THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

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TERMS

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TO THE PUBLIC.

THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET will be issued daily from the office formerly occupied by the *Daily Exchange*, and will be, as its name implies, simply a "News Sheet." It will furnish the latest intelligence as derived from the despatches of the Associated Press, by which it will be supplied in common with the New York journals; from its exchanges, and from such reliable private sources of information as it may be able to command. Expressing itself no opinions, it will devote its editorial columns to such extracts from other journals as may be deemed of interest to the public.

BALTIMORE.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1861.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

Further news from Pensacola reaches us through the Richmond *Dispatch* of Thursday last, and the Norfolk *Day Book* of Friday. The report that an engagement had commenced between Fort Pickens and the Confederate batteries, is confirmed. From the Pensacola *Observer* of the 22d, we learn that the fire was opened by Pickens upon the little Confederate steamer Time, which appears to have been the signal for the opening of the batteries upon Pickens. The United States war steamer Niagara, attempted soon after to cross the bar, but was driven back by a heavy fire from the batteries. How long the firing continued, what led to its cessation, or what damage was inflicted—of all these points of interest we are left in entire ignorance. A telegram from Gen. Bragg, dated on the evening of the 22d, reports that all was then quiet, and that the Federal war steamers kept at a safe distance. It is evident, therefore, that the fight had terminated for that day by mutual consent. The Pensacola *Observer*, of the 23d, states that the Confederates had suffered but little loss, and that no serious damage had been done to the navy yard by the shells from Fort Pickens. It also announces that the firing recommenced at eleven o'clock that morning, but the result of the second day's engagement is wholly unknown. By passengers arriving from Norfolk we have various rumors with regard to subsequent operations, but they are altogether unreliable.

The Richmond *Dispatch* has a telegram from Savannah of Nov. 27, stating that Commodore Tatnall had a brisk engagement with the Federal fleet in Cockspur Sound, in which some fifty shots were exchanged. The design of Commodore Tatnall was to draw the opposing fleet within range of Fort Pulaski, but he did not succeed in doing so. Federal pickets now encircle Tybee Island, and other troops have taken possession of Warsaw and are preparing to attack Fort Pulaski.

The Legislature of Mississippi has called out more troops to aid in the defence of Columbus, Kentucky, which is supposed to be in imminent danger of attack from the Armada now preparing to descend the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. An appropriation of half a million of dollars was also voted to meet the expenses of the troops whilst in the field.

A letter from General Drayton to Governor Pickens of South Carolina, in regard to the behaviour of the negroes on the plantations nearest to Port Royal, subsequent to the retreat of the Confederates from Hilton Head and Bay Point, states that so far from there being any insurrectionary feeling among them, they are not known to have been guilty either of acts of pillage or violence. On a few plantations a spirit of insubordination has been evinced, but it was attributed rather to a feeling of dismay and helplessness than to any organized plan of resistance to the authority of their masters. Even in these instances, [illegible] labors.

A correspondent from Alexandria sends us some particulars of a sharp skirmish which is said to have taken place on Thursday last near Springfield Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Five regiments, which passed through Alexandria on Thursday evening *en route* for Springfield, were surprised by the Confederates and driven back to Alexandria with the loss of all their tents, provisions, baggage, and many of their arms. Our correspondent further states that a rumor was current in Alexandria of another disaster, which was said to have occurred the day previous, and in which five other regiments were surrounded by the Confederates and taken prisoners. The *Local News*, a paper published in Alexandria, in its issue of Friday last corroborates the statement of our correspondent in regard to the first mentioned affair.

General Price has issued a proclamation from Neosho, calling upon the people of Missouri to rally to his standard to the number of 50,000 men. He summons "the herdsman from his folds, the farmer from his field, the mechanic from his shop," and urges them to bring with them, wherever they can, supplies of clothing and teats, provisions, cooking utensil, and all the arms they can muster, promising in the name of the State to indemnify every citizen for whatever losses he may sustain by his adhering to what the proclamation terms "the cause of his country." If they consent to serve but for a few weeks, General Price promises to improve "the golden opportunity," by driving the Federal troops beyond the limits of the State.

Further news from Missouri reaches us by way of Memphis. General Jeff. Thompson had captured, at Price's Landing, the steamer Platte City with a number of prisoners, one of whom was found to be in possession of a complete plan of the fortifications of Columbus.

The Confederate Congress is still in session at Richmond, Va. A message from President Davis was sent in on Tuesday last, having reference to the secession of Missouri. On Wednesday the Congress passed a law admitting Missouri into the Confederacy.

From Kentucky we have but little news of special importance. Gen. John C. Breckinridge had reached Russellville with his brigade, where the Convention was in session. The Federal forces are said to be advancing upon that place, with the intention of breaking up the Convention, and a fight was consequently expected at an early day.

