THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET---EXTRA.

BALTIMORE, NOVEMBER 30, 1861.

BALTIMORE.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 186.—11 A. M

VERY LATE FROM THE SOUTH.

Arrival of the Steamer Adelaide.

AFFAIRS AT PENSACOLA.

THE MISSISSIPPI EXPEDITION,

FROM SOUTH CARALINA.

The Federals at Tybee.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

By the arrival of the steamer Adelaide, this morning, from Fortress Monroe, we received a copy of the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 28th inst.

The steamer Adelaide brought up a number of rumours, none of which are reliable. She brought as passengers several of the crew of a vessel which was taken as a prize by the privateer Sallie. They came from Norfolk by a flag of truce, and state that there was no news of any moment.

The report that the fighting at Pensacola had ceased on account of a storm appears to be the most probable rumor. The despatch copied from the Richmond *Dispatch* from General Bragg, dated Monday evening at five o'clock, appears confirmatory of this news. There was a rumor prevailing at the Fortress that active operations would soon be commenced in that locality.

The State of Affairs.

The leading editorial in the *Dispatch* is relative to the assurance of the Federal Government that it would be able to supply the European market with cotton. The idea is ridiculed, and as an evidence of the improbability of the Federal Government procuring cotton even if it should seem a prominent position in the cotton States. It refers to the action of the residents of Edisto Island, S. C., who, when they found that the Federal troops would certainly occupy their Island, not only destroyed their cotton by fire, but everything which could in any wise administer to the success or comfort of the troops.

The *Dispatch* points to this as an example worthy of all emulation, and calls upon the people of the Cotton States that whenever or wherever it is probable that a landing will be made to lay waste not only their crops, but to destroy their homes, and leave nothing but a desert behind them.

From Pensacole.

A despatch from General Bragg, dated at Obanville, near Pensacola, Monday at 5 o'clock, says:

"All continues quiet. The enemy's ships keep at a safe distance."

The *Dispatch* speaks confidently of the ability of General Bragg to repel the attack on Pensacola.—There was a rumor that the navy yard had been destroyed by fire, but it could be traced to no reliable source. The Confederate government had not received any information to that effect, but upon the contrary had received the most gratifying reports from the Confederate forces.

There is a rumor that Gen. Bragg made a land attack on Santa Rosa Island, in which the Confederates were repulsed and Gen. Bragg killed. This, however, must certainly be incorrect.

Latest from South Carolina.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 26.—The Charleston *Courier* of this morning says that two Yankee gunboats had landed troops at Buckingham. This is on the main land. Our forces made a forward movement. General Lee has issued orders that no one shall leave Charleston without a permit. The greatest activity prevails in army movements, and General Lee will dispute every inch of ground with a courage and desperation which will teach the Yankees a severe lesson. They will not be allowed to gain a prominent foothold on the main land of South Carolina.

The Mississippi Expedition.

The Memphis papers publish full accounts of the proposed expedition down the Mississippi. The withdrawal of the troops from Southwest Missouri, is intended to strengthen this movement. Six gunboats have been built at St. Louis, and they are now receiving their armaments. Large reinforcements had been received at Cairo and other Federal camps, and it is supposed that there will be at least one hundred thousand men in the expedition. The Confederates are busy in their preparations, to resist any attempt to pass down the Mississippi. Batteries are being erected on the shore, and when it is practical, the channel is being narrowed by sinking obstructions. Throughout Tennessee meetings have been held, and the people have volunteered as one man to resist the advance of the Federals. Gen. Sidney Johnston has command of the Confederate forces. In a letter to Gov. Rector of Arkansas, in which he requests that the Governor disband all volunteers who have enlisted for twelve months, (unless they arm and equip themselves,) he states that he had ample force. The people had responded to his call with great alacrity, and he congratulates the Governor on his ability to resist any invasion.

Latest from Southern Kentucky.

Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, with his brigade had arrived at Russellville, Ky., where the Confederate Convention was in session. The Federal forces were advancing towards that point, and it was currently reported there, that Gen. Crittenden with 8,000 men, was within thirty miles of that place. The object of the Federal advance is to break up the Convention, and if possible, arrest the members of it. Gen. Breckinridge will certainly give battle if attacked.

