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.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1861.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

Later intelligence from Port Royal harbor modifies to some extent the previously reported success of the Federal arms in that quarter. The steamer Coatzacoalcos which reached New York yesterday brings advices from Port Royal to Monday, the 11th inst. Up to that time the Federal troops had not occupied Port Royal Island, but had been landed on Hiltons' Head and French's Island. The Federal pickets on French's Island had already been attacked by the Confederates, but reinforcements were sent to their relief. It was arranged that formal possession should be taken of Beaufort on Thursday last.

One day's later news from Charleston reaches us via Norfolk. The Charleston papers of the 12th—Tuesday—state that General Lee was then making extensive preparations to defend Beaufort. The story of cotton having been captured to the value of two millions of dollars appears to be untrue. The Charleston *Courier* says that but little cotton was stored at or near Beaufort. Reinforcements had been sent forward to assist in the defence of the village, near which two Federal gunboats were reported to be aground. The negroes, for the most part, had been sent inland. The few remaining on Port Royal Island were busily engaged in removing cotton and other property.

The details of the battle of Port Royal, which we take from the Charleston *Mercury*, appears to give a straightforward account of that affair. The loss of life on the Confederate side is reported as having been exceedingly light, although the exact number is not given.

We have further confirmation of the disastrous repulse of the Federal troops at Belmont, Missouri, and, as a consequence, the abandonment of the expedition which General Grant had organized for the purpose of attacking the Confederates on the opposite side of the river at Columbus. A correspondent at St. Louis furnishes us with a graphic account of the Belmont affair as derived directly from the lips of two gentlemen who held responsible commands in the Federal service on the day of the battle. Their statement differs in some respects from previous reports of the engagement, but agrees in the main with the later accounts received from other sources. Their description of the close of the fight is singularly graphic, and may be taken as bearing impartial testimony to the desperate courage with which the Confederates fought. The reported loss of Grant and McClernand's column in killed, wounded and missing, is, we are inclined to think, exaggerated; but that the panic which seized the Federal troops towards the close of the fight must have laid them open to a terrible slaughter, the details which are given of their headlong flight to the boats, and the fierce attack upon them by the Confederates, even in the boats themselves, leave us no reason to doubt.

From the same correspondent we have also a different version of the reported victory over General Jeff. Thompson, at or near Fredericktown on the 26th of October last. The original account of the affair was to the effect that Col. Plummer had defeated Thompson with small loss on the Federal side, but with a loss of 200 men on the part of the Confederates, and that he had chased the latter subsequently to a distance of twenty-two miles beyond Fredericktown. If the statement of Union men living in the vicinity be correct, it was Thompson who successfully repulsed the attack of Plummer, and inflicted upon the latter so heavy a loss that several days were occupied in burying the dead and caring for the wounded, during which period no person was admitted within the Federal lines.

A second letter from the same correspondent gives the result of an engagement which took place in Western Missouri, between Stevenson's regiment and the Confederates under Rains. The loss in killed and wounded on the part of the Federal troops is set down at 420. All the rest of the regiment surrendered. The privates were immediately released on their parole, but the officers were held as prisoners of war.

Rumor has it in St. Louis that General Hunter will not advance against Price, but contemplates falling back.

A special despatch to the Memphis *Avalanche*, which was sent to that paper from Little Rock, Arkansas, on the 3d of November, announces that the State Legislature of Missouri, which met at Neosho recently, had passed an Ordinance of Secession.

From Kentucky we have a brief telegram which states, on the authority of a correspondent of the Louisville *Journal*, writing from Crab Orchard that Zollickoffer was falling back in the direction of Cumberland Gap, and had blockaded the road to Cumberland Ford.

The news from Eastern Tennessee indicates trouble in that quarter. Small parties of Unionists have taken up arms against the Confederates, and a few skirmishes have occurred, in which the Unionists were defeated. Knoxville has been placed under martial law. The amount of damage done to the railroad bridges is said to have been greatly exaggerated.

