THE DAILY EXCHANGE.

VOL. VI---NO. 810. BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

See Fourth Page.
FOR COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE,
FOR DOMESTIC MARKETS,
FOR SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICAN.

The Successes of the Sardinians in the Pope's Dominions Confirmed.

FARTHER POINT, October 2.—The steamer North American passed here to-day for Quebec. She left Liverpool on the 20th ult.

The reported successes of the Sardinian army in the Pope's dominions are confirmed.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet.—Breadstuffs closed firm. Provisions quiet.

Consols closed at 93¼@93⅝.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

FARTHER POINT, October 2.—The steamer North American passed here at three o'clock this morning.

She brings, via Londonderry, advices to the 21st.

Considerable uneasiness was felt at Paris in regard to the collision between the French troops and Garibaldi's legions. The hope was entertained that more serious complications would be avoided, chiefly founded on the expectation that the Pope would shortly leave Rome.

The Sacred College was exerting its influence to induce him to seek an asylum in Spain or Austria

If the Pope departs and the French follow his example, the Sardinians would at once occupy Rome.

It is reported that Gen. Goyon's forces are to be increased to 20,000 men.

The *Times* says that the Papal army no longer exists, for the forty thousand men besieged in Ancona may already be reckoned as Gen. Cialdini's prisoners.

The London *Herald* says that the Papal army has been defeated, but not dishonored. Gen. Lamoriciere was evidently outnumbered. His forces, ill-organized and ill-formed, were no match for the regular army led by able commanders.

The London *Chronicle* says that the effect of the recent battle is to transfer to the King of Sardinia the whole of the Roman territory except Viterbo and Civita Vecchia.

The accounts of the battle between General Lamoriciere and the Sardinians state that Lamoriciere's troops commenced the battle. He had eleven thousand men.

Garibaldi, it is said, demanded of the King of Sardinia the dismissal of Cavour and Farini from the Cabinet, for refusing to send 30,000 Sardinian troops to garrison Naples. The King had replied, but the tenor of his communication was unknown. The Sardinian Ministry will submit Garibaldi's demands to Parliament, and request the approval of their conduct. If approval should be withheld the Cabinet will resign. If Garibaldi's request is granted, the King will place himself at the head of the army and march for Naples.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* pronounces the attempt on Napoleon's life as unfounded.

Seventy-four Austrian vessels of war have been ordered to rendezvous at the Island of Lizzia, in the Adriatic.

It is rumored that Count Persigny will succeed Count Thouvenel as Minister of Foreign Affairs in the French Cabinet.

The *Constitutionnel* gives a categorical denial to the statement that the islands Sardinia and Liba will be ceded to France as an indemnity for the annexation of Naples and Sicily to Piedmont.

It is reported that Mazzini is at Naples.

The *Journal Armoria*, of Florence, has been seized at Paris for an article insulting to the Emperor.

It is reported that a manifesto by the Pope, announcing his departure from Rome, is already prepared.

There is not a Pontifical battalion outside of Ancona.

The Sardinian official accounts give the result of the recent battle as follows:

The junction of the forces of Lamoriciere with his troops at Ancona has been prevented; six hundred prisoners have been taken, and six cannon and a flag captured. The loss of the enemy is considerable. Six thousand troops from Ancona made a sortie during the battle, but were compelled to retire, the Sardinian pursuing. The Papal army is rapidly composing the Neapolitan fleet had opened fire on Ancona.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, September 21.—Cotton closes generally in favor of buyers. Sales of the week 67,000 bales, including 15,000 bales to speculators and 7,500 bales for export.—The market has been quiet for trade, but an average business has been doing on American account. The sales on Friday are estimated at 6,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and exporters. New Orleans fair 7¾d; Middling 6¾d; Uplands fair 7d; middling 6¾d. Mobile fair 7d; middling 6¾d. The sales to-day include 955,600 bales, including 760,000 bales American cotton.

Breadstuffs.—Wheat closed steady at full prices. Flour is also steady. Corn is firm at an advance of 6d.; mixed and yellow 35s.

Provisions.—The market is quiet. The weather has been favorable for the crops.

Manchester advices are favorable. There is an improved speculative inquiry.

LONDON, Friday.—Consols closed at 93⅜@93¾.

ADDITIONAL BY STEAMER GLASGOW.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The following additional advices by the Glasgow have been received:

The steamship Nova Scotian when entering the Mersey, at eleven o'clock on the morning of the 19th, grounded in Boote Bay, and remained when the Glasgow left Liverpool, while lighters were taking out her cargo.

The weather in England had been rainy, but was again fine at the sailing of the Glasgow.

