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BALTIMORE,

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1861.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

The steamer from Fortress Monroe yesterday, brought no further intelligence of the naval expedition. It is now, however, generally known that one of the points of destination was Bulls' Island in Bulls' Bay, were the troops were to erect fortifications, as preliminary to operations on the mainland.

From the line of the Potomac there is nothing of importance to record, the intelligence being restricted to the discovery of an additional Confederate batteries at Aquia Creek.

A telegram from Springfield, Missouri, announces the transfer by General Fremont of his command to General Hunter, immediately on the arrival of the latter. We also learn that General Asboth, a number of staff officers, and the famous "body guard" accompanied Fremont to St. Louis. His retirement from the army is said to have cast a gloom over the troops. There are rumors afloat in Washington that efforts are making to send Quartermaster General Meigs to the seat of war in Missouri, and General Halleck to Kentucky.

A doubt is expressed at the War Department in regard to the accuracy of the intelligence recently received from Western Virginia. The reported battle between Rosecrans and Floyd is believed to have been nothing more than a skirmish. It is, however, still thought probable that Benham and Schenck are attempting to cut off the retreat of Floyd by getting to the rear, and thus forcing him either to fight a battle at disadvantage or to surrender.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Colonel Miles—who was charged with being drunk at the battle of Bull Run—after examining a number of witnesses whose testimony was very conflicting, decided that although there was ground for believing the accusation of Colonel Richardson was sustained by the evidence, the interests of the service at this time would be best promoted by staying all further proceedings.

General, late Professor, Mitchell, of astronomical fame, has tendered his resignation to the War Department, but it has not yet been accepted.

An abstract of the report of the investigating committee in regard to the expenditures incurred by General Fremont at St. Louis exposes, upon what we presume to be good authority, a series of frauds upon the Government of the most extraordinary character. The name of General McKinstry is freely used in these transactions, and the California contractors are very deeply implicated. Some of the charges have since been declared by Fremont's friends to be unfounded, but the evidence in many of the instances cited appears to be too circumstantial to be easily refuted.

The article published in the *National Intelligencer*, a few days since, under the title of "How shall Maryland be Governed," and which was re-produced in our columns, is ascribed by a correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from this city, to Mr. Charles B. Calvert, and the belief is expressed that it truthfully reflected the policy of the Government.

A letter from the London correspondent of the New York *Times* declares that the tone of popular sentiment in Europe, and especially in England, is anything but favorable to the North. The writer states that the English Government is endeavoring to act towards the Federal Government in good faith; but that if the South "manages to strike a few more blows on the blockade like that dealt by the Bermuda, no one can tell to what results the ever-increasing pressure on the Ministry may lead." He describes public opinion as slowly but surely forming against the

securities have already been sent over to New York for sale at the stock exchange, and doubts whether there is "any thing good to look for England or in Europe," if the South continues to gain strength until New Years' day, in the same ratio as during the last three months. We publish also a significant paragraph to the same effect from the New York *Independent*, together with the comments of the *Tribune*. The latter, while characterizing the story as "absurd," and "incredible," acknowledges, nevertheless, that the recognition of the Southern Confederacy will very probably take place before long; but affects to consider it a matter of very little consequence. As having some bearing upon the same subject the Washington correspondent of the New York *World* states he has learned "from unquestioned sources" that English commercial agents are busily engaged at the South in buying cotton and tobacco and paying for the same in gold and in Bank of England notes. The agents take the risk of getting their purchases to England.

We have some items of late Southern news by the telegraph, via Louisville. The steamer Theodora had run the blockade and reached Savannah, with a valuable cargo of coffee, ammunition, saltpetre and small arms. She was from Havana, and brought as passengers Mr. Mead, late United States Minister to Brazil, and Captain S. J. Short, of the British Navy, the latter intending to offer his services to the Confederates.

Ex-Senator Benjamin, of Louisiana, has been appointed Secretary of War. Col. Tilghman has been made a Brigadier-General and ordered to take command at Hopkinsville, Ky. The vote for President and Vice President on the 6th instant, is reported to have been small, there being but little opposition. Davis and Stephens are of course re-elected. Gen. Hardee has been promoted to a Major-General, and he and Gen. Johnston were at Bowling Green on the 4th inst.

It will be seen that the great expedition is reported to have arrived at Bull's Bay; that the mammoth transport Great Republic was aground; and that with this exception the expedition was all right. This report comes in rather a roundabout way, having reached New York by a private letter from Old Point, and is looked upon as rather doubtful.

