BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

"THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS."

VOLUME XLIX. BALTIMORE, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 7, 1864. NUMBER 83.

Latest News by Telegraph

TO THE

BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

GEN. SHERMAN'S DEPARTMENT.

SHARP FIGHT AT ALTOONA

The Rebels Repulsed with Considerable Loss.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

Our Advanced Position Still Held Firmly.

Lee Too Weak to Attempt to Dislodge Us.

Interesting Statement About Affairs in Petersburg.

THE LATEST FROM NEW ORLEANS

Rumored Capture of Matamoras by the French.

ALL QUIET AT MOBILE.

ETC. ETC. ETC.

From the Army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, October 6.—Nothing of special interest was received from the Army of General Grant to-day by the mail boat. It appears, however, that the *advanced position* gained last week has been strengthened, but there is little danger of the enemy attempting even to dislodge our army, Lee being evidently too weak to make such a movement.

The Missouri Invasion.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6.—General Ewing and several officers of his command reached here last night, having marched from Pilot Knob to Desoto with an escort of forty men. Thence he came to St. Louis by railroad. His retreat from Pilot Knob was unmolested until twenty miles from Harrison Station, where the rebels attacked in force, but were driven back by his artillery.

He erected breastworks and planted cannon and fought the enemy constantly till Saturday afternoon, when Col. Beveridge, with 600 men of the 17th Illinois cavalry, arrived from Rolla, and the rebels retired. Early on Sunday morning his command started for Rolla, which he reached the same evening with 700 men and all his artillery. The total loss in the command, including the siege of Pilot Knob, skirmishing on the retreat, and engagement at Harrison Station, was about 400 men, the larger portion being prisoners.

The latest accounts from Price placed him six miles west of Union on Tuesday, on the Jefferson City road. His force consists of 15,000 fighting men and about 5,000 camp followers. His movements indicate a design to attempt to take Jefferson City, install Tom Reynolds as Governor, and, if possible, hold the State for the Confederacy.

General Mower has been heard from, but his whereabouts is contraband.

From New Orleans.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6th.—The steamer North America, from New Orleans on the 29th ult. has arrived. Planters have been directed to leave one-fourth of the cane crop for seed. Laborers are to have a lien on all products raised in the Department until their claims are satisfied.

Officers of French vessels at New Orleans had started a report that the French had taken possession of Matamoras. The report, however, is evidently untrue, as Cortinas is still there, and defiant.

Cotton was declining. Sales on the 28th were made at $1 57½.

The rebels have been completely cleared out of the district of the country around Morganzia by Gen. Ullman.

An arrival from Mobile with advices to the 28th ult, reports all quiet there.

INTERRUPTION OF TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION BY STORMS.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 6.—Owing to a storm last night, the lines are all down on the Chattanooga road.

There is nothing later reported from Gen. Rosecrans' command.

The lines on the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad are working to Pulaski.

There was a heavy rain storm last night and continues to-day. The river is five feet on the shoals, and rising.

Arrival of Discharged Seamen and Invalid Officers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The steamer Newbern, from Beaufort on the 3rd, with a number of discharged, invalid naval officers and men, and 23 prisoners captured from the blockade runner Night Hawk, and considerable cotton from the destroyed steamer Lyma, has arrived.

The steamer Constitution, from New Orleans on the 27th, with 220 rebel prisoners, captured in Mobile Bay, has also arrived.

From Atlanta.

THE RAID ON SHERMAN'S COMMUNICATIONS.

NASHVILLE, October 6.—On the 4th instant, a large rebel force appeared on the Chattanooga Railroad, near Ackworth, and it is stated destroyed several pieces of the track and burned Big Shanty. Two bridges across the Chattahoochie, at Cartersville and Resaca, have been badly damaged by heavy rains. A rebel force was near Dalton on the 3d inst., moving in a southeasterly direction. They had a team of 250 wagons.