An official letter from the Foreign Office says that Mr. Lindsay has no authority to negotiate with the American government relative to shipping interests.

The attempt to lay a submarine cable between Toulon and Algiers had failed.

The Paris Bourse was heavy. Rentes 67f. 90c.

The Sardinians took Perugia after a hot fight, and made fifteen hundred prisoners, including Gen. Schmidt.

The citadel of Spoleto had capitulated, and the garrison, 600 strong, were taken prisoners.

The Sardinians had also occupied numerous other places.

Several officers of high rank had been shot at Damascus.

The Bombay August mail would probably be forwarded by the Aragon from Southampton on the 19th, for New York. The news had not arrived.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, 20th.—The steamship Nova Scotian floated off yesterday.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, September 19.—The sales of Cotton on Monday and Tuesday were 16,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and exporters. The market was unchanged, closing quiet but steady.

STATE OF TRADE.—The advices received from Manchester are favorable. The market was quiet, but producers are firm.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The weather has been unfavorable for the crops, but is firmer at the close. Wakefield, Nash & Co. and Richardson, Spence & Co. report: Flour firm and quiet sellers 6d.@1s. higher; sales at 28s. 6d.@31s. 6d. Wheat firm; fine red 2@3d. higher, and common red 1@2d higher; white unchanged. Corn firm, scarce and 1d. higher, mixed and yellow 34s. @34s. 6d.; white 37s.@38s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Beef heavy and buyers demanding a reduction. Pork firm. Bacon steady. Lard steady at 62s.@64s. Tallow quiet but steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Ashes steady; Pots 27s.9d.@28s.; Pearls 30s.@32s. Rosin steady; common 5s. 1d.@5s. 3d. Spirits Turpentine dull at 31s. 9d.@32s. Sugar steady. Coffee dull. Rice quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.—Wheat firm for good, and holders demand an advance of 1@2s. per quarter on foreign; inferior qualities unsaleable. Sugar quiet and some description easier, but quotations unchanged. Coffee buoyant. Tea in but little inquiry and prices unchanged. Rice dull and 3d. higher. Tallow quiet at 52s.3d.@52s. 6d. Linseed Oil 31s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The London Money market was quiet but steady.

Consols closed on Tuesday at 93⅜@93¾ for money, and 93¾@93⅞ for account.

American Securities.—The latest quotations are for Illinois Central shares at 17⅛ discount; do. seven per cent. bonds, 76; Erie shares, 28¼@28⅜; United States Fives, 93; New York Central shares, 78¾@79.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 20.—Cotton—The sales yesterday were 10,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed firm at full prices.

Breadstuffs steady and firm.

Provisions quiet.

Rosin dull at 5s. for common.

LONDON, Thursday morning.—Consols 93⅜@93¾.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived from New York 12th, Mary Lucretia, at Bordeaux; 13th, Bavaria, at Havre; Perthshire and Ernesto, at Queenstown, 16th, Devonshire and D. Webster, at Deal; 17th, London, Hermes, Zilize and C. L. Preble, at Deal; David and Caroline, at Falmouth; Modern Times, at Bristol; 16th, Ashburton, at Liverpool; 17th, Antarctic, Ellen Austin, Ocean Belle, Washington, and Lady Franklin, at Liverpool; 18th, C. W. Coultney, in the Clyde.

Arrived from New Orleans, 16th, Edmund Brewer, at Deal; 17th, Ann, at Deal; Jaxcal, at Liverpool.

Memorandum.—The Golden Horn, from Akgab, for Falmouth, put into Pernambuco 31st August, leaky.

Sailed for New York, September 16, Flying Fish, from Dublin; Henry Buck, from Sunderland; Cordilia, from the Clyde; Aurora and Excelsior, from Liverpool.

Sailed for New Orleans, 16th, Agamemnon, from Liverpool.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, September 20.—Arrived from New York, Emperor and Eunide, in Clyde; Fanny Palmer, at Queenstown; Duchess, at Deal.

Arrived from Boston, Brewster, at Bombay.

Memorandum.—The Esmeralda, from New York, is ashore near Deal.

The Morning Star, from Quebec, arrived at Queenstown to-day (Thursday.)

From New Mexico.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Oct. 1.—The New Mexican mail, with dates from Santa Fe to the 17th ult., arrived last evening.

Rogers, who was condemned to be hung, suffered the extreme penalty of the law on the 14th. A correspondent states that it was the most cruel sight he ever witnessed, the criminal being on the ground and a spectator of all the preparations for his execution. He persisted to the last that the act was done in self-defence, and that the witnesses for the State swore falsely.

The preparations for a war of extermination against the Indians is progressing, both by the regulars and volunteers.

The crops will be very short, and high prices for the necessaries of life are anticipated.