The arrival at New York of the steamship City of Baltimore puts us in possession of European advices to the 21st of November. The joint expedition to Mexico attracted a good deal of attention, but the American question still continued to be discussed in its various phases with unabated interest. In a speech which was delivered at Bristol by Mr. H. Berkley, M. P., that gentleman expressed the opinion that the English Government had adopted a judicious policy in leaving this country to settle its own affairs. He could not undertake to determine how soon the war would end, but he thought that a fatal blow had been given to slavery. His strictures on the North were very severe. He declared that from personal observation of the treatment of the negro North and South he "would rather be a slave in the South under a kind master, than a free black in the North under the persecution which the latter character suffers there."

The London *Herald* discusses the elements of success possessed by the Confederate States; and while admitting that the Southern States are inferior in numbers and material, short of arms and ammunition, and in want of ready money, comes to the conclusion that they are capable of making up for all these deficiencies by their terrible earnestness. The *Herald* declares that they will never submit to the North, for "they dare not let their slaves see them beaten." It is acknowledged, moreover, that the men of the South are fighting for all that men hold dear and sacred. The *Herald* draws a striking contrast between what it styles the usurpations of power on the part of the Federal Government, and the absence of all such usurpations of authority on the part of the Government of the Confederate States.

A singular circumstance is recorded by the London correspondent of the New York *Times*. He states that an English frigate was despatched from Spithead to watch the movements of the United States war steamer James Adger, which had put to sea, it was supposed, with the intention of intercepting the West India Mail steamer and of taking from her Messrs. Mason and Slidell if they should be found on board. This circumstance has given rise to much comment and is supposed to foreshadow the views of the British Government with regard to the boarding of the Mail steamer *Trent*. The arrival of the Confederate steamer Nashville on the 21st of November is reported. On the 19th instant, she captured the ship Harvey Birch, whilst on her passage from Havre to New York. The Harvey Birch, which was in ballast, was burned by the Nashville to the water's edge. The captain and crew were taken on board the Nashville and landed at Southampton.

In Mr. Russell's last letter to the London *Times* there is a paragraph which he would scarcely have written without authority; but which is nevertheless of almost startling significance. He asserts that President Lincoln and his Cabinet are not indisposed to a peaceful arbitration of the quarrel between the North and the South, and were, it was surmised, considering the propriety of asking for the intervention of the European Powers.

The latest intelligence from the Confederate privateer Sumter is that on the 17th of October she was anchored at an island some thirty miles from Curacoa, and that her seamen were cruising among the islands in their small boats.

The telegraph reports that a small Canadian steamer has been seized by a Federal gun-boat, off the coast of Maine, and sent in as a prize. She had on board a large amount of clothing and munitions of war, and is supposed to have been destined for a Southern port.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE OFF CAPE RACE.

SAILING OF A LARGE STEAMER FOR THE CONFEDERATE STATES LOADED WITH WAR MUNITIONS.

ARRIVAL AT SOUTHAMPTON OF THE CONFEDERATE STEAMER NASHVILLE.

DESTRUCTION OF A NEW YORK SHIP AT SEA BY THE NASHVILLE.

THE STRENGTH OF THE EXPEDITION AGAINST MEXICO.

Cotton Dull—Breadstuffs and Provisions Quiet.

CAPE RACE, Nov. 29.—The steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool on the afternoon of Wednesday, 20th, and Queenstown 21st, passed this point at 5.30 this evening. She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and the usual despatch obtained.

The steamship Arabia, from Boston via Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 18th. The steamship Teutonia, from New York, arrived at Cowes on the 18th, and sailed again for Hamburg.

It is reported that a large steamer had left London with a full cargo of munitions of war for the Confederate States.

The Confederate steamer Nashville arrived at Southampton on the 21st. On the 19th inst. she fell in with and boarded the American ship Harvey Birch, bound from Havre to New York, in ballast. The privateers took off Capt. Nelson and his crew, then set fire to the ship, and burned her to the water's edge. The Nashville landed Capt. Nelson and the crew at Southampton, and remained there herself, with the Confederate flag flying. Capt. Nelson says that Commander Peagram, of the Nashville, denies being a privateer, and yet he says that he has a commission as a war-steamer.

Thirty guineas had been demanded for insurance on the North Briton.

The supposed privateer which had been seen in the Mediterranean, proves to have been a lawful New York merchantman, and had arrived at Constantinople.

Mr. Russell, in his last letter to the London *Times*, asserts that the President and Cabinet were not indisposed to a peaceful arbitration, and were probably considering the proposition of accepting or asking for the intervention of the great European potentates.