A severe fight occurred at Altoona yesterday between the garrison and a body of rebel infantry. The Federal loss was considerable. Gen. Carse and Col. Tourlet were wounded. The rebel loss was heavy, and so stated by the prisoners captured. The battle was expected to be renewed to-day. A division of the rebel force was seen moving up the Estawah river to this side.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, October 6.—It has heretofore been stated that Captain Lardner has been relieved of his command in the West Indies. This was for the reason that the vessels which composed the squadron have ceased to compose a separate fleet. Cruisers, however, will continue to be employed in those waters, and act as convoys to the California steamers.

The present indications are that Admiral Farragut will continue in command of the Western Gulf Blockading Squadron, instead of being transferred to that of the North Atlantic, as recently widely announced. The latter, it is known, embraces the North Carolina coast.

Admiral Porter has been ordered to its command, and will, without delay, enter upon his duties. His successor in command of the Mississippi Squadron has not yet been designated.

Ex-Gov. Wm. T. Minor, of Connecticut, recently appointed Consul General to Havana, was in Washington to day to receive his instructions.

The Governor General of Nova Scotia called on the President to-day in company with the Assistant Secretary of the State, and was the recipient of marked official attentions.

Affairs in Richmond.

GENERAL BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS, EXTREME FRONT, ARMY OF THE JAMES, Oct. 2—P. M.—Through an informant, who enjoys the confidence of General Butler, and whose business it is to know the facilities and possess the knowledge, I am enabled to say a word touching the actual condition of affairs in Richmond so late as Friday night last, the 29th ultimo.

A prominent citizen of the so-called Confederate capital came within the lines of this army in the night of the 29th, who was known to the Commanding General anterior to the war, and for this and other substantial reasons his statements may be accepted as true, without the range of the expressions "reliable information," "an intelligent contraband," "the oldest inhabitant," and other forms of speech that have come to be regarded as inseparable from reports of rebel affairs through refugees.

This refugee says that the wildest trepidation marks every movement of the citizens of Richmond, and that throughout Friday last they were thoroughly convinced that we should occupy the city in a few days at farthest; and in view of the Union approach, every man and boy capable of bearing arms had been ordered to the manning of the defences of the city.

The wealthiest families—such as the Haxalls, the Carters and the Dinwiddies—in addition to having long since sent a large amount of gold and personal property to Europe, are now preparing to betake their "sacred" persons from the soil of well nigh subjugated Virginia.

The people, from the highest to the lowest, now talk of nothing but unconditional submission or unconditional subjugation, and they feel that the bitter end and the ultimate ditch are upon them. Starvation is now actually upon the poor, and it is believed that the rebel capital and cause are both eternally doomed. The most oppressive gloom everywhere prevails at the proximity to the city of General Butler's army, the people seeming to think that he has treasured up all the terrible things they have said of him, and that he will retaliate.

How little they know of the man. General Butler's rule in Richmond, like that at New Orleans, will be intellectually, morally and socially beneficial.

All in all, abject despondency and utter hopelessness characterize the civil and military authorities at Richmond. The city will undoubtedly fall within the next few days.

MURDER OF A PROVOST GUARD.

PHILADELPHIA, October 6th.—Leander H. Dease, of Strouse's Cavalry of Philadelphia, was killed yesterday in Price Township, Monroe county, while acting as one of the Provost Guard during the serving of notices on drafted men. Two men had been arrested on suspicion of committing the murder.

TRIAL POSTPONED.

TRENTON, N. J., October 6—In the United States Court the case of E. M. Fuller, editor of the Newark Journal, charged with publishing articles violating the enrollment act of Congress, was to-day postponed to the December term of the Court.

Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—Cotton dull at $1.15@1.18. Flour has advanced 10@20 cents—sales of 20,000 bbls. State $7.50@8 20; Ohio $9.15@11; Southern $10@13.25 Wheat has advanced 3@5 cents—sales of 130,000 bushels Chicago Spring at $1.75; Amber Milwaukee $1.78@1 80; Western $1.78@1 82 Corn has advanced 2@3 cents—sales of 68,000 bushels at $1.45@1 47½ for mixed. Beef steady—Pork heavy—sales of 6,500 bbls. Mess at $41.25@42. Lard firm—sales of 3,000 bbls. at 18¾@20¾ cents. Whiskey dull at $1 65@1 67. Groceries dull. Naval stores dull—Petroleum dull. Freights dull.

Gold has advanced, closing at 195¾@196.

The New Brunswick militia ought to be all sent to the front. They met for a parade the other day, but got into a fight in a graveyard.

Among the officers killed in Sheridan's first great battle was Major Dillingham, son of the Lieutenant Governor of Vermont.

The Campaign in Virginia.

Statements of a Rebel Officer—Condition of Lee's Army—Richmond no Longer the Confederate Capital—Lee's Plans and his Reported Retreat.

WASHINGTON, October 5.—[Special to the Philadelphia Inquirer.]—I have had a conversation to-day with a very intelligent rebel sergeant-major who has been serving in Col. Colston's Brigade of Gen. Heth's Division.—He left the rebel lines on Wednesday last, and says that although Gen. Lee and his captains have made everything bend to their imperative wills to send everything to the commissariat, yet great difficulty is experienced in giving the troops enough food, even of the well-known corn bread.

The supplies at Richmond have given out, and resort is had to the country south and southwest. The crops have been seized everywhere as fast as gathered, and hurried to the army depots.

The people of Richmond and Petersburg, such as were able, have left those cities and gone south. These remaining are surrounded by sick and wounded soldiers, and suffer terribly for the want of the commonest necessaries.

Lee has acknowledged his position as critical, not through any great genius exhibited by Grant, but through the judicious handling by the latter of his immense armies.—Like a great General, Lee has not forgotten his line of retreat. He has fortified Danville at all points very recently, and has prepared temporary defenses on the route thither. He has taken a number of his heavy guns from Richmond and Lynchburg to Danville, and has mobilized his army for the series of desperate conflicts which he anticipates in the vicinity of his present position.

He has been made military dictator, but has signed a compact with the rebel authorities to pursue, as far as possible, a certain politico military policy suggested by them. Mr. Davis and Cabinet have left Richmond, and will probably settle in Columbia, South Carolina, or Raleigh, North Carolina. It is known that the Government archives, arms, ammunition, &c, have been sent to Danville, which is Lee's base of supplies. All the newspapers except the Whig are moving south from Richmond.

The rebels have more respect for Grant's military ability than the Dissunionists of the North have. This rebel says that General Grant's plans of operations will certainly succeed in the end—perhaps very soon. This has been the conviction of the solid thinkers of the South ever since Grant landed his army on the south bank of the James River. It is southwest of that river that the greatest battle of modern times must soon be fought, and, in all probability, the decisive one of the war.

Grant's plan is said to be as follows:—Sheridan will take Charlottesville and move toward Richmond from the west. A large force is said to have taken Abingdon, an important town in Southwestern Virginia, the depot of the products of the vast salt mines of that region. This force is expected to move upon Lynchburg.

Gen. Lee, with an inadequate army, is endeavoring to keep back all of these columns; but herein is Grant's advantage, as, if Lee weakens his line by taking away a single division, Grant will at once move on him and use him up. This rebel tells us that it is thought that Grant will take both Richmond and Petersburg without an assault in force. He will soon entirely outflank Lee and force him to retreat.

[From the N. Y. Times.]

I had the pleasure, last evening, of meeting three highly intelligent gentlemen who left what one of them called "that hell, Petersburg," on Friday last; and the description they give of the suffering and desolation existing there surpasses even what I had been led to expect, from all previous reading and description. Who and what these gentlemen are, or how they managed to escape from their persecutors, I shall, of of course, not mention; not only because it might be the means of preventing others from using the same ingenious devices, but because one or two of them have left anxious families behind them, and, in case of identity, it would not be the first time that the chivalry would make innocent women and children suffer for their dear ones escaping from oppression and butchery.