Successes of Jeff. Thompson.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 22d instant, in speaking of Jeff. Thompson, says: We learn from a gentleman who reached the city last night, that Jeff. Thompson, hat captured, at Price's landing, the steamer Platte Valey, with a number of prisoners. One of the prisoers was recognized as a party who had visited Columbus recently.—He had a complete plan of the fortifications surrounding that city. Most of them were Missourians and they were discharged o taking the oath of allegiance to the Confederat Government. The officers were northern men ad they were sent prisoners to Columbus.

Interesting from Texas.

The Galveston *Citizen* had bin received in Richmond. It gives an account ohn action between the Confederate schooner Roya Yacht (privateer) an the Feder[illegible]eamer Santee The Royal Yatch [illegible] lying outsi of the harbor of Galveston. Finding it impossible to reach the harbor, she gave battle.

The contest was a severe one, but yatch was finally overcome. No particular had been received in regard to the number of killed and wounded, as all on board the yacht had been taken prisoners.—The Sumter was still lying outside the harbor. The authorities at Galveston had proposed an exchange of prisoners, but no response had been received from the commander of the Sumter.

From Leesburg.

A correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, writing from Leesburg, says:

During the late strategic movement when our troops fell back, the ladies supposing them to be finally retreating, stood in their doorways and wept, and when they returned and advanced to battle, these brave women were by the wayside, with hot coffee and delicacies to refresh them on their march.

The Federals at Tybee.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 26—On Sunday evening several barges of Lincolnites landed on Tybee Island.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 27.—Commander Tatnall, commenced an attack on the Federal forces on Tybee Island this morning.

The above are the only references made to the subject of the landing on the Tybee, and consequently the result of Commodore Tatnalls attack is not known.

Arrivals of Salt.

A vessel had arrived at a Southern port bringing 3,000 bushels of salt.

Virginia Central Railroad.

The report of the Virginia Central Railroad for the year ending 30th of September, shows the receipts to have been $656,406.93. The net increase was $377,869.84.

A Fighting Regiment.

The 63d New York regiment, composed principally of Irishmen, passed through this city last night. Many of them were drunk, and a number of fights took place, in which a number of them were wounded, and several of them are reported to have been killed on the road between New York and Philadelphia. The disgraceful disorder gained such force while in the Camden street depot, that it became necessary to arrest some twenty of them and take them to the Southern police station.

We learn that Col. Geo. P. Kane, arrived in this city this morning by the 3 o'clock train, from Fort Warren.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From the Washington Star of yesterday afternoon.

FIRING HEARD THIS FORENOON.

UPTON'S HILL, VA., Nov. 29, 12 M.—We have been hearing artillery firing all this forenoon, apparently from the vicinity of Fairfax Court House. Some surmise that General Sumner's new division, that yesterday took position about Springfield, are already engaged with the enemy. I doubt this fact however.

NAVY YARD.

There have been no arrivals from the flotilla since the early part of the week, and consequently no news. The Wyandank went down to the flotilla with stores on Wednesday, and scows are to day loading with coal for the same destination. The Mount Washington, which went down the river on Wednesday, returned during the evening of that day and is now at the yard. The storeship Anacostia went down to the sloop-of-war Pensacola this morning. The Leslie has come off the ways, and will in a few days resume her duties.

LODGED IN PRISON.

To-day at noon the prisoners captured near Evansville, on Wednesday, by Lieutenant Colonel Bayard, were brought into the city and lodged in the old Capitol prison. Among those captured is Doctor Day, formerly a physician of extensive practice in Loudon and Fairfax counties.

MOVEMENTS ON THE OTHER SIDE.

Yesterday and the day before there were considerable incidental movements of Union troops on the other side of the river, which, however, amount to nothing of importance.

Thus the marching of a Rhode Island regiment yesterday morning to the immediate vicinity of Springfield station, where it is now encamped, was the result of throwing General Sumner's new division over the river. The Rhode Island regiment had to make a place for it in the line, and moved to Springfield to that end.

So also was General McCall's movement of the day before, one designed only temporarily to support Colonel Bayard, despatched to make certain captures at Drainsville. Neverth less, we see no reason to doubt that General McCall must soon be advanced further to the right, with the larger accessions to the army crowding to the front over the river.

A NEW DIVISION.

In the twenty-four hours ending at sundown yesterday, twelve regiments were transferred with their baggage and equipments from this to the other side of the Potomac.