It is reported that several European steamers have been insured in London, for a run from England to New Orleans and back, at twenty guineas.

It was reported that a considerable reduction would be made in the military estimates in the number of troops of France. It was also asserted by the Paris *Constitutionnel* that Count Persigny had submitted to Napoleon a project for the disarmament of the French portion.

The Mexican expedition comprises fifteen vessels, three hundred and thirty guns, five thousand sailors, and three thousand troops.

The French Senate would be convened on the 2d of December.

The belief in the necessity for a French loan continued, the financial wants of the Government being urgent.

The Bourse was firm. Rentes advanced to seventy francs.

The Emperor Napoleon will visit Queen Victoria during the great exhibition next year.

It is asserted that the project of the Italian Confederacy is by no means abandoned.

A modification of the Italian Ministry is rumored, but nothing had been accomplished.

Austria had quietly got together quite a powerful squadron in the Adriatic—fifty vessels in all.

The Madrid *Epoca* says that a project was discussed of forming in America a colony of all Republics of Spanish origin, with Spain at the head of it [illegible] the speech.

The administration of the archbishopric of Warsaw was arrested by an order from St. Petersburgh.

The Calcutta and China mail had reached Alexandria, and would be due in London on the 27th.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, November 21.—The Nashville, flying the Confederate flag, has arrived at Southampton.—She landed Captain Nelson and crew, 29 in number, of the American ship Harvey Birch. Captain Nelson reports that he left Havre on the 19th, bound for New York in ballast, was brought to by the Nashville, Commander Peagram, late of the United States navy. The Harvey Birch was boarded immediately by the officers and crew of the Nashville, who at once ordered the captain and crew on board the steamer, allowing them to take a few of their effects and fresh provisions. Captain Peagram then ordered the Harvey Birch to be fired, and laid alongside till she burnt to the water's edge. Captain Nelson immediately placed himself in communication with Captain Bristow, United States Consul at Southampton.

The Nashville is still lying in the river, flying the Confederate flag. Captain Nelson says that Commander Peagram states that he has a commission from the Southern Government as a war steamer, yet declares it is not a privateer. No Southern commissioners arrived by the Nashville. The whole crew of the Harvey Birch, except the captain, were placed in irons till the arrival in Southampton. Exhortations were made to induce the captain and crew to take the oath to the Confederate Government. Captain Peagram communicated with Mr. Yancey. The Nashville will refit at Southampton.

In the Italian Parliament, Ricasoli announced that he had elaborated upon a plan of reconciliation of the State and Church, which requested Napoleon to become mediator; but, owing to little conciliatory disposition, the mediation was without result.

The project contained even articles guaranteeing independence, inviolability, certain revenue, and ecclesiastical rights to the Pope's Cardinals.

The *Independence Belge* says Miramon had left Madrid for Mexico.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The sales of cotton for two days, Monday and Tuesday, were 13,000 bales, including 6,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market was dull, but quotations remained unchanged. The advices from Manchester were more favorable, the market for yarns and goods being firm, with small sales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The market was generally quiet and steady. Wakefield, Nash & Co. report: Flour firm and quiet at 28s.@28s. 6d. Wheat quiet but firm—red Western and Southern 10s.@12s. 3d.; white 12s.@13s. 6d. Corn steady—mixed 32s.@32s. 6d.; white 34s.@35s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—The Provision market is generally quiet. Various circulars report: Beef steady. Pork dull. Bacon firm. Lard downward, with light transactions. Tallow steady.; quoted at 50@51s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Ashes quiet—Pots 35s; Pearls 32s. 6d. Sugar steady. Coffee inactive. Rice steady. Rosin nominal—common is quoted at 14s. 3d. Spirits Turpentine dull at 73s. Linseed Oil firm at 36s. Sugar dull. Coffee steady. Rice firm, but closed easier. Tallow quiet and steady, at 52s. Linseed Oil firm, at 36s. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 72s. 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed on Tuesday evening at 91¾@91¾, for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—The latest sales were: Illinois Central Shares 40@39 discount; Erie 27¾@28¾.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

[By Telegraph for Liverpool.]

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 21.—Cotton.—The sales for two days have been 14,000 bales, including 5,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed firm at unchanged quotations.

Breadstuffs.—The market remains steady.

Provisions.—The market is quiet but steady.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Consols 91¾ for money.

American Stocks.—Sales of Illinois Central shares at 39¾ discount; Erie, 27¾@28¾.

EVENTS IN AMERICA—AN ENGLISH M. P. ON THE AMERICAN PRESS.

From the London Times.