The testimony of these gentlemen may be simply summed up as follows: The constant shelling to which Petersburg has of late been subjected, has done it an enormous deal of damage, in spite of all rebel efforts to hide the fact. All over the city the effect has been felt, in houses shattered in every direction. Every man, woman and child who *could*, has moved away from the city, and principally gone to Richmond, thereby adding very much to the weakness, want and distress already existing in the latter place. The price of existence, even at the most ordinary rate, is almost fabulous. A week ago one of my informants had a breakfast with two friends, which cost him ninety-five dollars; the costliest part of the entertainment being comprised in two spare chickens. He fully expected, he said, that his audacious indulgence would bring him in a bill of fifty dollars, but that sixty-five dollars astonished even his accustomed nerves. Fuel is put almost entirely out of the reach of the people. Their chief supply used to come through portions of Dinwiddie and Prince George counties, but as our army is now scattered about there, the supply is completely cut off. The people are in the utmost state of despondency, and look upon our possession of the place as a matter not quite inevitable. Indeed, many of them would wish for nothing better, if they could only vent the real feeling of their hearts.

The London Daily News in an article on "Flowers in Parks," says: "For the last two summers an attempt has been made, and successfully made, to grow flowers in the London parks. Formerly there seems to have been an official tradition that the London smoke and soot would destroy flower-life, or that London mobs would pluck the flowers and trample down the plants, or that the London people didn't care for flowers. All these notions have been dispelled; and, now, among the improvements which have been effected under successive Commissioners of Works, one of the most pleasant is the pretty garden which you may now find in most of the parks."

It is said Major Mulford, assistant agent of exchange, will start within a few day for Savannah, with ten thousand sick and wounded rebel soldiers, to be exchanged for a like number of the worst cases of sick and wounded of our men. The steamer Baltic and other vessels of like capacity are now preparing to sail on this expedition. A great number of the prisoners at Savannah and Augusta are from New England regiments.

Col. Collis, of the 114th Pennsylvania volunteers, having seen a statement published to the effect that a vote had been taken in his regiment, and a large majority given for McClellan for President, denies the statement.—He says he does not know a man in his regiment who intends voting against Mr. Lincoln, and that they are intelligent mechanics from Philadelphia.

A BRAVE SOLDIER FALLEN.—Many hearts will be saddened by the announcement of the death of that gallant soldier, Gen. Burnham. The shattered remains of the 31st New York, 6th Maine, 61st Pennsylvania, and 5th Wisconsin, will receive with bitter sorrow the demise of the gallant hero who led them so victoriously up the heights of Fredericksburg.

Gen. Burnham entered the service as Colonel of the 6th Maine Regiment, which participated in the Peninsular campaign, bearing a conspicuous part in the engagement of Williamsburg, Golden's Farm, and White Oak Swamp. The regiment likewise engaged in the battle of Antietam, being one of those under Baldy Smith which came up from Pleasant Valley just in time to turn the tide of battle.

When, during the winter of '63, the Flying Division was organized, Col. Burnham's regiment was selected, among others, to make up this crack command. The officers who used to assemble at headquarters on the Selden estate during those long winter months will remember the pleasure always occasioned by Col. Burnham's appearance. As genial and warm-hearted as he was rough in exterior "the boys loved him."

Just prior to the campaign against Fredericksburg under Hooker, Gen. Pratt was called home by urgent business, and Col. Burnham assumed command of the Flying Division. The gallant manner in which he led his command over the "valley of death," through the "slaughter-pen," and up the steep sides of Marye's Heights, capturing a full battery at a bound, was a theme of universal comment in the army.