There is no news from the Plains of any consequence.

The Slave Trade, &c.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—Thomas J. Morgan, the captain, and Byron J. Chamberlain and Wm. Dunham, the mates of the bark Orion, were arraigned in the United States Court this morning on the charge of being engaged in the slave trade. At the request of our Government, the British authorities have ordered Paymaster Hay, and Mr. Lamb, gunner of the British steamer Pluto, to attend the trial as witnesses—the Pluto having captured the Orion off the Coast of Africa, with 600 negroes on board.

Baron Renfrew En Route for Washington.

ALTOONA, Oct. 2.—The special train with Baron Renfrew and suite arrived here at 5.40 this afternoon. His Royal Highness dined at the Logan House, and left for Harrisburg at quarter past 6 o'clock en route for Washington.

Aid for the Syrian Christians.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Prominent residents have organized an efficient committee to solicit contributions for the relief of the sufferers in Syria, to be forwarded by the United States storeship Release.

The Artisans' Bank of New York Closed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The Artisans' Bank of this city has closed its doors. The city deposits were removed from the bank yesterday.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE

PER STEAMER CANADA, OFF CAPE RACE.

THE PAPAL ARMY DISBANDED.

ANCONA BESIEGED AND BLOCKADED.

Garibaldi Preparing to March against Capua.

ST. JOHNS, October 2.—The steamer Canada, from Liverpool on the 22d, passed Cape Race last night, and was intercepted by the news boat of the Associated Press.

The steamer Prince Albert arrived out on the 21st ult.

The steamer Etna is advertised to sail for Halifax and New York, on the 29th September.

The steamer Canada took the place of the Arabia, in consequence of the latter damaging her wheel in docking.

The Queen and Prince Albert embarked at Gravesend on the 22d for Antwerp.

The news by this arrival is of interest, but there is no material change in the general aspect of Italian affairs.

The Papal army had become thoroughly disorganized, and may be considered as virtually disbanded.

Ancona was beseiged by land by the Sardinian troops, and blockaded by the late Neapolitan fleet.

Garibaldi was actively preparing to march against Capua, twenty miles north of the city of Naples.

Garibaldi has again announced that he will only proclaim the Kingdom of Italy from Rome!

The latest accounts of Garibaldi's movements say that his troops had disembarked at the mouth of the river Gairgliano, and interrupted the communication of the Royal troops between Capua and Gaeta. Garibaldi had lactly visited Palermo, and published a fresh proclamation to the inhabitants, repeating as stated above, that he will only proclaim at Rome the Constitutional Kingdom of Italy, and will not accomplish annexation at present. It was expected that on his return to Naples he would operate against Capua, and an early capitulation of that important point was anticipated.

The Turin official journal formally denies the reports about the letters of Garibaldi to the King.

General Pimoden died on the 19th inst. at Turin.

A Turin correspondent states the tenor of the King's reply to Garibaldi, which is made without consulting his Ministers, as it concerned them personally, to be as follows:—He declares that he cannot comply with such strange pretensions, coming from a man whose successes mislead him.

Sardinia has notified the foreign Powers of the blockade of Ancona, and that the principles of maritime rights agreed upon at the Paris Congress will be observed.

The Dublin *News* had published a letter from an Irish source, stating that a great battle had been fought outside Perugia, which resulted in a Pontifical victory; that Gen. Pimodemo was being over one thousand men. This however was prior to the successful attack of the Sardinians on Perugia.

Accounts from France say that the Paris Bourse had advanced. The rentes closed at 68.55.

The Emperor and Empress had returned from Algeria.

The Emperor of Austria and the Prince Regent of Prussia were not to be accompanied by their Ministers to Warsaw.

It is rumored that Napoleon has pleaded the Czar to be modified from what it would have pleased in joining the circle at Warsaw, and dispel by personal explanations the distrust entertained respecting the designs of France.

There are vague rumors, via Russia, of unsatisfactory China news.

Rio date to August 25th had reached England. Coffee was active, but prices unchanged. The receipts averaged 10,000 bags per day.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22.—Breadstuffs.—The weather has been unsettled. The circulars generally state that Flour is quiet and prices nominally 6d. lower. Wheat is firm at Tuesday's advance. Red Western, 11@12s.; White, 12s. 4d.@13s. 6d. Corn firm at 6d. advance. Mixed and Yellow, 35s.; White 37s.@38s.

Produce.—Rice—The market is firm for soft grain. Rosin is dull and quotations barely maintained. Common, 5s. 4d. Spirits Turpentine steady at 38s. Sugar is firm. Pearl ashes quiet at 28s. 6d@29s. Cotton—Bank.—Baltimore Bank 8s.; Philadelphia 8s. 6d. Linseed Oil has declined 3s. Linseed Cakes, 10s. for American. Linseed Oil, 20s.@30s. 6d.