They are to form a new division of the grand army under command of that distinguished veteran, Brigadier-General Sumner, U. S. A., who is to have Brigadier-General French (Major French, of U. S. artillery), late in command at Key West, Brigadier-General Howard (formerly Capt. Howard, U. S. A., but now of Maine), and another not yet determined on by Gen. McClellan.

The general impression is that, for the time being, the post of General Sumner's division will be on the extreme left, below that of General Heintzleman. By this time its tents are doubtless spread near the bank of the Occoquan.

ARRESTED.

The crew of the schooner Delaware, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, which has been detained several months in Alexandria by the blockade, have been arrested, in consequence, it is alleged, of connection with desertions in the army.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

The following military appointments were made to-day: Major R. Copeland to be Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers; assigned to Major-Gen. Banks' staff. Richard R. Crawford to be a 2d Lieutenant of 7th infantry, U. S. A. Capt. Frank Breck to be an Assistant Adjutant General U. S. A.; ordered to report here. Wm. P. Sanders, to be a captain in the 6th cavalry, United States army. Joseph C. Audenried, to be a 1st lieutenant 6th cavalry, United States army. Joseph C. McKibben, to be an aid-de camp to Major-General Halleck, with the rank of Colonel, (formerly member of Congress from California.) John Haskin, to be an aid-de-camp to Major-General Halleck, with the rank of Colonel.

Special Washington Despatches to the N. Y. Herald.

REPORTED ARRIVAL OF THE CONFEDERATE STEAMER NASHVILLE AT CHARLESTON WITH A VALUABLE CARGO.

There is a report here to-day that the Confederate steamer Nashville has run the blockade off Charleston and entered that port with a valuable cargo, consisting of woollens, arms, wires for telegraphic use, percussion caps, salt, &c., &c. While this report comes only through Confederate channels, there is reason for believing it, as one of our Consuls notified the Government sometime since that the Nashville was loaded in a certain foreign port and was intending to run the blockade.

The steamer Fulton, at New York, from Southampton, brought some 30,000 stand of arms for the Federal Government.

From the New York Herald, November 29.

Arrival of Major General Fremont.

Major General John Charles Fremont, late commanding the army of the West, accompanied by two members of his staff and Mrs. Fremont, arrived in the city last night by the late train over the Hudson River Railroad. The General and party took the train at Albany, having left St. Louis on Tuesday last, and coming directly through. Hon. Ira Harris, Senator of the United States, and family; Hon. Erastus Corning, member of Congress from the Albany district, and Hon. Richard Franchot, of the Otsego district in Congress, occupied the same car with General Fremont, though it did not appear that they formed any part of the General's travelling escort.

The demeanor of General Fremont *in transitu* from Albany to the metropolis was extremely reserved. He held no conversation with any one beyond his immediate companions, other than Conductor McMartin, from whom he desired to learn the quickest mode of reaching the Astor House. Upon its being noised abroad through the train that General Fremont was aboard, considerable curiosity was manifested to see him, and comments *pro* and *con* were indulged in by those who found it difficult to restrain an expression of opinion, even though it might be heard by the distinguished subject suggesting it. General Fremont and suite on their arrival at once drove to the Astor House, where they will remain a couple of days.

A Sword for Fremont.

From the New York Herald, Nov. 29.

The incendiary abolition fanatics of St. Louis have started a ten cent subscription for the purpose of purchasing a sword to be presented to that officer. The recital that heads the list of subscribers opens with the following declaration of the object for which they intend it shall be used:

John C. Fremont, the noble champion of a free nation, has momentarily fallen a victim to the selfish intrigues of a corrupt clique. A weak government has torn from the grasp of the heroic Pathfinder his sword, hitherto unsullied. Freemen of the West! Will you look on tamely, while the the despicable selfishness of Fremont's enemies threatens to jeopardize you all? Will you permit that your standard bearer, the man of your confidence and hopes, be alienated from you by slanderous insinuations? The citizens of St. Louis have cast their verdict in this controversy by a great and solemn popular demonstration. It means Fremont and Liberty! An attempt is now made to deny this expression of the popular voice and to lead public opinion astray. The time has come, therefore, to reaffirm the truth by proving to a deluded administration our confidence in Fremont in a manner that can never be questioned. Instead of the sword torn from his grasp, another one must be placed in his hand by the people, to be wielded for the destruction of falsehood and intrigue, and for the reorganization of a great and free country.