Col. Burnham afterward participated in the battle of Gettysburg, assisted in capturing the rebel brigades on the Rapidan last fall, and subsequently received his star. During the campaign from the Wilderness to Petersburg, he bore a conspicuous part, and a few weeks since, was assigned to a brigade in Stennard's division, 18th corps.

Like the brave Barry, he has fallen with his face to the foe.—*N. Y. Commercial*

HOW A GALLANT SOLDIER WOULD HAVE PEACE.—We reproduce the following from a speech of General A. J. Smith, made a few nights ago, in response to a serenade:

I want to see us all united, from Maine to Texas—one united and happy people. There is but one way of doing this. They commenced the war; *now let them ask for peace!* How are we to have peace? I say, when the South shall ask for peace, then it will be time for them to get it. Never let the North say peace; but when the South asks for it, let us be merciful. I would rather see that old flag under which I have been fighting sunk fathoms deep in the Mississippi than that we should give up and sue for peace. As for proposing terms to the South, I say it is ridiculous. Let us be true to the Union—to that old flag that has protected us in the past, and never lower it in the presence of a foe!

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

Bishop Potter, of New York, in his address to the Annual Diocesan Convention, said that during the year nearly 3300 confirmations were made; also, that 25 candidates for holy orders, and 15 deacons were admitted to the priesthood. The Bishop said he fully appreciated the horrors of war, but he sometimes felt there was one place where patriotism could not die, and that was among the brave and heroic men who face death to save their country. He said the unhallowed rebellion must be put down, if we, as a nation, expect to have the respect of the nations of the earth.

A number of interesting relics have recently been brought to light by excavation in Dorchester, Mass, near Mount Pleasant. Dr. Hebbard pronounces them Indian skeletons, as the formation of the skulls indicate great firmness and destructiveness, and many of the bones give unmistakeable evidence of large frames and great strength. Several beads, knives, pine tree shillings, an arrow and other rare relics were among the remains, which will no doubt be inspected with avidity.

A few days ago an Englishman came into a grocery store to make a few purchases, but was not suited with prices, so he broke out with—"What a bloody country! I could get more for twopence 'ome, than I can 'ere for 'alf a crown." "Why the devil didn't you stay at 'ome?" said the angry groceryman.—"I'll tell you," said John Bull, "I couldn't get the twepence."

The large steamer City of Newport was chartered to proceed from Newport to Providence, one Sunday recently, to convey one passenger, a gentleman having urgent business in New York, on Monday, and who wished to take the train in Providence, Sunday evening, for that city. He probably paid the largest fare for one man ever charged on that route.

It is stated in London that an active trade with America in salted provisions is expected for some months, owing to the high prices of meat and dairy produce, which are expected to prevail until next spring, in consequence of the late drought.

A number of cattle drovers in New York city have subscribed $1,500, as a reward for the arrest of the party who murdered and robbed Mr. Owen Thompson, a cattle drover, in Albany, on Saturday night last.

Surgeon General Barnes has issued an order to the Superintendent of Hospitals, directing them to permit all soldiers able to travel, and yet unfit for duty, to visit their homes and remain until after the Presidential election.

The hotel keepers of Springfield, Mass., have already and wisely clubbed together to procure a cargo of Lehigh coal from New York, at a saving of three dollars a ton on the selling price in Springfield.

Two very large fossil elks have been discovered in the marl near the shore of Young's Lake, in Herkimer county, N. Y.—The horns of one are four feet length.

The Courts in California haven't been able to find an oath that will make a Chinaman tell the truth. Invoking "The Great Spiritual Intelligence" and "Imperial Heaven," is of no sort of use."

Eighteen thousand miners are now on a strike in the English "black district," as the coal country is called. The number is increasing daily, and the strike is likely to assume the most formidable proportions.

Ten thousand muskets were shipped from the Springfield Armory last Monday for Washington, and three hundred and twenty thousand remain subject to the order of the Government.