By the arrival at New York of the steamer Champion from Aspinwall, New Granada, we learn that ex-Senator Gwinn and Messrs. Calhoun, Brent, and Benham, of California, were arrested in the harbor of Panama by order of General Sumner. An application to the authorities at Panama for the release of the prisoners, led at first to the interposition of the Governor, but it was finally decided to withdraw all opposition in the case, and to refer the question of future arrests to Washington. The parties arrested were brought on to New York in the Champion.

Secretary Chase was in New York on Thursday last endeavoring to negotiate with the Committee of Bank Presidents for a third loan of fifty millions of dollars. Some difficulties are reported to have been interposed, not as regards the loan itself, but with respect to the one hundred millions of the funded stock. At the latest accounts an agreement had not been reached.

We have received a copy of a petition presented to Mr. Lincoln a few days since, by a Committee of Baltimore merchants. The petitioners ask that a portion of the patronage of the Government may be distributed among the working men and mechanics of this city. The response of Mr. Lincoln is to the effect that the matter shall be laid before the proper Departments.

MISS PATTI'S CONCERT.—It should be borne in mind that the sale of seats for the concert by this talented young lady will commence on Monday, at 9 o'clock A. M., at McCaffrey's music store. The fame which Miss Patti has gained in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and other cities, is a guarantee of her ability to please the lovers of fine music in this city. The first concert will take place on Wednesday evening.

THE FLEET FOR MEXICO.—The Bermuda *Royal Gazette*—a British government organ—of the 29th of October, states that Admiral Milne, Royal Navy, was expected at the island from Halifax, with a large fleet of war vessels, and that, after the receipt of the next West India mail from England there, he would sail for the Gulf of Mexico, in company with the squadron of Spain and France. The *Gazette* states that at the above date there were ten English and four French war vessels—the English mounting three hundred and seventy-nine guns—off Halifax. Since that period the Immortalite (51) was in New York harbor, and sailed away again, and the French vessel Proney (5) has been wrecked.—Deducting these fifty-six guns, the Admiral had three hundred and twenty-three British, with the armament of the other three French ships remaining at hand.—*New York Herald, November 15.*

THE FIRST IMPORTATION OF COTTON.—We have seen a small quantity of the first importation of Sea Island cotton for the season. It was picked by free labor from the plantation of General Drayton, and we are assured that its staple is as long and its texture as fine as any picked by slaves.—*From the New York Post, Nov. 14.*

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

From the Charleston Mercury.

THE BATTLE OF PORT ROYAL.

The battle of Port Royal will be remembered as one of the best fought, and best conducted battles, which have signalized the war in which we are engaged. If Gen. Ripley had been appointed a General in command two months sooner, everything would have been in a better state of preparation. But these two previous months were wasted in doing nothing for our defence. Within the time left to him, Gen. Ripley did all that untiring energy and skill could accomplish, to put our coast in a state of preparation. The two islands of Hilton Head and Bay Point, with their extreme limits, constitute the two points which guard the entrance to Port Royal Sound, about three miles in width. On these two points two forts were erected—Fort Walker on Hilton Head, and Fort Beauregard on Bay Point. The time we possessed, enabled us to make them only earthworks, without any protection from shells or bombs.

The Island of Hilton Head was commanded by Gen. Drayton. The officers immediately superintending the artillery and conducting the fire of Fort Walker, were Col. Wagener, Major Arthur Huger, and Capt. Yates, of the regular service, especially detailed by Gen. Ripley to aid in directing the artillery. Col. Dunovant commanded at Fort Beauregard, but he generously allowed Capt. Elliott, of the Beaufort Artillery, to direct and conduct the batteries of the Fort. The day was beautiful—calm and clear, with scarcely a cloud in the heavens—just such a day as our invaders would have ordained, if they could, to carry on their operations. In such a sketch of the battle as, amid the excitement and the thousands of baseless rumors, we are enabled to present to our readers, a brief review of the earlier events of this memorable week will not be uninteresting.

PRELIMINARY OPERATIONS OF THE ENEMY.