Provisions.—Beef steady. Pork firm, but quiet. Bacon quiet. Lard steady. Tallow firm—American 52s.@52s. 6d. Cheese has declined 1@2d.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market closed firm, with an advancing tendency.

HAVRE MARKET.—Cotton is dull—sales for the week 6,000 bales. Stock in port, 185,000 bales. New Orleans in ordinary 90f. Sales 85f. Wheat has a declining tendency for American.

LONDON MARKETS.—Sales of white American Wheat at 56s.@60s. per quarter; red 54s.@58s. Flour 27@31s. New English Wheat has declined 2@3d. owing to its bad condition. Old has advanced 1s. per quarter.

Metals.—The market closed dull for Welsh rails—sales at 5.5 to 5.10s. Scotch pig iron has declined steadily; sales of the latter at 51s.@51s. 6d. on the Clyde. Sugar is quiet. Tea of all qualities has slightly declined; Congou 1s. 3d.@1s. 5½d. Tallow is quiet at 52s. 3d. Rice is firm, quotations unchanged. Rosin is steady—common 5s. 1d.@5s. 3d. Spirits Turpentine dull at 31s. 9d.@32s. Linseed Oil 31s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The London Money market was quiet but steady.

Consols closed on Tuesday at 93⅜@93¾ for money, and 93¾@93⅞ for account.

American Securities.—The latest quotations are for Illinois Central shares at 17½ discount; do. seven per cent. bonds, 76; Erie shares, 28¼@28⅜; United States Fives, 93; New York Central shares, 78¾@79.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 20.—Cotton—The sales yesterday were 10,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed firm at full prices.

Breadstuffs steady and firm.

Provisions quiet.

Rosin dull at 5s. for common.

LONDON, Thursday morning.—Consols 93⅜@93¾.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived from New York 12th, Mary Lucretia, at Bordeaux; 13th, Bavaria, at Havre; Perthshire and Ernesto, at Queenstown, 16th, Devonshire and D. Webster, at Deal; 17th, London, Hermes, Zilize and C. L. Preble, at Deal; David and Caroline, at Falmouth; Modern Times, at Bristol; 16th, Ashburton, at Liverpool; 17th, Antarctic, Ellen Austin, Ocean Belle, Washington, and Lady Franklin, at Liverpool; 18th, C. W. Coultney, in the Clyde.

Arrived from New Orleans, 16th, Edmund Brewer, at Deal; 17th, Ann, at Deal; Jaxcal, at Liverpool.

Memorandum.—The Golden Horn, from Akgab, for Falmouth, put into Pernambuco 31st August, leaky.

Sailed for New York, September 16, Flying Fish, from Dublin; Henry Buck, from Sunderland; Cordilia, from the Clyde; Aurora and Excelsior, from Liverpool.

Sailed for New Orleans, 16th, Agamemnon, from Liverpool.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, September 20.—Arrived from New York, Emperor and Eunide, in Clyde; Fanny Palmer, at Queenstown; Duchess, at Deal.

Arrived from Boston, Brewster, at Bombay.

Memorandum.—The Esmeralda, from New York, is ashore near Deal.

The Morning Star, from Quebec, arrived at Queenstown to-day (Thursday.)

From New Mexico.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Oct. 1.—The New Mexican mail, with dates from Santa Fe to the 17th ult., arrived last evening.

Rogers, who was condemned to be hung, suffered the extreme penalty of the law on the 14th. A correspondent states that it was the most cruel sight he ever witnessed, the criminal being on the ground and a spectator of all the preparations for his execution. He persisted to the last that the act was done in self-defence, and that the witnesses for the State swore falsely.

The preparations for a war of extermination against the Indians is progressing, both by the regulars and volunteers.

The crops will be very short, and high prices for the necessaries of life are anticipated.

There is no news from the Plains of any consequence.

The Slave Trade, &c.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—Thomas J. Morgan, the captain, and Byron J. Chamberlain and Wm. Dunham, the mates of the bark Orion, were arraigned in the United States Court this morning on the charge of being engaged in the slave trade. At the request of our Government, the British authorities have ordered Paymaster Hay, and Mr. Lamb, gunner of the British steamer Pluto, to attend the trial as witnesses—the Pluto having captured the Orion off the Coast of Africa, with 600 negroes on board.

Baron Renfrew En Route for Washington.

ALTOONA, Oct. 2.—The special train with Baron Renfrew and suite arrived here at 5.40 this afternoon. His Royal Highness dined at the Logan House, and left for Harrisburg at quarter past 6 o'clock en route for Washington.