The Providence (R. I.) Bulletin of Saturday says: "The price of potatoes is down to-day to two dollars per barrel, or eighty cents per bushel. There is a giving out of speculation down East."

The Boston people are boasting that Gen. Sheridan was born in that city, and served his apprenticeship to glory as a newsboy.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mass Meeting at the Richmond Market.—A very large meeting of the friends of Lincoln, Johnson and Chapman, was held at the Richmond Market house on Wednesday evening last. A stand was erected on the broad pavement adjoining the market house, which was beautifully decorated with American flags and various transparencies, and a band of music added much to the interest of the occasion, by playing several appropriate pieces.—The meeting was called to order, and the following gentlemen appointed officers for the occasion:

President—Samuel Sands, Esq.

Vice Presidents—11th ward, Jos. Whitney, Esq; 12th ward, Rev. Robert Piggott; 13th ward, Oliver Dennis, Esq; 14th ward, Aaron Fenton, Esq; 19th ward, Wm. J. Waterman, Esq; 20th ward, Daniel Thomas, Esq.

Secretaries—Jos. Neilson, E. G. Matthews, Thomas Sewell.

The President in accepting the appointment, briefly stated the object of the meeting, which was to discuss matters of the most vital importance, not only in a National point of view, but also with reference to our State and corporation affairs.

Mr. E. G. Matthews then offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Having assembled in mass meeting, for the purpose of testifying in favor of National unity, and protesting against any party that opposes this great and vital campaign for the salvation of national honor and the authority of the Government.

Therefore, be it Resolved, That in endorsing the nominees of the National Union Convention, we recognize in Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, the exponents of a principle, whose "key-note" is patriotism; and that they must be elected, or the Government will be overthrown.

Resolved, That as unconditionally loyal men, we reaffirm our determination to do all in our power to maintain the Government by advocating the election of Lincoln and Johnson; and in sustaining the present Administration in its efforts to subdue the rebellion by the strong arm of military power.

Resolved, That the adoption of the "New Free State Constitution," will be the beginning of a new and glorious era for the State of Maryland; that its paramount necessity demands our undivided support—and shall have it.

Resolved, That the regular nominee of the City Union Convention, for the Mayoralty, is John Lee Chapman; that the popular satisfaction with the man and his services prompted the nomination, and that as an honest and true man we will give him our hearty support.

Resolved, That the tidings of our recent great victories, on land and sea, be hailed as harbingers of great joy; that the only road to peace, that we recognize, is discovered by the great light of victory flashing from the shores of Mobile to the Valley of Virginia, and diligently followed by the only ambassadors competent to find it—the officers and men of our army and navy.

The President then introduced to the assemblage, General Carrington, of Washington city, who for more than an hour, in a most earnest and eloquent manner, discussed the great questions of the day to an attentive and deeply interested auditory.

The Hon. E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, was next introduced to the meeting, and in a fervid style of oratory and argument, rivetted the attention of the vast concourse who were before him.

J. V. L. Findlay, Esq., of this city, was the next speaker called upon by the President to address the meeting, and it is not often that our fellow citizens have enjoyed so rich a treat of pure eloquence, as was evinced by our talented young townsman on this occasion.

Baltus H. Kennard, Esq., of Baltimore, was next called upon, and gave an account of his stewardship as a member of the late State Convention, and called upon the voters of Baltimore to rally in all their strength on Wednesday next, to ratify the work of the Convention.

All the speakers discussed with great spirit and ability, the various matters which so deeply agitate the country at the present moment.

At the closing of the remarks of the last speaker, the subject of the mayoralty and our municipal affairs was dwelt upon, and the voters of the Northwestern section of the city urged to vote for the re-election of our present worthy, honest and faithful chief magistrate, the Hon. John Lee Chapman, the only regularly nominated candidate of the Union Party of Baltimore.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, and the meeting being held in the open air, this was probably one of the largest public meetings ever held in that section of the city. The speaking was kept up until near midnight, and such was the interest displayed by the audience that notwithstanding the rain was gently falling during the whole night, it appeared as if they were willing to remain and listen to the speakers until the dawn of day.

