undue weight upon any part of the body; no unnatural compression of the chest, exposure of arms, of chest or legs to cold or a changing temperature; but, instead, perfect warmth, freedom and comfort. Low-necked dresses, like many other fashions, are abused, because women who do not pretend to be fashionable but think to imitate the dress of the aristocracy, are considered full dress; but for the very reason, if they were not other, it would be vulgar and in bad taste to wear them on ordinary occasions, or when common sense prescribes a quiet, neat dress as most suitable. We would be willing to let that low-necked dresses are rarely seen in Grace or Trinity Church, unless upon the persons of servants who attend upon the services.—*N. Y. Times*.

DRAWING RATONS.—There are some episodes in the life of a soldier provocative of laughter, and that serve to disperse in some measure the *ennui* of camp life. Not long ago, a farmer, who did not reside so far from a camp of soldiers, as he wished he did, was accustomed to find every morning that several rows of potatoes had disappeared from his field. He bore it some time, but when the last half of a field of fine "kidneys" began to disappear, he began to think that sort of mischief had gone far enough, and determined to stop it. Accordingly he made a visit to camp early next morning, and amused himself by going around to see whether the soldiers were provided with good and wholesome provisions. He had not proceeded far when he found a "box" served up a fine dish of "kidneys," which looked marvelously like those the gude wife brought to his own table. Halting, the following colloquy ensued:—"Have fine potatoes here, I see?"—"Splendid," was the reply.—"Where do you get them?"—"Draw them."—"Does government furnish potatoes in your ration?"—"Nary potato."—"I thought you said you drew them?"—"Did I we just do that thing?"—"That how, if they are not included in your ration?"—"Easiest thing in the world! Won't you take some with us?" said the soldier, as he seated himself at the table opposite the smoking vegetables.

"Thank you! But will you oblige me by telling how you draw your potatoes, as they are not found by the commissary?"—"Nothing easier. Draw 'em by the tops, mostly! Sometimes we use a hoe, if one is in the field."—"Him! Yes! I understand! Well, see here! If you won't draw any more of mine, I will bring you a basket every morning, and draw them myself."—"Dully for you, old fellow!" was the cry, and three young officers and a tiger were given for farmer. There, we like to have written his name. The covenant was entered into, and no one but the owner drew potatoes from that field afterward.

A FRENCH CASE.—They have queer lawsuits in the country, one of which came off the other day. It seems that a young man, who we will call Reuben, obtained from a girl by the name of Jane, a gold ring, which he kept some time in his pocket, and then he was accused of having stolen it. Jane was feeling disposed to lose her ring, and Reuben for it, and the case came off a week ago. Tim acted as counsel for the plaintiff and Avery as counsel for the defendant. The trial came off on Monday, October 23rd, before Judge Pearson. The trial was one with a jury, and the plaintiff proved the facts as stated that the ring was a gift from his sister, the cost being two dollars. The defendant proved by two jewelers that there was a piece worth of gold on the ring, and that it could be made for a shilling. The lawyers on each side summed up with great eloquence and ability, the speech of Avery however being taken up principally in abusing Tim. The jury were out about half an hour, and brought in a verdict for the plaintiff of \$5.50 and costs. We understand that Reuben complains that a ring worth eighteen cents should cost him \$18.—*Rocky (N. Y.) Register*.

GOING TO DO.—"Going to do it" never made a fortune, built a house, or won a name. "Going to do it" has been the bone of more people than would fill the census of a dozen New Yorks. The man who is always "going to do it," rarely, if ever, does it. And while he thus is "going to do it," somebody who is not suspected of "going to do it," does it and reaps the reward.

The New York *Albion* expounds the story that Major-General Havelock, of the British army, had offered his services to the United States Government, by remarking that there is no such person.

A lady in Rhode Island who has a brother who was in the battle of Bull Run, on being asked what position he occupied in the army at that trying time, replied, with a proud nod of the head, that he was the driver of an *omnibus*.

A shrewd clergyman was once tormented by his people to let them introduce the "big Bible," or bass-into the church. He told them the human voice was the divinest of all instruments of music; that their introduction of the viol, and the old man ruse and said: "The brethren will, if they please, ring and fiddle the thirteenth Psalm."

SEEK IN AN OMNIBUS.—Fat woman with a fat baby—"Must get in." French gentleman—"You full, possible madam?" To the driver—"You full, possible madam?" "Oh, don't I, just! I tell lots of 'em."

SIPPING FROM PREEN.—Old Gen.—"Do you know what a Lie is, sir?" Little Boy—"Oh, don't I, just! I tell lots of 'em."

It seems difficult to decide in regard to some men whether they are Secessionists with Union proclivities, or Unionists with Secession proclivities.—*Louisville Journal*.