Aid for the Syrian Christians.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Prominent residents have organized an efficient committee to solicit contributions for the relief of the sufferers in Syria, to be forwarded by the United States storeship Release.

The Artisans' Bank of New York Closed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The Artisans' Bank of this city has closed its doors. The city deposits were removed from the bank yesterday.

The Rock Island Railroad—The Artizans Bank Failure.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—It is announced that the Directors of the Rock Island Railroad have resolved to pay no dividend at present.

The Directors of the Artizans' Bank have applied for a Receiver. The highest bid for its shares today was $10. A statement of its affairs show liabilities including the capital stock of $1,761,000; assets $1,758,000; circulation $95,000, fully secured at the Bank department, Albany.

Later from Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 30.—The steamship De Sota has arrived here with Havana dates of the 27th instant.

The news is unimportant.

Sugar is dull at 8½ reals.

The week's exports footed up 17,500 boxes.

The U. S. Circuit Court of New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 1.—The United States Circuit Court closed the term on Saturday evening. The jury in the Ejectment case of Elliott *vs.* Van Syorsh, involving a large amount of property, rendered a verdict for the defendant.

Baron Renfrew at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 1.—Baron Renfrew arrived here shortly after 9 o'clock this evening, and was escorted to the Monongahela House by the Mayor and the Duquesne Grays. He leaves to-morrow for Washington via Harrisburg and Baltimore.

Receipts of Flour and Grain at New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The receipts of flour and grain to-day were as follows: Flour, 8,767 barrels; wheat, 172,526 bushels; corn, 13,645 bushels.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A SWINDLER.—On Monday the proprietors of Barnum's City Hotel were made the victims of a gross swindle under the following circumstances: On Saturday a person having the outward appearance of a gentleman arrived at the Hotel and booked himself as "W. Campbell, Va." His travelling accoutrements were all right, and he put on some "airs." After a short stay in the room assigned him, he sought the acquaintance of Mr. McLaughlin, and in a general conversation about business, &c., produced several letters addressed to mercantile firms in the city, and inquired their standing. He also mentioned names of gentlemen in the South as friends, with whom Mr. McL. was also acquainted, and conveyed to him their regards and distinguished consideration. Mr. Campbell then disposed himself quietly in and out of the Hotel during the remainder of Saturday and on Sunday. On Monday morning a letter post-marked Philadelphia was received at the Hotel, directed to the proprietors, which was opened. It was signed "A. Miller," and stated that a gentleman from Virginia, named Campbell, would arrive at the Hotel on Monday, with a request that Mr. Campbell should be informed that his wife would leave Philadelphia that day, and desiring apartments to be got ready. After the proprietor had read the letter, it was placed in Mr. Campbell's box, as, about 10 o'clock, appeared at the counter and at once asked for it. The letter being handed to him, Mr. Campbell expressed some surprise at one of his letters being opened, but an explanation of the circumstances seemed satisfactory. About 10 o'clock Mr. Campbell again appeared at the office, and in a short conversation with Mr. McLaughlin he drew forth a draft on a New York Bank for $500, and, turning to one of the clerks, asked him the favor to get the cash for it. The clerk immediately went out and presented the draft at the banking house of Messrs. Josiah See & Co., for which have frequently instantly handed over, the paying teller having no cause to suspect anything wrong. While the clerk was absent, Mr. Campbell drew forth another draft for $250, and requested Mr. McLaughlin to pay him the amount, saying he had promised to pay for a bill of goods at one o'clock. The money was unsuspectingly paid Mr. Campbell. In the mean time the clerk returned and handed the $500 drawn from the Bank to the Mr. C., which gentleman, having now pocketed $750, strutted about the hall and bar room for a while and then disappeared. About two o'clock a message was sent from the Bank to the effect that the draft for $500 was worthless. This was astounding news, and when the $250 draft was submitted to inspection at the Bank, it was pronounced as worthless as the other. It was concluded that Campbell was a "confidence Man," and the City Hotel had been swindled. It is unnecessary to say, that Mrs. Campbell did not arrive, that the mercantile firms in Baltimore knew nothing of him, and that "A. Miller," of Philadelphia, was a fictitious person. The matter is in the hands of the Detectives, who are now after the bird.