It is officially announced that the Hon. Townsend Harris has sent in his resignation as American Minister to Japan, and that the Hon. R. H. Pruyn, of New York, has been appointed to succeed him.

—THE UNION, VICTORY IN MARYLAND.—The Baltimore Tribune of November 4th, thus alludes to the election which took place in this State the day before yesterday:

"You have doubtless seen a very able article in the *National Intelligencer*, under the caption of "How shall Maryland be Governed?" It is said to be from the pen of the Hon. Charles B. Calvert, the member of Congress from the secessional 6th district. *It is believed to speak the policy of the Government, and simply announces that Maryland will not, in any event, be suffered to occupy a disloyal position, and that she will be compelled to remain forever one of the States of this Union.* And I may give it here as my opinion that should, by any possible chance, General Howard be elected Governor of Maryland, and his ticket be carried for the Legislature, they will find it worse for them than a Barren Hill victory. Mr. Bradford, I learn, regards his election as sure and certain."

TELEGRAPH DESPATCHES NOT PRIVILEGED IN LAW.—A decision has recently been made in St. Johns, N. F., which is of interest to telegraphic operators and correspondents. The Attorney-General of the Island required an operator to disclose the contents of certain telegraph despatches which had an important bearing on a felony case then pending. This requisition was refused, on the ground that the operator had sworn not to divulge any message sent by him over the wires. He was about to be imprisoned for contempt of Court, when it was by consent of counsel, agreed that the case should be submitted to the Chief Justice, in Chambers. That functionary, after a thorough examination of the general law relating to privileged communications, as well as the charter of the Telegraph Company, requiring every employee to swear that he will not reveal the contents of any message delivered to him for transmission, decided that communications by telegraph are not, in law, privileged, and that when a telegraph operator is compelled to attend a judicial proceeding, he is bound to disclose the contents of such messages as are the subject of judicial inquisition, and that in so doing he does not violate the oath he has taken.

The President's warrant for the commutation of the sentence of death imposed upon Samuel Collins, Louis Featherstone and John Dunleary, convicted of the murder of Captain Pike, of the ship Gen. Parkhill, has been received by U. S. Marshal Murray, of New York. The sentence has been changed to fifteen years' hard labor in the State prison.

Miss Adelaide Phillips, under the Italianized name of Phillippi, had obtained a two months' engagement at the Italian Opera of Paris, and was, on the 20th ult., to make her dangerous bow to a Paris audience in the character of "Azucena," in "The Trovatore."

AN ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE AT ST. LOUIS.

From the Ohio State Journal, Nov. 5.

In giving an abstract of the testimony, which is so voluminous, we propose only to give a part bearing on the different heads of fraud, as summed up in the committee's report. The entire testimony has been sent to Washington to be laid before Congress at its next session. The synopsis we publish is a faithful abstract of the evidence before the committee, although many of the minor details have been omitted.

The first act of fraud was the presentation to Mrs. Brigadier General McKinstry, on the 20th of September, of a complete set of silver service, of the Jenny Lind pattern, which service cost $3,000 and upward, and being the finest ever made in the West, took the premium at the State Agricultural Fair held in St. Louis. This service was presented by parties exclusively interested in Government contracts, among whom were Major Selover, Leonidas Haskell, John M. Crum, E. L. Beard, of California, and others. General McKinstry was Quartermaster General of the Western Department by appointment of Major General J. C. Fremont, and as such Quartermaster General, controlled the horse and mule contracts, building of barracks, and all supplies and purchases appertaining to that Department. The committee in their report say, "The frauds in contracts in the Quartermaster's Department are numerous, and have been clearly proven, and extend through all branches of his control and supervision."

In relation to the purchase of horses—the second act of fraud—the testimony is extensive as to the various species of imposition practised, the "old English jockey tricks," as they are called, being in this case of the lesser magnitude. A party contracts to furnish 1,000 head of horses, at $119 50 per head, to the Government, through the Quartermaster. The contractor's agent, who is approved by the Quartermaster, has charge of the field where the contractor's horses are to be passed upon. A countryman, having horses to sell to the Government, pays $10 entrance-fee to the field, where his horses are examined, and upon the payment of another fee of $10, they are recommended to the contractor, who purchases the same at the very lowest figure, which, throughout the entire evidence, never exceeded $85 and $90 per head. The contractor takes his purchases to the Inspector, who is also reimbursed by a fee, which amount is computed according to the quality of the animal. The contractor, on obtaining a certificate from the Inspector, demands the money of the Quartermaster, who pays the same, when the *bonus* for said payment is guaranteed. The evidence discloses several such schemes, and many other ways, in which horses and mules are obtained.