The Colston anniversary was celebrated at Bristol on Wednesday. Mr. H. Berkely, M. P., dined with the Anchor Society. In responding to the toast of the city members, the honorable gentleman, alluding to the American question, said: "I consider that our Government has adopted the wisest course, that of entirely leaving the American people to the settlement of their own affairs. And yet we are sorely taxed to do that. In the first place—by that which I consider a great improvidence on the part of the various Governments which have hitherto existed—we are allowed to depend upon America for the produce of that cotton which gives bread to so many millions of our countrymen. [Cheers.] It is a sad thing that it should be so; and I am only astonished, seeing the temper which the American people have shown towards this country, that some means were not previously taken to produce cotton in some other countries.

The insulting tone displayed by the American Government and the American press toward our Government and our press, surely should have forewarned our people of the rupture that was likely to take place. As regards the press of America, with some honorable exceptions, every one appears to have studied the first address of Othello to the Venitian Senate—"Rude am I in speech." [Hear, hear, and laughter.] They say of us everything which is bad—that we deserve, and much that we don't deserve. They speak of a set of despicable tyrants in this country hanging upon an overweening aristocracy. We don't deserve that. Let no one believe that the object is to get rid of American slavery. [Hear, hear.] The Northern people are endeavoring to raise an anti-slavery cry. Why, these men have been the very means themselves of fostering slavery by refusing us permission to put it down. How the contest may end it is impossible to say; but I do say that the North can never subjugate the South so as to compel them to be their vassals. The only faint streak of daylight that I see in that miserable civil war is, that I think a fatal blow has been given to slavery. [Cheers.] And yet do not suppose that this is an anti-slavery war—it is no such thing.

The fact is, that America is an immense country, having two very different climates; and what suits one end of the country does not suit the other.—The tariff that would bring prosperity to one end would bring ruin to the other; and they disagree upon matters of pounds, shillings, and pence. True there is an earnest body of men—the society of Friends—who consider slavery sinful, and would put it down by every means in their power. True it is that, in the United States, they are supported by an earnest body of religious men, but they are a very small minority even in the Northern States. I have been in the States of America, and I say I would sooner be a slave in the South, under a kind master, than a free black in the North, under the persecution which the latter character suffers there. It is all very well to talk about free States and free blacks, but what are the negroes treated as in the North? Are they mere hewers of wood and drawers of water? This is giving them the highest degree to which they could ever expect to rise—they are, in fact, viewed as something between the man and the gorilla. [Cheers.] Can a black man worship in the same church with the white man? In that sacred place where all men should humble themselves, the pride of distinction is kept up. If you go into the Northern States you will find that the black man is not permitted to worship God by the side of the white man. Can he go into the theatre? Yes; he may go there, for the almighty dollar is all-powerful in America—[hear]—but he is compelled to go into a part allotted to him, and is parted off from the white man because of his species.

THE ELEMENTS OF SUCCESS POSSESSED BY THE REBELS.

From the London Herald.

The Southern States, like their army, are inferior in numbers and material. They are said to be short of arms and ammunition. They are certainly in want of ready money. The Secretary of the Treasury—their Minister of Finance—demands a loan of cash from the planters, who ask him to purchase their cotton. And cash is scarce, for the treasury notes have become the principal currency of the country. In war, the want of bullion is almost as bad as the want of bayonets, and it will no doubt entail great difficulties and embarrassment on the Confederate Government. But Austria has carried on war while in a state of semi-insolvency, and we do not doubt the ability of the Confederate States to do the same, supported as their Government is by the enthusiasm of the people, and conducted by sober and capable men.

The men of the South are terribly in earnest. They are a passionate race, and they hate the North with fraternal intensity. They are proud and sensitive, and they despise the character and resent the boastfulness of the Northerners. They are resting on a powder magazine, and they know that a Northern victory would fling a lighted torch into its midst. *They would not for any consideration submit; and they dare not if they would. They dare not let their slaves see them beaten.* They are fighting not for profit, for vengeance, for policy, for empire—whatever may have been the original motives of secession—but for the security of their homes, the honor of their women, for all that men hold dear and sacred. Invasion, plunder, burning, murders in cold blood, incitements to servile insurrection, contumely, outrage, and violations of all the laws of war—such as the trials of their seamen for piracy—have roused the whole South to bitter indignation and unchangeable resolution, and no material superiority can countervail the moral advantage possessed by men who are fighting on their own soil for liberty, property, home, family, and very life. It speaks well for the rulers of the Confederate States that, in the face of invasion, they have not had recourse to the extraordinary usurpations of power which the invading Government has found necessary in its own provinces.