JUDGES OF ELECTION.—On yesterday and Monday the Board of Police Commissioners were engaged in swearing in the Judges of Election. On Monday seventy took the oath, and on yesterday one hundred and ten, making one hundred and eighty who have qualified, and leaving sixty yet to swear in. The number of Judges who were appointed have made excuses and endeavored to avoid serving, but the Commissioners are careful to compel all to assume the position unless ill health or some other equally good reason is offered against it. The following is the oath which is administered:

I, A. B., do swear (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the State of Maryland and support the Constitution and laws thereof, and that I will, to the best of my skill and judgment, diligently execute the duties of Judge of Election according to the Constitution and laws of the State, and that, without partiality or prejudice, execute the office of Judge of Election according to the best of my knowledge, without favor or partiality, so help me God. I, A. B., do swear that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties by the fourth article of the public law, relative to the qualifications of voters, or which may be assigned to me during the official term by law.

INCITING RIOT.—On Monday night, when the Sixth ward union meeting, held at the corner of Fayette and Ann streets, was progressing, a man named A. Williams endeavored to convert the meeting into a turbs the meeting. He finally drew a large knife which he flourished in the air, and threatened violence to several who were in the crowd. Sergt. Hall and policeman McCahn took him in charge and conducted him to the Eastern police station, and yesterday morning Justice Grifflin committed him to jail to answer the charge at Court. There was a time when Williams was a prominent member of the American party. He was President of the "Red Necks" during the last campaign, and was a member from the Third ward to the first Congressional nominating convention, at which he voted for William Alexander, and was the leader of his party. Williams, however, has fallen from his high estate. He is now a prominent Black Republican, and is still determined to give Johnson all the votes he can, he has taken the bush, and scattered in various directions to avoid arrest. They had all been stopping at Cornwallis ever since leaving the Senate. One was arrested by a deputy, but subsequently escaped.

The Williamette Valley has been visited by heavy rains, destroying a large portion of the wheat crop.

The case of McCall & Black against the Ophir Company, and the same parties against the Gould & Currey Company, is set for the middle of October next. Everything is now in the jurisprudence of this territory. The Mormon statutes, which never contemplated the existence of mines, seldom apply, and there being no Congressional legislation, the public are like a ship at sea without a rudder.—However, the Court has recognized the validity of the miners' rules and regulations, and will adopt them as the law of the land. This decision has given general satisfaction.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 19.—There have been no striking changes in the market during the past few days. The general feeling in trade, however, is favorable, backed by a steady and healthy demand for goods for consumption. Butter has declined to 30 cts. in consequence of the news of large shipments from New York by the steamer of September 1.

Foreign Rice is weaker, but nearly all other leading articles are steady, with a tendency in the sellers' favor. There is a brisk demand for Wheat under the last foreign advices, but the rates have undergone no change. We quote at $1.45@1.50.

Freights continue to advance.

The Reception of Baron Renfrew at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Baron Renfrew will be met at the railroad station to-morrow afternoon by the Secretary of State, Mr. Cass, on behalf of the President, and thence he and his suite will proceed to the White House. There will be no formal reception at the station or at the Executive Mansion, the design being to receive and entertain the Baron as would be the case with regard to any other distinguished foreigner who came to pay his respects to the Chief Magistrate of this country. The Baron with a part of his suite will sojourn at the White House, and others of them with Lord Lyons.

to consider the subject. He had voted for it on yesterday to save it, and now desired to investigate the matter further.—The motion to re-consider prevailed by a vote of 9 yeas to 8 nays.——Mr. SPEDDEN called up the ordinance directing the condemning and opening of the alley commencing at the Franklin Bank on South street to Holliday street, as it will be when opened from Baltimore street to Exchange place, the alley not to be opened until the difficulties in regard to the opening of Holliday street are settled, and when the alley is opened it shall be known as Franklin court; passed.——Mr. CALLIS called up the ordinance increasing the salary of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department to $1,500.——Mr. SPEDDEN offered an amendment increasing the salaries of the Assistant Engineers to the sum of $800 each; adopted.——The bill was then put upon its passage, when Mr. BLACKBURN moved to lay it on the table; carried.——Adjourned.

SECOND BRANCH.—Present William McPhail, Esq., President, and a quorum of members.——A resolution to allow R. T. Walsh to erect a stand on the southwest corner of South and Pratt streets, for the sale of produce; was taken up and passed.——A resolution in favor of Wm. T. Cunningham and Charles T. Bowen, was read and passed.——A resolution to pay Archibald Sterling, Jr., City Counsellor, $100 for extra services, was read and passed.——A resolution looking to the purchase of Federal Hill as a public park, was taken up; it was read and passed. [It gives the matter into the hands of the Park Commissioners to use their own judgment.]——A resolution to pay Henry R. & A. Reynolds $29,368 for damages sustained by violation of contract in building the new jail, was received from the First Branch; laid on the table.——Adjourned.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE BOND.