The testimony also shows that the horses, in a majority of instances, are of the most inferior kind, and have broken down or fell dead on the road. Around the depots where horses were kept thus purchased, numerous dead carcases have been found. Omnibus and stage horses have been trotted out, "full of bran and peppered," by contractors, who received $115@130 for each horse they furnished. One of the recent reports of Boards of Surveys will suffice in giving the character of horses the Government furnished to regiments upon the requisition of their commanding officer. Other similar reports the committee have on file:—

CAMP SULLIVAN, Warsaw, Oct. 21.

To Col. Wm. Bishop: The undersigned having been summoned, as a board of survey, to examine and inspect the condition of the horses forwarded to this regiment from St. Louis and report the result to your headquarters, would respectfully report that we have examined said horses and find seventy-six (76) fit for service, five (5) dead, and three hundred and thirty (330) undersized, under and over aged, stifled, ringboned, blind, sparvined, and incurably unfit for any public service, said horses being a part of the Missouri contract. Very respectfully,

DAVID MCKEE, Major,
GEO. ROCKWELL, Captain,
JOHN SCHOU, Lieutenant.

The committee also have in evidence that U. S. District Attorney Jones was associated with Messrs. Thompson and Bowen in the purchase of horses and mules, their contract being at $119.50 each horse. Bowen sold out to Thompson and Jones for $5,000, payable in bankable funds. Thompson went to McKinstry for payment on horses Messrs. Thompson and Jones had furnished, and was told that "another party was interested in this horse business, and unless the $5,000 in gold was deducted by Messrs. Thompson and Jones, none of the money could be paid." The $5,000 was kept by McKinstry, and the remainder paid over to Thompson and Jones.

Under this head of fraud, the committee have testimony of over half a million of dollars sunk in pay contracts. The Quartermaster paid $17.50 per ton for hay in bales, which on examination is found to be prairie grass, and hay of a very poor quality. The cost of transportation between St. Louis and Sedalia, is about $8 per ton, or $25 per ton delivered at Sedalia. The committee have accumulated evidence that fresh hay from the stacks, and in abundance along the entire route to Warsaw, can be obtained at $6@8 per ton.

In Government wagons, the evidence shows that large numbers are here without any owners until after they have been pressed into the service, and then the builders present their claims. A majority of these wagons are unfit for service. The axles, reach, bolsters, spokes, hubs, &c., are found to have been cracked, and the cracks filled with leather and putty, and painted over where the fraud was patent. Several of the wagons were condemned. The committee will report that a number of the wagons thus received by the Quartermaster and his agent have broken down before the army had proceeded a few weeks' service.

The third act of fraud is in the building of fortifications at St. Louis. On the 15th of August, Col. Hassendeubel, by order of Gen. Fremont, engineered and surveyed the points within the limits of St. Louis for the erection of eleven (11) forts. Under Major H.'s superintendence five (5) were built directly for the Government, without any intervening contractor. The wages of the laborers were 60 cents each per day, and the cost of each fortification not to exceed $10,000. On the 25th of September, when Gen. Fremont knew that the forts, completed, cost $10,000 each, Quartermaster-General McKinstry, per order of General Fremont, made a contract with E. L. Beard, of California, to build 6 additional forts for the Government, similar in all respects to the 5 constructed by Colonel Hassendeubel; agreeing to pay 45 cents per cubic yard for all excavations, 55 cents per cubic yard for the same dirt excavated upon the bank of the fort and forming the embankment; for all puddled earth 90 cents per cubic yard; paving walks with brick or stone, floors or blockhouses, &c., $1 per square yard; for cisterns, 25 cents per cubic gallon of 231 inches, arched with brick, crown and cement; lumber for magazines, blockhouses and quarters for officers and troops, sewers, &c. &c., the lumber and timber to be measured in the building, $100 per 1,000 feet; for facines and breastworks required on the work, $1 per cubic foot, and for roofing all the buildings with three ply roofs $4.50 per square of 100 superficial feet. The total cost of the six fortifications figures upward of $300,000, upon which Mr. Beard has received $170,000. An additional payment of an order for $60,000 from General Fremont was stopped by the Secretary of War when in St. Louis.