They have not suspended the *habeas corpus*, they have not gagged the Press. Within the lines of their army the Richmond *Whig* continues to abuse Mr. Jefferson Davis as securely and as virulently as the *Globe* abuses Mr. Disraeli. It signifies little that half a score of malcontents have sought the protection of the Union flag at Cape Hatteras.—Twenty times as many would flock to the standard of the Confederates if it were raised at New York or Baltimore. The union of the South is proved by the conduct of its Government, by the strength of its armies, and by the absence of all information which bewilders the Northern Generals as completely as the division of sentiment in the North is proved by the violent courses of Mr. Lincoln, and the excellent information enjoyed by Gens. Beauregard and Johnston as to the enemy's movements. United courage and resolution against division and vacillation, make up for a vast inferiority in numbers and resources, and leave the balance so even that no prudent man will venture to expect a speedy issue to the equal conflict. How long the war may last, it is impossible to guess, but it seems to us further from its end than on the day when the Northern army first crossed the Potomac.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE AS AN INVALID.

From the London Times, November 15.

The friends of this estimable lady will regret to learn that her health continues extremely precarious, and it will be seen, from the following original letter, handed to us by a gentleman resident in Bath, that Miss Nightingale herself appears to entertain but little hope of her ultimate recovery:

HAMPSTEAD, N. W., Oct. 22.

My Dear Sir—I very well remember the kindness of your 1,800 men when they addressed me some years ago from Newcastle. It is the remembrance of that kindness which makes me feel now that I must answer your note with my own hand, although ill health and overwhelming business seldom allow me to do so, even to my nearest friends. I have ventured to send you by post six copies of my little book on nursing, which, you may find useful when I think I may have sent you before. If so, do not trouble yourself to return them. In answer to your kind inquiry, I have passed the last four years between four walls, only varied to other four walls once a year; and I believe there is no prospect but of my health becoming ever worse and worse till the hour of my release. But I have never ceased, during one waking hour since my return to England, five years ago, laboring for the welfare of the army at home, as I did abroad. And no hour have I given up to friendship or amusement during that time, but all to work. To that work the death of my dear chief, Sidney Herbert, has been a fatal blow. I assure you, it is always a support-giving strength to me to find a national sympathy with the army and our efforts for it—such a sympathy as you express.

Believe me, dear sir, sincerely yours,

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

DEPARTURE OF THE SIXTY-THIRD (IRISH) REGIMENT FROM NEW YORK.

TWO MEN KILLED AND SEVERAL MISSING.

From the N. Y. Express of Friday.

The departure of the Sixty-third (Irish) regiment, on Thursday, was destined to have a sad sequel. On Wednesday last the officers were advised not to permit a parade of the men through the city, as they had been paid the day previous. The display for a military display, however, was gratified, at the expense of life as well as discipline.

The regiment, having embarked at David's island in an Ambrey steamer, were landed at Fourteenth street, N. R., on Thursday morning. They made a very creditable march down Broadway from that point—the men being all apparently sober. So careful were some of the officers of the condition of their commands, that a few canteens of liquor found on the men were emptied into the streets. They were accompanied by their wives, sweethearts, and hundreds of personal friends, who, when the regiment reached Battery Place, preparatory to entering the Ambov dock, seemed anxious to go with them. A strong body of police from the First and Fourth precincts, with some armed sentries, were placed in the gate, and refused admission to all except the military. The first three companies entered in admirable order, but several women endeavored to follow them, and were repulsed.

Some excitement among the troops followed this proceeding, and to keep out the friends of the soldiers, as well as to restore order, the gates were closed and a halt ordered. Several of the troops outside then broke through the ranks, and were followed by others, who repaired with their relatives and friends to the several low drinking dens which infest the neighborhood of Battery Place and State street. There were altogether about two hundred absentees from the regiment, who soon afterward emerged from the "rot-gut" saloons, beastly drunk, staggering, and anxious for a fight with anybody or anything. The men who were a short time previously as docile as lambs, were through the effects of the poison they had swallowed involuntarily, crazy, and ready to engage in any *melee* that might break out. The ranks were hopelessly broken, and the disorderly troops soon created a scene thoroughly disgraceful. The pier gates were opened, and the command to "march" given, when the staggering soldiers rushed forward with their friends; but the latter being driven back by the police, a row followed, which soon spread throughout the whole regiment.

Those inside were anxious to get out and receive leave of absence for a short time. And these outside would be only content to go if their friends were admitted with them. But the officers decided that the desire of neither party should be gratified. Several of the troops then used their bayonets freely, and many of them, it is said, were stabbed. The scene was terrific for some time, as the officers had no command whatever over their men. When the troops inside found that the gates were closed against their egress, they rapidly ran towards the northern side of the dock, and some of them succeeded in escaping by balancing themselves hand over hand on a tight rope, by which a schooner was fastened to a buoy in the sand. Others climbed the side gates, and in doing so a few fell overboard, and their fate has not yet been learned.