Lady Yarmouth asked Garrick one day why Love was always represented as a child? He replied: "Because love never reaches the age of wisdom and experience."

The death of the Earl of Eglinton caused much grief in Ireland. Father Daly, of Galway, proposed that every citizen should wear mourning for seven days.

There has been called a warfare. Blessed then is the periodical armistice of the Sabbath. It is only in the pauses of the fight that we can see how the battle is going.

A pleasant jest in time of misfortune is courage to the heart, strength to the arm, and distraction to the stomach.

A rival to Herrmann has sprung up in England. He calls himself Signor Poletti.

MARYLAND INSTITUTE.
NIGHT SCHOOL OF DESIGN.
Persons wishing to become MEMBERS of this School are requested to call at the ACTUARY'S OFFICE and obtain their Tickets at once.

Chairman of the Committee.
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR BALTIMORE CITY, NOVEMBER 12, 1861.—ELIAS MARGERS versus FRANK J. THOMAS.—Ordered, that the Sale made and reported by R. C. Hardisty and Pradleton Colton, Trustees, for the sale of the property mentioned in the proceedings in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the THIRD DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT; Provided, a copy of this Order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Baltimore, once in each of three successive weeks before the said third day of December next. The Report states the amount of sales to be \$100.
ROBT' J. KERR, Clerk.

True copy.
Test: Robt' J. Kerr, Clerk. nol24aw3t

IMPORTANT SALES OF DRY GOODS.
UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES.
FOR CASH ONLY.

HAMILTON EASTER & CO.,
HATE ROW OPER.

THEIR LAST WEEK'S PURCHASES IN NEW YORK, COMPRISING MANY STYLES OF DRESS GOODS, AT HALF COST OF IMPORTATION.

HOUSEKEEPING AND FAMILY GOODS, Strong and Durable Fabrics, MUCH UNDER USUAL PRICES.

MOURNING GOODS. Another case of extra quality, BLACK BAREGE, TWO YARDS WIDE. Also, Just Opened, a Large Lot of BLEACHED AND BROWN COTTONS, AT WAR PRICES.

GREAT SOUTHERN
Cloak and Mantilla Emporium.
E. W. JOY,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF LADIES' CLOAKS AND MANTLES, No. 107 Baltimore Street.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of my own Importation and Manufacture, which will be found more extensive and varied than usual, and NEWER STYLES AND BEST MANUFACTURED CLOAKS AND MANTLES, being inferior to none. I defy competition. 09-17

AUCTION BARGAINS.
WILL OPEN TO-DAY:
SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

200 BROCHE CASHMERE SHAWLS, bought at Auction, which will be sold at half price. Also, 3000 yds BLACK SILKS, of superior make, extra bargains.

ALSO—CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
of our own Manufacturing—latest Paris styles. Cloak and Shawl Department in second story.

Also, a general assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. J. EDWARD BIRD & BRO., no 71m ST. 213 Baltimore St., near Charles.

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

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN Fine Watches, Rich Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware and Fine Fancy Articles.

Every attention paid to neatness and durability in the repair and manufacture of Jewelry. Hats Re-cleaned in all its varieties. Fine Watches repaired by experienced workmen. Orders attended to with despatch. no 51m ST. THE UNDERSIGNED has a desirable assortment of CONRAG and NORDEAU BRANDS to be sold at a low price. Also, 200 yds OLIVE OIL. For sale by C. HORTON NEWARK, N. J. Day street.

CITY ITEMS.

Health of the City.—The report of the health commissioner for the week ending yesterday morning shows a total mortality of 84, of whom forty-four were males and forty females. Of those who died 15 were children under one year, 3 were between one and two years, 11 were between two and five years, and 5 were between five and ten years—an aggregate of 36 under ten years of age. There were 10 deaths from consumption, 7 from scarlet fever, 7 from typhoid fever, 6 from old age, 3 from diphtheria, 1 from cholera, and 12 infantile unknown. Among the colored portion of the population there were 12 deaths—11 free and 1 slave. The result shows a slight increase on the report of the preceding week, but it is still gratifying as showing a healthful condition. The mortality among children was unusually small in comparison with the aggregate, which is now constantly swelled by the interments from the military hospitals in the city.

Anniversary of the Children's Aid Society.—The first anniversary of this society was held last evening in the Charles Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and was attended by a large number of persons. The meeting was organized by calling William B. Canfield to the chair. The annual report of the Board of Managers, the principal points of which have already been published, was read by Mr. Otis Hinkley, after which there was music by the choir, accompanied by the organ. Rev. Mr. Van Meter, of New York, was then introduced to the audience and made an address of considerable length on the great benefits to arise from the efforts of the society in taking care of destitute children and providing them with comfortable homes, education and religious instruction. Other addresses were made, after which subscriptions were taken, giving promise of success in the future, so far as the financial operations are concerned.