The evidence sets forth, that notwithstanding Beard has received already three times the original cost of the works, the laborers are clamorous at the Government offices for their pay. The items of the cost of forts, as proven by other forts built, and the evidence of master mechanics, put the figures, viz: 10 cts. per cubic yard for excavations and embankments; puddled earth 35 cts.; paving, &c., 40 cts.; cisterns, &c., 3 cts.; lumber and timber $40@50 per 1,000 feet; facines and breastworks 35@40 cts.; roofing $2@2.50, and total cost of six fortifications not over $60,000. The contract for fortifications was drawn up per order of General Fremont. The contract is regarded by the committee as irregular and informal, except that it provides that "no member of Congress shall be interested in the said contract." The contract is in part irregular, for the reason that according to the regulations of the department, the Quartermaster only can make contracts of this kind.

The fourth act of fraud is the house rent, first in the palatial mansion of Mrs. Colonel Brant, cousin of Mrs. Jessie Fremont, rented to General Fremont for headquarters of Major-General, his private Secretary, and Chief of Staff, at the rate of $6,000 per annum. Other palatial mansions in the neighborhood are rented at similar rates, and occupied for offices of members of the staff.

Large and expensive barrack have been built in the immediate vicinity, as quarters for the accommodation of the Fremont Body Guard, numbering 600 men. The barracks will accommodate 2,500 men. The cost of these barracks and Benton Barracks, will be about $150,000, double the amount necessary to erect precisely similar buildings. In the roofing of these buildings, which is upward of 5,000 squares of 100 superficial feet, the committee have discovered much fraud. The contract provides that the roof shall be three-ply, and put on with felt and soaked in hot tar, and in a substantial and durable manner. The committee have evidence that the Superintendent and Architect, A. B. Ogden, received a draft of $700 on General McKinstry from Clapp & Co., provided he (Ogden) would obtain the contract for them at their bid, which was $3.50 per square of 100 superficial feet. A Mr. King, under oath, testifies that he gave Ogden a draft on McKinstry for $1,500 for his services in getting him the contract for $3 25 per square. To each of these Ogden promised to stick the contract. The work was awarded to Almen Thompson at $3 50, but whether any bonus was given does not appear. The committee find that Thompson sold the contract for an advance of $3 000, and that the party doing the work only put on one-ply roof, and that with felt dipped in cold tar. In a few places there were only two plys. The facts were obtained by cutting into the roof at various points. It is also in testimony that there were responsible bids at $2 for this same work.

Another fraud was in the contracting with E. W. Fox for the manufacture of picket pins at 45 cents each, when Thomas Hood, a blacksmith with good security, bid for the same at 25 cents per pin—the number to be made, 50,000 pins. Also to Fox and others, camp kettles at 35 cents, when there were bids at 20 cents; nails, axes, spikes, &c., at similar rates. Saddles that were rejected by the Quartermaster were purchased by Fox at low figures and sold to McKinstry at increased rates.

The building of sundry tug-boats and chartering of several steamers at double their cost and value, particularly the chartering of sundry boats belonging to the Keokuk Packet Company, have been gone into at length, and much imposition found to exist. The tug-boats are being built at a cost of $8,500 each; when they ought to be built at $4,500 each.

Other frauds in the purchase of oats, clothing, blankets, tents, &c.; the issuing of transportation tickets and paying of employees in uncurrent funds—such as the Union Bank and Bank of St. Louis, 35 cents discount—instead of Government funds, &c., &c., are fully in evidence before the committee, but all are on a par with those given above. No frauds were found in the Commissary Department, but the report of the committee will exhibit the transactions of the other departments in an exceedingly unfavorable light. As the California contractors are alleged by the committee with being largely interested in many of these contracts, we give their names: Joseph Palmer, of the firm of Palmer, Cook & Co.; Leonidas Haskell, E. L. Beard, Major Selover, of the firm of Selover & Sintern, real estate auctioneers; and I. C. Woods, manager of Adams' Express Company.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