During the row, one of the privates attempted to stab an officer, who, finding himself in a perilous condition, struck his assailant with his sword on the head, inflicting a severe, if not fatal wound. The man, with some others dangerously wounded, was afterwards conveyed to the steamer.

At length, after long fighting, resulting in contusions, bruises, wounds, black eyes, and the sundry *et cetera* of a general row, about seven hundred, out of eight hundred and fifty of the troops, embarked on the steamer, some in a hopelessly drunken state. The absentees had taken refuge in the grog shops of the First ward. Col. Enright, having discovered that so many of his command had escaped, decided, it is said, to have the steamer anchor in the stream till they should be recovered. The Lieutenant-Colonel and Major, however, soon afterwards left with the steamer, and subsequently arrived at Amboy.

Col. Enright remained in this city, with Lieuts. Flynn and McDonough, to find out and take charge of the scattered troops.

The police arrested a large number of them, who were this (Friday) morning in the First ward station-house.

AMERICAN ARTISTS.—The New York *Post* says:—Warren, the marine painter, passes the winter in the country. Nichols (E. W.) has a studio in South Orange, N. J. Bowers is in Baltimore, a political climate more congenial to him than this. Pope, the figure painter, occupies his studio in the old Dodworth Building. Coleman, the newly returned, has taken a studio in the new Dodworth. He has pleasant companions in the painter Beard, Brown and Rogers, the talented sculptors, and others.

The Grau Opera troupe has had great success.—Quite a handsome sum has been netted over and above all expenses, and the tour will be continued so long as the effort is successful.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From the Washington Star of Saturday afternoon.

GOVERNMENT STORE-HOUSE AT PORT ROYAL.

We have seen a letter from Port Royal, in which it is stated that General Sherman is erecting four large warehouses, each above 200 feet in length by 40 feet in width, for subsistence stores, &c. Also that the forces there are engaged not only in strengthening their position but in building barracks, &c., for their comfort.

AN ABSURD STORY.

Last evening Pennsylvania avenue was startled from its propriety by a story alleging that Gen. Sumner's new division had been, in the course of the day, driven into Alexandria by the Confederates, from the vicinity of Springfield Station, its position. There is no truth whatever in the story. Yesterday was a remarkably quiet day all along our lines on the other side of the Potomac.

BURSTED.

Yesterday the Wiard guns, purchased by the Government for the Sickles brigade light artillery battery, were duly tested at the Washington arsenal, when one of them burst, with the ordinary service test-charge. That occurrence of course ended the test.

NAVY YARD.

The Herbert arrived at the yard this morning, and immediately returned down the river. She brings no news of importance. The Mount Washington and Anacostia also left to-day. The King Philip has been hauled up on the ways for repairs. Yesterday the schooner Delaware, loaded with wood, from Britain's bay, arrived at the yard, having passed the Confederate batteries Thursday night without molestation. Shortly after passing the haunt of the Confederate steamer Page, that vessel made her appearance in the Potomac, but without evincing any disposition to capture the schooner.

Special Washington Despatches to the New York Herald.

RECEPTION OF THE FRENCH ADMIRAL AT THE NAVY YARD.

The French Admiral de La Graviere, who is to command the French expedition to Mexico, was received at the Washington Navy Yard to-day at noon with all the honors. Upon his *entree* the French and American flags were run up together upon the liberty pole, and the unusual compliment of a national salute, instead of the customary salute to an Admiral, was fired. The Admiral was, therefore, received as the direct representative of the empire of France, rather than as the mere representative of the French navy. Commodore Dahlgren, and the other officers of the yard, accompanied the distinguished visitor to every point of interest, and extended to him every courtesy due his position, for which the Admiral tendered to Commodore Dahlgren his sincere thanks, paying him many compliments, as he passed through the Yard, for the fine appearance of the various branches of work now going on there.

The French Admiral was entertained this evening by Secretary Seward. The diplomatic corps, the various departments, and the army and navy were largely represented at the dinner.

ACCIDENTS ON THE LONG BRIDGE.

The inadequacy of the Long Bridge to the requirements of the army for crossing the Potomac, become every day more apparent. Last night a mule and rider were crowded into the river from a portion of the bridge undergoing repairs, and were rescued with difficulty. Later in the night a man fell from the bridge and was drowned.

Special Washington Despatches to the New York Tribune.

A Quorum for Congress.

The apprehensions of no quorum in Congress next week are groundless. It was decided by Speaker Grow last session that a majority of each House means a majority of members elected. This counts, besides those from the loyal States, nine Representatives from Florida, Arkansas and South Carolina, who were chosen before the rebellion. Ninety-two constituted a quorum at the last session; 93 or 94 will be needed this winter.