On the opening of the Court yesterday morning, Charles L. Kraft, Esq., arose and said that he desired to make a motion to the Court in the case of Erasmus Levy, who was to be tried for murder on Thursday. The counsel for the traverser desired to have from the State the names of all the witnesses who were to be produced upon the trial, so that the defence would not be taken by surprise, and would have an opportunity to cross-examine or impeach any witnesses who were brought forward.—The counsel knew that the Grand Jury had returned the names of certain witnesses on the back of the indictment, but they had understood that other witnesses would be produced, who were not on the indictment, and the traverser had an undoubted right to know their names. The accused had a right to confront his accusers, and therefore, as one of the counsel of Levy, he would move the Court to pass an order requiring the State to furnish the defence with the names of all the witnesses in its possession. Mr. Kraft then read the motion to the Court, which was filed.—Mr. Ing, another of the counsel for Levy, made a few remarks on the motion, claiming the right of the traverser to have the names of all the witnesses who were to be confronted against him. Mr. Ing referred to the case of the negro boy Brown, indicted for the murder of young Crozier, in the United States District Court, where Judge Taney had passed an order authorizing the counsel for the defence to converse, in the presence of the United States District Attorney, with all the witnesses for the prosecution, so that the accused could have an opportunity of meeting all the testimony which might be brought against him.——Mr. Whitney said that in this case he desired to adhere to the rule of the Court, and furnish the counsel for the defence with the names of all witnesses within his knowledge. During the progress of the trial, however, it might be necessary to summon new witnesses, either for the State or defence, to meet any new phase which the case might take. He had no desire to withhold any witnesses from the defence; regardless of any personal abuse, he wanted to try this case fairly and impartially, and would never place himself in a position to be charged with persecuting a man, no matter who he was or what his position. Mr. Whitney then referred to the first arrest of Levy upon this charge. He had been under arrest for ten days, and the only knowledge of the fact he got was from the newspapers. After ten days a note was left at his residence, on a Sunday night, and handed to him on Monday morning. This note was not signed or dated, but was addressed to "Mr. Levy." Some one stabbed in Levy's case that morning. He called at the Marshal's office, and then stated that he was not prepared to go into an examination of the matter at that time—that he had only received official notification of the fact that a stabbing, near Mt. Hope, suggested a postponement until Thursday morning, when the Criminal Court would be in session, desiring to have the whole matter before the Court for its action. He also stated to the Marshal and to Mayor Swann, that the greatest difficulty the State had to encounter in the trial of such cases, was the course taken at these preliminary examinations, where witnesses were examined, and their testimony published, interfering, in a great measure, with the case when brought up for trial. The hearing was postponed at his (Mr. W.'s) suggestion until Thursday, when the Court would meet. In the meantime application was made before Judge Bartol for a writ of *habeas corpus*, and he (Mr. W.) was notified of the fact. He saw Judge Bartol and stated to him that a hearing in the case was to take place in Baltimore, but that after examining the Code, came to the conclusion that it was imperative upon him to grant the writ. At his (Mr. W.'s) request then, the Judge made out a blank subpœna for the summoning of witnesses for the State, which was given by him to Marshal Gilford, with a request that he would furnish the names of witnesses to the Sheriff. The hearing came off on Thursday, the day of the meeting of the Criminal Court, and he had requested Mr. Pinkney, the deputy, to attend the examination—which had been the custom for a quarter of a century—he being obliged to be present in the Criminal Court. After hearing the case, Judge Bartol did not consider the testimony sufficient to hold the party to bail, and he was discharged.—After having done all this, Mr. Whitney said, a statement was made by a gentleman, in the papers, that it wanted to expedite proceedings in the case when I can establish the fact by competent testimony, that Marshal Kane had stated that he wouldn't furnish the testimony in his possession because he hadn't confidence in me. As to the names of the witnesses now in his possession, he would give them to counsel to-morrow morning willingly, and would say, "all that I have, I freely give unto thee."——Mr. Kraft said that Mr. Whitney had stated that for which the counsel for the defence had been induced to make this demand. They had reason to believe that there was another part in this prosecution, behind the scenes, one who had undertaken to conduct this prosecution; one who had said that he had no confidence in the State's Attorney, and therefore would not furnish the names of witnesses, who was the Assistant State's Attorney, self constituted.——Mr. Ing said that he had learned that parties had been arrested in the city, into the station-house, and then liberated, because it was believed that they knew something in regard to the affair, and were only released because they had sworn themselves to be utterly ignorant of anything connected with the transaction. It might be supposed that new persons confined in the station-houses who would be sprung upon them at the hour of trial.