LONGEVITY OF THE ENGLISH ARISTOCRACY—BROUGHAM, PALMERSTON AND LYNDHURST.—The papers announce the illness of Lord Brougham. He had promised to attend a temperance meeting, but felt too unwell to undertake the journey, and from his seat in Westmoreland was obliged to send a letter of apology, stating that his physician had advised him not to leave home. As Lord Brougham is now in his 82d year, the slightest attack at an age so advanced may cut the thread of life. But, old as he is, he is still hopeful, and only expects to be confined to his room for a few days. Lord Palmerston, another remarkable instance of longevity, combined with active mental and physical pursuits, has just completed his 77th year, and during the regular London season gets through an amount of work which uses up many young members of Parliament. Lord Lyndhurst is a still more extraordinary case,—born in America before the Declaration of Independence, and though turned ninety has still a bright and powerful intellect. We remember hearing the last named nobleman deliver a speech in the Upper Chamber three or four years back, the force and logical precision of which were marvellous, and even the volume of voice that came from "the old man eloquent" was not the least extraordinary feature of the performance. It is an ascertained fact that, taking the aristocracy as a body, they live longer than any other class, which may be mainly attributed to their easy circumstances, to the absence on their part of the corroding cares of business.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR'S ITALIAN POLICY.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 19th, says:—I told you that M. Benedetti had to wait to take back the answer to the proposal made by the Italian government. He has arrived in Turin, and has brought back the answer. You can guess what it is, from the information I sent you a few days ago. The economical and financial difficulties in which France finds herself, make it impossible, for the moment, to deal with a question which would serve as a rallying point to all those opposed to the government, and thus make the position doubly embarrassing. It is not, as you see, the nature of the proposals which is not thought satisfactory, but the present moment is considered inopportune. Although there is no distinct approval of the ideas laid down in the proposal, they are thought worth considering at a more propitious period. The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on the 23d, says:—M. Rattazzi, who was to have gone to Compeigne yesterday, received an intimation overnight that the Emperor was coming to pass the day in Paris, and would see him at the Tuilleries, where I believe the interview took place. I find in *Bullier's Correspondence* a laconic phrase, which, I am afraid, fully paints the situation:—"M. Rattazzi appears to accept the necessity of the adjournment of the Roman question." He cannot help "appearing" to accept this necessity. It is the Emperor's will to protract for an indefinite period the unsettled and distracted state of Italy, occasioned by the machinations of the Pope and Francis II, carried on under the protection of the French flag, and unfortunately Napoleon III has the power thus to disappoint the hopes which he has encouraged, without giving his reasons to anybody.

THE FRENCH FINANCES AND HARVEST.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 21st, says:

The position of the Bank of France continues to excite great anxiety in commercial and financial circles. It is said that since the last account published by the Governor of that establishment the cash in its cellars has further diminished by 20,000,000f. It has been suggested by competent authorities, in order to put a stop to such reports, which may be erroneous, and are calculated to create unnecessary alarm, that the Governor of the Bank of France should publish a weekly account in the *Moniteur*, in place of a monthly account as at present. Several expedients have been put forward to stop the drain of the specie in the Bank. Among others, it is asked why the government does not demand an extension of the period fixed for the payment of the instalments on the Italian loan. Others suggest that foreign companies—such, for example, as the Spanish Credit Mobilier, which by calls for sudden and considerable sums have produced so bad an impression on the public—should be forced to diminish and adjourn their demands. It is now ascertained that the panic caused by the excitement in the late wheat crop is at least premature, if not greatly exaggerated, and that the present high price is in some measure caused by the manœuvres of intercepted parties. Taking the most unfavorable view of the question there can be no want of wheat felt until May next. The following is the position of the country:—The French people consume, on an average, from one harvest to the other, 80,000,000 hectolitres of wheat. Now, the most unfavorable calculations get down the produce of the late harvest at 60,000,000 hectolitres, which is sufficient for the consumption of the country for eight months. There remain 20,000,000 hectolitres to be supplied by foreign countries, which may, without difficulty, be imported at an average of 2,000,000 hectolitres a month, and at a cost of 20f. the hectolitre, exclusive of the carriage.

A PANTELEGRAPH.—Nothing in the mechanical department of the Florence Exhibition struck me as more wonderful than Caselli's pantelegraph. The illustrious inventor has established a communication between Florence and Leghorn, and himself attends at the Crystal Palace to exhibit the results of his portentous contrivance. His pantelegraph, as it is generally known, is intended for the transmission of messages immediately from the hand of the writer, conveying a fac-simile of every word and syllable, and bearing the full authenticity of the hand and signature. A banker at Paris