DESERTED.

James C. Herndon, Assistant Surgeon in the army, has deserted to the Confederates. He is a native of Virginia. Before leaving California he tendered his resignation, although he had but a few days previously taken the oath of allegiance for the second time. General Sumner very properly refused to accept it. Why he was not arrested on his arrival in New York is a question, but after staying some days at a Washington hotel, he hired a horse and buggy, drove to a point of the lower Potomac where a boat was in waiting, and was ferried across.

PRESENTATION.

Admiral Reynaud, Flag-Officer of the French Atlantic squadron, was presented to the President to-day. With the French Minister, he visited the Navy Yard, where he was received with a salute.

MOVEMENT BY GEN. BANKS' DIVISION.

The division of Gen. Banks will to-morrow be ordered to remove from Darnestown to Frederick. The certainty that the roads for miles around Darnestown will soon become unfit for travel, renders this change of position necessary. Going into winter quarters is not contemplated—on the contrary, Frederick is selected because it is easy of access, and the army stationed there, having canal and railroad facilities, can be readily moved in any direction, as occasion may require. An abundance too, of forage at Frederick furnishes another reason for the change.

POSITION OF GEN. STONE'S DIVISION.

Gen. Stone's division will probably occupy its position at Poolesville for the present. The squadron of Van Allen's cavalry in Banks' division has been ordered to the headquarters of the regiment, near Poolesville.

CONFEDERATES PRACTICING.

Heavy artillery firing was heard in the neighborhood of Fairfax Court-House to-day. Since the great review of our troops at Bailey's Cross Roads the Confederate army appears to be giving more time to practice.

Special Washington Despatches to the New York Times.

THE SLAVES ON GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

When the prisoners from Hatteras Inlet reached Fort Columbus, two slaves belonging to an officer, were brought with the others, were placed on the Island and no further notice taken of them. When the prisoners were removed the contrabands still remained, but insular life not being pleasant, and supposing themselves to be held as prisoners under a supposition of disloyalty, they forwarded a request to Washington, stating that they were willing to take the oath of allegiance. The Government having no prejudice against color, sent an order to the military authorities on Governor's Island to-day, to administer the oath of allegiance and release them.

CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

McClellan is using untiring industry in getting the army into the best possible condition, while it is more and more evident, every day, that he does not mean to use it to obtain military glory, but to carry out a plan similar to that of Scott—to quell this rebellion by a mighty pressure, and not by a mighty slaughter.

THE CASE OF LIEUT. WORDEN.

Lieut. Worden (just released from Richmond) had been seven months a prisoner in the Montgomery Old Jail, he having been arrested by order of Gen. Bragg, on his way North, after he had conveyed the order to the fleet off Pensacola to reinforce Lieut. Slemmer, at Fort Pickens. Believing that the despatches that he bore from the Government to Capt. Adams, of the fleet, would be opened by the Confederates, he opened them himself, committed their contents to memory, and destroyed them. On applying to Gen. Bragg to be permitted to go to the fleet, he was asked if he carried despatches. As he stated that he had only a verbal order, he was permitted to go out. Having delivered his order he returned, and he subsequently learned that it had been determined by Bragg that night to attack the fort—he not being aware that the order conveyed by Mr. Worden was to reinforce. The reinforcement foiled him in his plans, and the attack, which would otherwise have been successful, was not made. To shield himself from the censure that he deserved, in permitting Mr. Worden to go to the fleet, Bragg ordered his arrest, stating that Worden had represented that his verbal order was of a pacific nature. It was because of this misrepresentation that Mr. Worden was held so long in custody. He was kindly treated at Montgomery. Many of his old associates in the navy, now in the Confederate service, visited him, and did all they could to effect his release. Among them was Mr. Allison, formerly Paymaster in the Navy, and a son-in-law of Chief-Justice Taney, and now Paymaster of Confederate marines. He also saw Commander Ingraham and Lieut. Isaac N. Brown.

A SKIRMISH ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

From a gentleman who left Hancock, Md., yesterday morning, I learn that on Wednesday last a company of loyal Virginians, attached to Lamon's Brigade, were fired upon from across the Potomac, by a regiment of Confederates. The loyalists sheltered themselves behind the bank of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and returned the fire with spirit. Five of the Confederates were seen to be carried off. A messenger was sent to the commandant of the 13th Massachusetts regiment, at Williamsport, for reinforcements, and four companies and two batteries of artillery were sent.

Special Washington Despatches to the N. Y. Post.

The ports in the eastern counties of Virginia, now under the protection of the Federal forces of Lockwood's command, are to be immediately reopened for trade.