The journals of St. Louis openly declare that the intention of this movement is hostility, and, perhaps, armed hostility, against the Government; and that the conspiracy is a wide-spread one, is manifest from the fact that preparations have been matured for a torchlight manifestation in Broadway upon the arrival of Gen. Fremont in New York, and from the manner in which the *Tribune*, *Post*, *Independent*, *Anti Slavery Standard* and *Liberator* are continually making his name their watchword, in their present assaults upon the Government.

From the Westliche Post, (Western Post,) St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 14.

The Rev. John A. Gurley Abuses Fremont.

Rev. John A. Gurley, Member of Congress for the Second District of Ohio, arrived here yesterday, as we are informed, and attracted attention in the circle in which he moved, from the fact of his efforts to create a prejudice against Gen. Fremont. He expressed his disgust, too, at the General's having taken several foreigners into his staff. We call the attention of our German fellow-citizens, and above all of the adopted citizens of the State of Ohio, and particularly of Cincinnati, to the fact, that they may learn the real sentiments which this Rev. J. A. Gurley harbors against us, adopted citizens, and that they may requite him in kind, when he again presents himself for their suffrages, which event will in all probability not be long delayed.

The Mississippi Expedition.

The Chicago *Journal*, of the 25th, has some statements in ragard to the Mississippi flotilla which are of interest. It learns that Generals Grant and McClernand are now now vigorously at work at Cairo getting ready for the important expedition down the river. They are up early and late, and straining every nerve in forwarding the work of preparation.

That paper further says, "the expedition is rapidly organizing. It will consist of a fleet of eleven gun-boats, mounting over a hundred heavy guns, thirty-eight floating batteries of a 64-columbiad each, and twenty-eight river steamboats. There are already one hundred and sixty-four pieces of cannon at Cairo, none of which are less than 32-pounders, and over a hundred tons of ammunition have arrived, and more is still arriving.

"The military part of the expedition will, it is believed, be under the general command of Major-General Halleck, who is now organizing his grand army at St. Louis, which will be joined by the columns under Gen. Grant, at Cairo, and that of Gen. Smith, at Paducah.

"The naval part of the expedition will be under the command of Commodore Foote, who is now superintending the construction and armament of the new gunboats. There will probably be between 80,000 and 100,000 men in the expedition. We know nothing as to the exact time when the expedition will start, nor as to its destination—nor would it be proper to state these facts; and we publish the above facts only because they are generally known to all the people in aad around Cairo, and no concealment is apparently attempted to be made."

The English Embassy.

From the New York Times, Nov. 29.

A private despatch received in this city from Boston states that George James, Esq., and Hon. William Stuart, arrived in the Niagara, bringing despatches from Earl Russell to Lord Lyons, and that they booked themselves at the hotel as "of Washington." The despatch intimates the probability that they are the *avant courriers* of a new Minister from England.

About Sherman's Brigade.

From the Sandusky (Ohio) Register, Nov. 25th.

From the Mansfield *Herald*, of Saturday, we learn that the early departure of Sherman's brigade is anticipated. It is expected to move the present week, probably to Camp Dennison, where arms will be supplied. The actual day of departure is not known, but the *Herald* fixes it between Thursday and Saturday. To-day the various regimental officers are to be appointed and the vacancies of Lieutenants filled up. Horses for the cavalry and artillery are being rapidly purchased, and the complement is expected to be full in a few days. Overcoats and jackets for the artillery and cavalry have been received, and, excepting arms, nothing is lacking for the infantry but overcoats.

The Privateer Sumter.

From the St. Thomas (W. I.) Times, Oct. 12.

The British brig Spartan, Captain McCulloch, arrived here yesterday from Rio de Janeiro. The Captain reports that on the 5th inst., in lat. 9.40 N., lon. 47.25 W., he fell in with the Sumter, and that her First Lieutenant visited him for the purpose of obtaining whatever information Captain McCulloch might possess regarding American affairs. The Captain states that his visitor behaved in the most courteous manner, and whilst anxious to gather all the information he could, showed every disposition to be most reserved in all things that related to the movements of his own vessel.

The escaped fugitive slave, Anthony Burns, whose case has excited so much interest, is now occupying the pulpit of the Colored Baptist Church in St. Catharine's, Canada West.