Turin or Florence, which his correspondent will honor at sight, being as sure of the identity of the document as if he had the very paper on which it is written. I have looked on for some time on the working of this apparently magic machine, and have seen it write under my inspection now three, now four lines of Dante, in the very handwriting with which the correspondent was at that very moment tracing them on the prepared paper in Leghorn. Presently a lineal drawing of a portrait of Dante, which was being delineated at Leghorn, came into life before me, line by line, shade by shade. Anon, again, it was a pattern design for a lady's embroidery, in one word, it is the reproduction, at a distance, of anything that pen or pencil can produce. A small point, somewhat like the hand of a watch, runs semi-circularly, moved by a very simple machine, upon a chemically prepared paper, tracing almost invisible lines, the aggregate of which soon embodies the words, line by line, or the various parts of the design till the whole stands before us. The action is so rapid that the average transmission is of 12 words in a minute, being somewhat quicker than the usual mode of telegraphic communication, with the avoidance of all possible mistake or equivocation. Caselli has exhibited his invention before the French Emperor, who assured him "the pantelegraph did great honor to Italy, and was a discovery of which France herself might be proud." A communication between Florence and Paris is soon to be established.—*Times' Correspondent.*

RETIREMENT OF MADAME GRISI FROM THE STAGE.—Madame Grisi is now giving a series of farewell performances in the English provinces. Before taking her final leave of the London public she wrote the following letter:

Having made my last appearance in London, I have determined to bring my professional career to a close by a final visit to the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland. In so doing, I believe I am acting consistently and endeavoring to show how deeply I have treasured the welcome that for many years has been so lavishly bestowed upon me in this country. There is something inexpressibly affecting to me in addressing the word "farewell" to an English audience; for that farewell is an adieu—and forever—to the land of my adoption as an artist; to the land in which have been centered all my hopes, in which have been realized my brightest wishes. It is a farewell to a career which, by unexampled generosity and unparalleled kindness, has far surpassed my expectations and exceeded my deserts. To say adieu, therefore, to this country, inspires me with the deepest regret. That this regret is shared by the English public I venture to believe, for to think otherwise would be to do violence to a support that has never failed me—to a partiality on which I have had but too often to depend. It is this consciousness that mitigates the pain inseparable from such an occasion, and that will always be a source of pleasure to me in my retirement, enhancing the remembrance of those countless acts of favor for which the thousands who have bestowed them will have the heartfelt gratitude of

GIULIA GRISI.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

POPULAR SENTIMENT IN EUROPE ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—I wish there were anything consoling or encouraging to write from this side of the water; but things remain in the same position in which they have stood for a long time.—The position of this Government is firm. Without having any very deep acquaintance with its acts, I will yet venture to assert that it has never intentionally done us any wrong, nor has any wish now to wrong us. Our people must be now convinced of this, since there has been no sign whatever of the Southern party here obtaining any control over the actions of the Government, in spite of Bull Run and the cotton famine. But how much longer can we expect this to last? If our opponents here manage to strike a few more blows like that dealt by the Bermuda on our blockade, no one can tell to what results the ever-increasing pressure on the Ministry may lead. That success has raised the opposition to the blockade to a courage and activity unknown before—and no wonder.

Steadily and surely popular opinion is forming here against us; our allies are becoming silent, and our enemies more bitter. That this will lead to actual steps against us may not be true, but that it will encourage the Southern party here to make a strong effort against us, is certain, and for that effort the party is organizing rapidly. I have been as slow as any one to foresee difficulty or to croak, but we might as well look the danger in the face and be ready for it, since, supposing the present state of doubt to last till New-Year's Day, and the other side to gain strength in the same ratio as during the last three months, we have nothing good to look for in England or in Europe. Till that time, however, we are reasonably safe unless some great disaster occurs. In that case something will be sure to break, but what first I will not venture to guess. But even then England will be more reliable than France, for one is sure where she stands, at least.

Slowly and surely public opinion is forming against us in England, and everywhere else, I fear. The causes of this turn I mean to speak of in some future letter; the fact, however, is beyond dispute. The New York Stock Exchange can, no doubt, tell better than I can, how many millions of American securities are being now thrown upon it from abroad, in consequence of the late rise in the American market; or how many more millions have gone the same way before. If I can judge from the talk among business men here, the sum can be no small one. It is more mischief to try to bolster up our credit abroad than at home by overlooking this fact. Indeed, nothing has done us more harm here than the bare faced exaggerations and misrepresentations of our Press.

People have become so accustomed to the idea of disbelieving everything that is stated in the American papers that all confidence in us is destroyed; and how can we wonder at it, when we see daily accounts of "masterly movements" of regiments which turn out to have run away without firing a gun, and "glorious victories" which result in disastrous defeats? The truth is what is wanted, and here people are wandering in a wilderness of lies on both sides. The telegrams that we receive here merely add to this confusion, and this happens so regularly that one is forced to believe it intentional. Sometimes the Southern agents here invent telegraphic reports out of the whole cloth, and have them inserted in the papers. More often this is unnecessary, for the news is unfavorable enough to our side not to need doctoring. But so it goes on, and day by day our credit sinks lower and lower on this side the Atlantic.