—The Court said that so far as the right of the prisoner to be confronted with his witnesses was concerned, he had the undoubted privilege of knowing them; but he was in position where it was this Court to furnish the defence with the names of all returned by the Grand Jury. As to certain statements made by counsel in regard to witnesses, and the action of other parties in the case, the Court would say that it can only see and know one prosecutor in the Court. Mr. Whitney is the State's Attorney, the prosecutor for this Court, and he is the sole one to prosecute here. If any one else undertakes to prosecute a case, he cannot prosecute it in this Court. This Court is intended, not for the purpose solely of convicting parties, but to see that they have a fair and impartial trial, when indicted. As far as Mr. Whitney was concerned in the question now before the Court, he could be controlled by the Court, but the Court had no control over Marshal Kane, who held office under a law of the State. It lies in the discretion of Mr. Whitney, if he chose to come out and say when Irons came out with a gun; John cried out to separate those fighting with witness; Kirby cried out to John to run, as that man would shoot; Irons raised the gun and fired at John; witness was on the ground between John and Irons; Irons fired and shot John, and then made at witness and struck him with the butt end of the gun over the jaw and fired at him; witness next saw John lying on the lot at the end of Irons' fence; he was dead; helped to take him home to his family; John was retreating when he was shot by Irons.——Cross-examined.—When witness went to Mr. Irons', he went there with friendly feelings; have always been friendly towards Mr. Irons; always tried to be friendly; never indulged in threats towards Mr. Irons of bodily harm; knows John Hammond; never had any conversation with him in which witness indulged in any threats towards Mr. Irons; never said to Hammond that he intended to wind up Mr. Irons' chronometer; had conversations with Elizabeth Fairbanks; never used any threats towards Mr. Irons then; had conversation with Elizabeth Irons, but never made any threats against Mr. Irons; never told her that he would poison the whole; knows a Mr. Freeberger; never had any conversation with him about Mr. Irons; struck Irons only after he struck witness; Lewis Irons knocked witness down, with his head towards the house and feet towards the gutter; Lewis got on top of witness; suppose Irons was in the house just at that time; witness had turned Lewis when Irons came out of the house with the gun; witness' former wife was standing on the pavement, and cried out to Lewis to kill witness; in going to Mr. Irons met a young man named William Hopkins, and asked him to accompany him to Irons'; told Hopkins he wanted to have an explanation: know Charles Horney; never threatened to kill Irons before him; have threatened my former wife, and also Horney; have carried pistols for them; never threatened Mr. Irons before Charles Montague, Henry Durkee, Mr. Stapleford or Mr. Freeberger; never had Mr. Irons bound over; never told Mr. Sapp that he had Mr. Irons where he wanted him; did not hear Kirby or John cry out—You've got him now, give it to him.——By Mr. Whitney—Witness had friendly feelings towards all of the Ironses except his former wife; has made threats against her and Horney; carried a pistol for Horney, and would have used it if had met him.——James H. Kirby, sworn.—On the day of this occurrence, witness boarded with William Witz; on the afternoon went to the store with our work: met John Witz; went out Lombard street; met William Hopkins; witness and John went on to Chester street; William Witz stopped to talk to Hopkins; afterwards he came up and went over to Mr. Irons'; witness and John remained on Lombard street for some time, and started for Irons' house; heard a rumpus; went to Mr. Irons' house and there saw two men on the ground, one of those men was William Witz; went up and tried to pull them apart; witness called on Robert Irons to part them; just then saw a man in his shirt sleeves come out of the house with a gun and level it; witness commenced to retreat, and told John to run, as that man would shoot; witness turned his head as he retreated, and John Witz turned round to look at his brother, when the gun was fired; John said "I am dead," and fell on his face; the man with gun when he came out, said, "you sons of b——s I'll make you leave; witness, after John was shot, led him towards the fence, when he fell on his face; Irons still came towards witness, and exclaimed, that he would make the sons of b——s leave; witness retreated, but came back, when Mr. Irons fired at William Witz; witness turned John over and found that he was dead; did not know the man at the time who fired the gun, as witness' eye-sight is very bad; it was near eight o'clock when witness was there.——Officer Moore, sworn—Was in Chester street, near Pratt, when witness heard the voices of men as if in a scuffle; witness started to run, and went as far as Choptank, when heard the voices again; started towards the house, and heard a gun fired; when witness got to the fence the second gun was fired; Mr. Irons fired it at Wm. Witz; he was about thirty yards off; William was in the middle of the road: witness won't be positive how Mr. Irons was dressed, thinks he had his coat on; about a minute and a half interened between the two discharges; Irons was standing by the door when he fired the first; he did not raise the gun to his shoulder, he brought it about up to his hip.

The Court at 3 o'clock took a recess for one hour.

On the reassembling of the Court, Mr. Whitney remarked that the State would rest, except to rebut.

Mr. Kraft, on the part