The Treasury Department proposes to appoint cotton agents for the Government in the cotton States, with explicit instructions which will be published.

UNIVERSITY OF ENGLISH FEELING IN FAVOR OF THE SOUTH.—The Paris correspondent of the New York *World* says:—"If the English in England may be judged by those of their countrymen whom I meet in Paris, I think there is no doubt on which side their sympathies lie. With one exception, every Englishman I have conversed with in Paris upon the subject has plainly exhibited that his feeling was in favor of seeing our Government destroyed and the South successful. The exception was an English gentleman, who, about two years ago, was waited upon, one evening, by a committee of the citizens of Mobile, and requested to leave the city before morning, his fault having been the expression of sentiments in opposition to slavery. He of course acceded to the request, and very naturally now his sympathies are not with the South.

Samuel P. Skinner, of New Bedford, convicted at New York of fitting out the ship Margaret Scott for a slaver, has been sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000, and confinement in the Taunton jail for five years.

MARRIED.

On the 28th ultimo, in Monument Street M. E. Church, by Rev. Wm. R. Mills, H. McZART MITCHELL to LIZZIE A. MCCOMAS, second daughter of Nicholas D. McComas, Esq., all of this city.

On the 29th ultimo, by the Rev. J. W. M. Williams, JAS. CO PER to Mrs. MARY E. HARTIN, all of this city.

At Carolina Street Parsonage, on the 28th ultimo, by Rev. D. O. John, WILLIAM O. PETHERBRIDGE to Miss MAGGIE A. SELVAGE, all of Baltimore.

DIED.

On the 29th ultimo, Mrs. NANCY McKINLEY, in the 74th year of her age.

On the 27th ultimo, ANN BLACKLOR, in the 68th year of her age, a native of Derbyshire, England.

On the 29th ultimo, OLEVIA, beloved daughter of Oliver and Mary Perin, aged 2 years and 8 months.

GEO. S. CLOGG

Would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has REMOVED from his Old Stand, No. 175, to No. 161 BALTIMORE STREET, opposite the Adams Express office, where may be found, at all times, a complete stock of gentlemen's and children's SHOES, all of which are manufactured by himself and out of the very best materials, and will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH.

o8-eo3m GEORGE S. CLOGG, No. 161 Baltimore street.

WE HAVE JUST EXAMINED SOME BEAUTIFUL SPECIMENS OF FINE LETTER PAPER manufactured at the Mt. Holly Mills, near Carlisle, Pa. This manufactory was established about two years since, and within that short period of time, has made and sold more of this fine quality of paper than any similar establishment in the country. Mr. B. WILLIS, Stationer, No. 12 South Charles street, corner of German, is the Agent for this city, and those who wish to obtain a very fine quality of paper at a moderate price, would do well to call and examine it.

DR. A. A. BLANDY,

SUCCESSOR TO DR. G. A. HARRIS,

o30-tf 61 NORTH CHARLES STREET

GOOD 50 CENT BLACK TEA.

English Split Pea 6¼ lb.

Family Flour $7.25, $8¼ and $8½.

Buckwheat 75 and 88 per bag.

Old Brandy, Wines, &c.

Gelatin 19. Brown Stout,

Philadelphia Ale, Cider, &c., &c.

For sale by

W. H. McLEAN,

51 N. Charles street.

PARKER BROTHERS' LONDON CLUB SAUCE.—This celebrated Sauce is fast superseding all others. From the richness and delicacy of its flavor, it has attained a popularity almost as great in this country as in Europe. For sale by all first-class grocers and by their agents,

GREEN & YOE, Importers,

o31-tf 88 West Baltimore street

WILLIAM F. OWENS,

205 *BALTIMORE STREET*,

Has just received a NEW, CHOICE and COMPLETE assortment of

FALL AND WINTER

FURNISHING GOODS

FOR

GENTLEMEN.

Cartwright & Warner's celebrated English Merino

UNDER-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

Scotch Wool, Red and Shaker Flannel Goods of every size and quality.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER

by our improved pattern, and warranted to fit. o17-tfr

DANSKIN & CO.,

NO. 155 BALTIMORE ST., NEAR CALVERT,

MAKE

SHIRTS

TO

ORDER,

AND KEEP A FULL ASSORTMENT READY MADE

GENTLEMEN WHO WANT A REALLY GOOD

SHIRT,

WILL FIND IT AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

ALSO,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

DANSKIN & CO.,

155 BALTIMORE STREET.

mh11-tf

BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY'S COAL. REDUCTION IN PRICE.

I am now receiving regularly my supplies of this celebrated COAL, and am enabled to offer it to consumers at very LOW PRICES. In view of the