The Institute Fair.—There was a slim attendance at the Maryland Institute Fair yesterday afternoon, caused no doubt by the disagreeable character of the weather. The attendance at night, however, was very large, and at times it would require a half hour of squeezing to traverse the length of the main hall. On Monday and Tuesday nights several boys, who should have been kept at home and tied to their mother's apron strings, engaged in fights, and frightened a number of ladies to such an extent that they were compelled to quit the hall. On Wednesday night a vigilant watch was maintained for the rowdies, but they observed better behavior. Hereafter any person acting in a disorderly manner will be arrested and made to suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

Among the list of depositors this season we notice that C. Lewis Dunlap, grocer, No. 13 West Baltimore street, a regular contributor to the Institute exhibitions, has deposited a quantity of Palmer's celebrated Dandelion Coffee and packages of Oriental Wheat and Japan Coffee. Judges of these articles claim that they are beneficial in cases of general debility, dyspepsia, diseases of the liver, bilious affections and irritable condition of the stomach. This is what might be termed combining health with luxury at a small cost.

Explosion of a Steam Boiler.—Shortly after ten o'clock on Wednesday night, a steam boiler in the confectionery establishment of Mr. Baker, corner of Pine and Josephine streets, exploded and scalded in a terrible manner Mr. Baker, and Mr. Williams, one of his workmen. Drs. Krozier and Williamson were called in and ministered to the injured men. The building in which the boilers were erected was badly damaged by the explosion.

Mass Meeting at Westminster.—The loyal men of Carroll and adjoining counties will hold a grand Mass Meeting at Westminster, on Monday next, 10th inst. Able and distinguished speakers will be present and address the meeting. Persons residing in the city can reach Westminster by taking the cars at Calvert Station—returning the same evening.

Meeting of the Judges of Election.—On Wednesday night last a meeting of the Judges of Election was held in the Criminal Court Room for the purpose of discussing the question as to what disposition shall be made of the ballots after the election, and how many boxes shall be used in each precinct. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Wm. Stirling, Thos. C. Watkins and Henry J. Scarf, were appointed to ascertain the law in relation to the duties of the Judges at the coming election. Last night the Judges re-assembled in the Court room, when Mr. Stirling, Chairman of the Committee, submitted the opinion of Wm. Price, Esq. This gentleman, after a careful investigation of the matter, gave as his idea that there will have to be two ballot boxes in each precinct. One for the municipal and one for and against the Constitution, and that the returns shall be made as prescribed by law.—The suggestions as contained in the letter of Mr. Price were adopted.

Mr. John S. Reese moved that the Board of Police Commissioners be requested to furnish the requisite number of boxes; adopted.

Mr. James H. Stimpson moved that the return Judges meet on the third day after the election.

Mr. Stirling moved to amend the motion by inserting Thursday afternoon, (13th.)

The motion was accepted and the resolution adopted; after which the meeting adjourned.

The following is the law in relation to the returns of elections held in Baltimore city:

Section 39 of article 35 of the Public General Laws is as follows:—"All returns of elections shall be made in the several counties to the respective clerks of the Circuit Courts, and in the city of Baltimore to the clerk of the Superior Court of that city;" and section 40, of the same article, provides that "all ballots cast at any election shall be returned by the judges on the day of their meeting to the clerks of *said courts*." Section 216, of article 4, of the Public Local Laws, entitled the "City of Baltimore," provides that the box containing the rejected votes "shall be deposited with the board of police," &c., and section 227 provides that "the provisions of the pending sections of this article relating to elections shall apply to all elections in the city of Baltimore, whether Federal, State, or municipal, and the returns of all said elections shall be made in conformity with the provisions of article 35 of the Code of Public General Laws."