The great fleet of the enemy passed our bar on Sunday, the 3d inst., and on the following day was anchored off Port Royal entrance. About 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon, Commodore Tatnall, with his "mosquito fleet," ran out from the harbor and made the first hostile demonstration. The immense armada of the invaders, numbering, at that time, thirty-six vessels, was drawn up in line of battle; and as our little flotilla steamed up to within a mile of them and opened its fire, the scene was an inspiriting one, but almost ludicrous in the disparity of the size of the opposing fleets. The enemy replied to our fire almost immediately. After an exchange of some twenty shots, Com. Tatnall retired, and was not pursued.

About 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, several of the largest Yankee war steamers having come within range, the batteries of Forts Walker and Beauregard were opened, and the steamers threw a number of shells in over our works, inflicting no damage on Fort Walker, and but slightly wounding two of the garrison of Fort Beauregard. This engagement lasted, with short intervals, for nearly two hours, when the enemy drew off. The steamers made a similar, but shorter reconnoisance on Wednesday evening, but without any important results. On the next day the weather was rough, and the fleet lay at anchor five or six miles from shore. During the day several straggling transports came up, swelling the number of vessels to forty-one. All Tuesday night, and all day Wednesday and Wednesday night, our men stood at their guns, momentarily expecting an attack, and obtaining only such scanty rest and refreshment as chance afforded.

THE DAY OF THE BATTLE.

Thursday dawned gloriously upon our wearied but undaunted gunners, and all felt that the day of trial had at last arrived. Scarcely had breakfast been despatched, when the hostile fleet was observed in commotion. The great war steamers formed rapidly in single file, and within supporting distance of each other, the frigate Wabash, the flag-ship of Com. Dupont, in the van. As the long line of formidable looking vessels, thirteen in number, most of them powerful propellers, with a few sailing men-of-war in tow, swept rapidly and majestically in, with ports open and bristling with guns of the heaviest calibre, the sight was grand and imposing. This was at half-past 8 o'clock.—Until the Minnesota came within the range of and directly opposite our batteries on Hilton Head, all was still. Suddenly the fifteen heavy guns of Fort Walker, which had been aimed directly at the huge frigate, belched forth their simultaneous fire, and the action was begun.

Almost immediately afterwards, the batteries of Fort Beauregard, on the other side of the entrance, also opened their fire. The enemy at first did not reply. But, as the second steamer came opposite to Fort Walker, the hulls of the first three were suddenly wrapped in smoke, and the shot and shell of three tremendous broadsides, making in all seventy-five guns, came crashing against our works.

From this moment the bombardment was incessant and terrific; one by one the propellers bore down upon our forts, delivered their fire as they passed, until nine had gained the interior of the harbor, beyond the range of our guns. The Minnesota, still followed by the others, then turned round and steamed slowly out, giving a broadside to Fort Beauregard as she repassed. Then the battle was continued, the enemy's vessels sailing in an elliptical course, pouring one broadside into Bay Point, and then sweeping around to deliver the other against Hilton Head. This furious fire from four hundred guns, many of them the 11-inch Dahlgren pattern, and some even 13-inch bore (for a shot of that diameter was found in Fort Beauregard), was maintained incessantly, and the roar of the cannonade seemed continuous.

Meanwhile our garrisons were making a gallant defence. They kept up a vigorous and well-directed fire against their assailants, and, notwithstanding that their best gun was dismounted at the beginning of the action, they succeeded in setting fire to several of the ships. Whenever this happened, however, the enemy would haul off and soon extinguish the flames. The effect of our guns was, in many instances, plainly visible from the Forts. Although the sides of the Minnesota are of massive strength, several of her ports were knocked into one. Nor was she the only vessel upon which this evidence of the power of our fire could be seen.—Many of the other steamers were likewise badly hulled.

After some time spent in sailing round and delivering their broadsides in rotation, in the manner we have described, the enemy's steamers adopted another and more successful plan of attack. One of them took a position inside the harbor so as to enfilade the batteries of Fort Walker, while several opened a simultaneous enfilading fire from the outside. Besides this terrific cross-fire, two of the largest steamers maintained the fire in front of the Fort. Thus three furious converging streams of shot and shell were rained amongst the brave little garrison for hours. The vessels came up within a half mile of the shore, but nearly all our guns had, by this time, become dismounted, and were no longer able to reply with serious effect.