THE GOLD SHIPMENTS TO AMERICA.

From the London Times.

The resumption of gold remittances to the United States is a singular but wholly unimportant fact. The certainty is just as strong as ever that if the war continues, not merely shall we witness a drain of specie from that country, but a suspension of cash payments. The Government expenditure is at the rate of a hundred millions sterling per annum, to say nothing of the augmented outlay of each individual State, or of the cost sustained by the Confederates, while 700,000 at least of the able-bodied population of the country are withdrawn from manufactures and agriculture, and have become consumers, instead of producers.

With an expenditure of only about £15,000,000 per annum, and with all their people engaged to the utmost in industrial pursuits, the United States were not usually found year by year to accumulate any exceptional stock of the precious metals, and the idea that under their changed circumstances, and with forty millions sterling, or nearly one-half of their usual exports, cut off by the cotton blockade, they may now, for the first time, begin to fill their cellars and to draw away the supplies of other regions, would appear the most extraordinary assumption that could be entertained.

If the United States can show that the way to attract the precious metals is by quadrupling their expenditure; withholding fifty per cent. of their ordinary exportable produce, and calling an eighth part of their adult population from the plough and the loom to the barrack, we shall soon have every country in the world plunging into war in order to enjoy the excitement, profusion, and idleness that are thus to prove the most rapid causes of national wealth. Yet the American journals have some dreams of the kind, for they are predicting continuous arrivals of gold from this country; and, while they have an acute sense of the horrors we are to sustain during the winter from the want of cotton, they can see nothing but a plethora of resources at home, which should induce all people to subscribe as fast as possible to each two monthly issue of an additional ten millions of Federal stock.

The amount of sovereigns now being sent from Liverpool by each steamer will, of course, be cited as a confirmation of the new theory, and will stimulate all those classes who are reveling in the national funds to entertain anticipations even still more wild, of the continuance of this splendid example of inexhaustible means, which, in fact, increase in proportion as they are drawn upon. Meanwhile, however, the less ardent European world will prefer to watch the experiment to the end. The French demand for grain and flour will soon diminish, and in the course of a few weeks the exportation of those articles will also be reduced by the closing of the canals.

Even if the whole crop could be sent forward it would not be easy to see how a total worth thirty or forty millions could suffice to meet not only an expenditure of two or three times that amount, but to create a balance against Europe that must be remitted in gold, and yet beyond breadstuffs there is little else we can look for. The inference, therefore, must be that the present financial felicitations at New York are like those of a spendthrift who, having been momentarily put in funds by a sudden realization of his best assets, wholly loses sight of the fact that these receipts have not borne any relation to the actual yearly course either of his income or liabilities.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Parisian Prefect of Police amuses the citizens by frequent displays of eccentricity. A few weeks ago he issued a decree against bar-maids joking with their customers. He now comes out with an order prohibiting cabmen and coachmen in general from using whip cord, and with a formal ordinance against kite flying by children, lest the telegraph wires should be injured.

The South Sea Islands are rapidly undergoing reclamation from barbarism. The last enterprise of civilization in that direction comes from Belgium. The Salamon Islands, lying to the east of New Guinea, and a few hundred miles north of the New Hebrides, are to be settled by a Belgian colony. These islands are little known in Europe, but their climate is delightful, their soil fertile, and they spontaneously produce, in the greatest quantities, all those fruits and spices which have rendered the Philippine Islands so enviable a settlement.

The Lord Chamberlain of England announces, by special edict, that in future the compulsory closing of the theatre doors will be limited to Ash Wednesday and Good Friday, and that they may be just as jolly as they please during the intervening part of Lent.

The American admirers of Elizabeth Barrett Browning will be glad to hear that she left behind her a number of unpublished poems, which are now preparing for the press, and will probably be issued in a Christmas volume.

The Queen-Dowager of Prussia, the sister-in-law of the present King, remained in retirement at Dresden during the recent coronation festivities at Konigsberg and Berlin. A due regard to the memory of her late husband prompted this, but it is also stated, as an "additional motive, that the Queen Dowager and the present Queen (to use an expression which angry ladies will understand) "dip not take tea together."