Railway Accidents.—A man named Eugene Fenick, employed for some time past as a freight conductor on the Northern Central Railway, received a painful injury, his right hand having been caught between the tumblers of two cars while he was in the act of adjusting the coupling. The flesh and nails were torn from the hand, and other injuries done. He proceeded to the office of Dr. Greenlee, who dressed the laceration.

Thomas Lynch was also badly injured yesterday on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at a place called Little Creek. It seems that the party, who is not connected with the road, but set out voluntarily, attempted to adjust a coupling, when the cars were quickly moved by the locomotive, and the body of the man jammed between the tumblers. He was removed to a place of safety, and with skillful treatment would recover.

A Baltimorean Drowned.—Charles M. Greenfield, who was drowned at Newport News, Va., last week, was a Baltimorean. He was attached to the United States frigate Congress, and a great favorite with all on board. The statement that he was intoxicated at the time is declared to be untrue. He, as well as others, was attacked by several drunken sailors, while in a launch, 300 yards from shore, and to escape the launch was jumped overboard, and was unfortunately drowned. Four sailors, named Johnson, Kearns, Denham and Foster, charged with participating in the affair, were arrested and placed in irons, to await a trial by court martial.

The Secret Expedition.—In yesterday's edition we alluded to an expedition as having left the city, destination not known. We have learned since that it did not depart yesterday, but will leave here some time to-day for some point on the Maryland peninsula near the Eastern shore of Virginia. It will consist of six companies of the Michigan sixth regiment, stationed at McKim's Hill, numbering 500 men, and six companies of the 5th New York regiment, Zouaves, stationed at Federal Hill, numbering 500 men. The Zouaves from Federal Hill are delighted, thinking it a good job, alleging that when they reach their destination, they will have fine sport, fishing and ducking. We shall see.

Repairing.—The steamer Belvidere, of the Richmond line, which was damaged by the gale off the North Carolina coast, while engaged in the naval expedition, is now undergoing thorough repairs at the ship yard of Messrs. Cooper & Sizer. Some alterations are being made, by which she will be greatly strengthened so as to be better able to encounter rough weather. The repairs will be completed in a day or two when the Government will again use the steamer for transportation, for which her great size so admirably adapts her.

Arrested.—Political Arrest.—Michael Conaway was arrested last evening by a sergeant of police, charged with having been one of the party who, on the night of the nineteenth of April last, broke open the warehouse of Messrs. Pattison & Woolford, on Dugan's wharf, and stole the arms belonging to the State. He is also charged with having been in the Confederate army while at Harper's Ferry. He was detained at the Middle district station-house for an examination on the charges.

Service Casually.—On Sunday afternoon a lad aged eight years, son of Mr. John McGroch, residing on North Ezer street, was kicked by a horse whilst at a relative's house at Ellicott's Mills. The front part of the skull was so badly fractured as to cause serious apprehensions of fatal result. His condition yesterday was reported as very critical. Drs. Martin and Owens, of Ellicott's Mills, and Drs. Allen Smith and H. P. P. Yeates, of this city, were in attendance and rendered surgical aid.

Arrest and Discharge.—Yesterday morning, Mr. John Benwick, son of Mr. Robert Benwick, the executive furniture dealer on North Howard street, was arrested on a warrant from Washington, on a charge preferred by the Government. He underwent an examination before Provost Marshal Dodge, who, after a hearing, discharged the evidence adduced declining him from all disloyalty towards the Government.

Personal.—The Hon. Samson Gardner, Ex-Governor of Utah Territory, passed through the city yesterday on his way north. There were also a large number of other Government officials, who accompanied him, requiring long trains for their accommodation. Captain Fontaine and other officers of the French frigate *Priny*, who arrived from Norfolk by this morning's boat, are stopping at the Gilmore House.

Call of a Rector.—Rev. Christopher B. Wyatt, a son of the Rev. Dr. Wyatt, of St. Paul's Church, has received and accepted a unanimous call to the Rectory of Mount Calvary (Episcopal) Church, corner of Eutaw and Madison avenue. The reverend gentleman was formerly ministering in Baltimore, and more recently in the State of New York. He will enter on his new field in a few weeks.

Arrest for Sewing.—We have understood that the reason why the Cavalry Regiment stationed at Camp Carroll have not received their clothing and equipments is that the party who was sent with \$30,000 for the purpose of purchasing the same, has failed to procure the goods, and is now under arrest on the charge of having swindled the Government to that extent.

Excitement at Annapolis.—We learn that the most intense excitement prevails at Annapolis among the Union men, consequent upon the non-arrival of the Vanderbilt, which is hourly expected with tidings from the fleet. The wharves were crowded all day yesterday, and some, more