A Quiet City.—Yesterday was a remarkably quiet day. There was no excitement whatever; the speculators in gold and stocks failed to excite the public mind. Arrests by the police were few, and to keep pace with the times the day was a most disagreeable one, being cloudy, with frequent attempts at rain. The shrill voices of the newsboys and boot-blacks were raised almost to despair. Pedestrianism was lightly indulged in, and but little interest was manifested on the part of our ladies to visit their private resort, the Institute Fair. Everything appeared gloomy, and the people looked as if they were suffering from an attack of the blues.

Mass Meeting.—The friends of Lincoln, Johnson and Chapman and the New Constitution, held a grand mass meeting last evening at the corner of Bond and Gough streets. The meeting was addressed by Baltus H. Kennard, Esq., who delivered one of his usual good speeches. Mr. Kennard was followed by Professor Whitman and others. The meeting adjourned at a late hour with cheers for the Union and the Hon. John Lee Chapman and the new Constitution.

Charge of Defrauding the Government.—The Government detectives yesterday arrested three men named Wm. P. Lowry, Frank H. Scott and Peter Dausch, at the instance of Col. R. M. Newport, Quartermaster of this Department, on the charge of defrauding the Government. They were taken to the office of the Military Provost Marshal and ordered to be confined in separate apartments in the city jail.

Destroying a Flag.—John Johnson was arrested on Wednesday night, charged with entering the dwelling of Miss Emma Sinclair, No. 140 North street, and destroying a small Union flag that was suspended from a chandelier. The rebel was confined in the Central Station House until yesterday morning, when he was handed over to Col. Woolley for punishment.

Serious Accident.—Jesse Poole, employed as a conductor on the Northern Central Railway, was seriously injured yesterday morning at the depot on Calvert street. He was attempting to couple two cars and was caught between the bumpers. Two of his ribs were fractured and injuries of an internal character inflicted. He was placed on the train and removed to his home at Bolton.

Presentation.—On Tuesday evening last, Mr. Geo. W. Bain, keeper of the almshouse, was presented with a portrait of himself, by his friends of the Western section of the city. The negative of the picture was taken by Wm. F. Shorey, Photographer, Baltimore street, opposite Holliday, and painted by Mr. D. A. Woodward, the accomplished artist.

Fined and Released.—Michael Welsh, John Cosgrove, Henry Horner and Frank Hagan, arrested a few days since on the charge of aiding desertion, were fined and released from the military prison yesterday.

Nomination.—The Chapman voters of the 17th and 18th Wards on Wednesday night nominated Stepton B. Taylor as a candidate for the Second Branch of the City Council.

Discharged.—Simon Gans, arrested on the 6th of October, charged with stealing government property, was released from custody yesterday.

AMUSEMENTS.

Benefit of Mr. Booth.—A glorious bill will be presented at the Holliday Street Theatre to-night for the benefit of Mr. Booth.—Shakespeare's great tragedy of The Merchant of Venice will be performed, with Mr. Booth as Shylock, Miss Alice Gray as Portia and Mr. McCollom as Graziano. The fine old comedy of The Honey Moon—Mr. McCollom as the Duke and Miss Gray as Juliana—will conclude the performance. In the character of Juliana Miss Gray is exceedingly happy, and the visitors to the theatre to-night will enjoy a pleasant treat. On Monday Mr. Booth will appear as Hamlet.

Front Street Theatre.—This will be the last night but one of the engagement of the Raymond equestrian troupe, and the occasion will be marked by the farewell benefit of Miss Raymond and O. B. Collins. The plays selected are those of the Horse Thief's Leap and the Smuggler's Daughter. A family matinee will be given on Saturday afternoon.

A fast young man on his return from his first visit to the West was glowingly describing the beauty of the situation and the fertility of the soil of a town where he had spent about two months. "How about the water, Gus?" asked an inquisitive friend. "I forgot to try that!" responded he.

The Internal Revenue receipts for the month of September were fifteen millions eight hundred thousand dollars.