The Governor of New Jersey has recommended that Thursday, the 28th instant, be observed as a day of thanksgiving, prayer and praise. The Governor of Massachusetts has named the 21st instant for the same purpose.

MARRIED.

In St. Louis, at St. John's Church, on 29th October, by Rev. John Bannon, PIERRE F. GRATARD to LIZZIE, REV. eldest daughter of Joseph E. Elder, all late of Baltimore, Maryland.

On Oct. 29th inst., by Rev. Mr. Leakin, JOHN M. BLADES to Miss M. C. GUYTHER, daughter of the late George Guyther, of St. Mary's county.

On the 7th of October, by Rev. W. H. Showalter, THOS. F. GODFREY, of Prince George's county, to Miss ISABEL F. LANKFORD, of Somerset county.

At Washington, November 5th, by Rev. Dr. Ryan, JOHN McL. CARUSI to Miss SUSAN NEASLEY.

DIED.

On the 7th instant, ANNA, aged 2 years, youngest child of A. Craige and Mary A. Hall. The funeral service will be at St. Paul's Church this afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

At Washington, on the morning of the 6th instant, in the 55th year of her age, after a lingering and painful illness, borne with Christian fortitude and resignation, CATHERINE JANE, beloved wife of Wm. Fletcher, Jr.

On Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M., SARAH, widow of the late Rev. Samuel McElhiney, in the 85th year of her age.

On the 6th instant, JOSEPH MICHAEL, aged 2 years and 6 months, beloved son of Michael D. and Kate Rooney.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—A Quarterly Meeting of the ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY of BALTIMORE will be held at Guy's Monument House, on MONDAY EVENING, 11th inst., at 7 o'clock. This is the meeting preparatory to the anniversary assembly.

nov8.3t* M. MACKINTOSH, Sec'y.

MARYLAND INSTITUTE
NIGHT SCHOOL OF DESIGN.

Persons wishing to become MEMBERS OF THIS SCHOOL, are requested to call at the ACTUARY'S OFFICE and obtain their Tickets at once.

nov8.2t C. W. BENTLEY, Ch'rman of the Committee.

ISABELLA GRAPES!

22 lbs.—the last from the Juniata Vineyard this season, in 1, 5 and 6 lb. boxes. For sale by

W. M. McLEAN, 52 N. Charles street.

S. S. CHURCH, M. D., DENTIST, having no longer any connection with the Baltimore Dental College is prepared to devote his whole time to his profession. Office No. 39 North Charles street, Marble Building. 11*

DR. A. A. BLANDY,
SUCCESSOR TO DR. G. A. HARRIS,
81 NORTH CHARLES STREET.
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YEDDO TEA—A delightful article, part of the FIRST IMPORTATION FROM JAPAN, just received and for sale by GREEN & YOE,
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SAVED 33 PER CENT. by buying your Wood at office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,
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FAMILY GROCERY SUPPLIES.
Family and Extra FLOUR,
Bbls. $8.50, Bags $1.13.
Green and Black TEA,
Part Ico. Black, very nice.
Buckwheat and Corn Meal.
Hams (12½c.) Middlings Bacon.
Cranberries, Apples,
Cider, Old and Mild Cheese,
Champagne, Brandy, &c., &c.
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52 N. Charles street.

WILLIAM F. OWENS,
205 *BALTIMORE STREET*,
Has just received a NEW, CHOICE, and COMPLETE assortment of
FALL AND WINTER
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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. o1-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 present unsettled state of affairs, and the possibility of shipments being cut off, I would recommend consumers of Coal to lay in their supplies at once.

As no Cumberland Coal is now coming to this market, I would recommend the use of my Coal as a substitute for steaming and other uses. I shall keep a large supply constantly on my wharf.

R. W. TYSON, Sole Agent,
No. 38 Second street.

For the quality of the Baltimore Company's Coal for steaming purposes, I respectfully refer to the following parties:

Messrs. Dougherty, Woods & Co., Baltimore Steam Sugar Refinery; Samuel T. Pearce, Esq., Agent Cromwell's Line Steamers; A. L. Huggins, Esq., Boston Line Steamers; Messrs. H. Abbott & Son, Canton Rolling Mill; " Murray & Hazlehurst, Vulcan Works; And Steamboats generally. jy3 tf

NEW GOODS.
GABRIEL D. CLARK,
Has for sale an extensive assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE at his store, corner of Calvert and Water sts. d30-tf

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SAWED AND SPLIT WOOD OF ANY SIZE.
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