Soon after 11 o'clock, the batteries of Bay Point were silenced. The fire of Fort Walker, as far as the guns that remained were concerned, was not a whit slackened until 1 o'clock. By that time the dreadful condition of the fort became too apparent to be disregarded longer. The guns lay in every direction, dismantled and useless; the defences were terribly shattered; the dead and dying were to be seen on every side, and still the iron hail poured pitilessly in.

FORT WALKER ABANDONED.

In this strait it was determined to abandon the fort. A long waste, about a mile in extent, and commanded by the enemy's guns, intervened between the garrison and the woods. Across this they were ordered to run for their lives, each man for himself; the object being to scatter them as much as possible, so as not to afford a target for the rifled guns of the fleet. The preparations for running this perilous gauntlet were soon made. Knapsacks were abandoned, but the men retained their muskets. Each of the wounded was placed in a blanket and carried off by four men. The safety of the living precluded the idea of removing the dead. And thus the gallant little band quitted the scene of their glory, and scampered off, each one as best he could, towards the woods. The retreat was covered by a small detachment who remained in the fort for an hour after their comrades had left. Among those who remained were Capt. Harms, with six men; Lieut. Milchers, with four men; and Lieut. Bischoff, with four men. These worked three guns until about two o'clock, when they also quitted the post.

The abandonment of Fort Beauregard was equally a necessity. The garrison were exhausted, and in momentary danger of being cut off. When Col. Dunavant ordered a retreat, tears of mortification and indignation filled the eyes of Capt. Elliott at the sad necessity. The retreat was admirably conducted, and rendered entirely successful by the prudent energy of Capt. Hanckel, one of Gen. Ripley's Aids, who had got together some twelve flats at Station Creek, by which the troops passed safely over to St. Helena Island. From there they passed to Beaufort Island, and reached the train at Pocataligo without the loss or injury of a man. In this fort none were killed, and but five were wounded, and two of these were wounded by negligence in loading a cannon, by which hot shot was driven on the powder without the wet wad preceding it.

EVACUATION OF BAY POINT.

The rest of the story is briefly told: Late Thursday night the garrison of Fort Walker had collected at the landing, in the hope of being able to reach Bluffton by water. Luckily, several small Confederate steamers were within hail. But here a ludicrous mistake occurred. The retreating troops imagined the little steamers to be Yankee gunboats; while the crews of the steamers were convinced that the troops were a body of disembarked Yankees. Acting upon this double delusion, a deal of mutual reconnoitering was made, and it was only after a vast variety of strategetic approaches, that they reached the conclusion that it was "all right." A quick trip to Bluffton followed. Thence the troops marched to Hardeeville, 17 miles distant. The road along which they dragged their exhausted frames was filled with a heterogeneous throng of fugitives of all conditions, carriages, carts, and conveyances of every description that could, by any possibility, be pressed into service. The spectacle was a sad one.

Thus ended the defence of Port Royal. The mortification of the disaster is lessened by the consciousness that our troops deserved success.

What injury we did to the enemy, we do not know. Our firing was, of course, less efficient than theirs. Our troops were volunteers—theirs were picked artillerists; yet it is very remarkable how few were killed or wounded amongst our troops. This battle, in this respect, was very much like the battle of Fort Sumter. How so many cannon could have been dismounted and rendered useless, and yet so few of those who worked them injured, seems very marvellous. Our troops did their duty faithfully and bravely, and fought until to fight longer would have been sheer folly. Though encountering immense odds, no signs of cowardice marked their conduct. Officers and soldiers exemplified the ancient character of the State, and deserve our profound gratitude and admiration.

From the Norfolk Day Book, Nov. 13.

Affairs on the Rappahannock.

The Norfolk papers state that the Federalists were engaged in stealing negroes from the farmers along the Rappahannock river, and that some 200 had been captured. A vessel engaged in this business had been driven off, and considerably injured.

The Federal Prisoners.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 13th, says that if the privateersmen captured by the Federals are executed as pirates, "retaliation will quickly follow, and the war will assume a ferocity such as the world has not lately witnessed."

Missouri Succeded.

A special despatch to the Memphis (Tenn.) *Avalanche*, dated Little Rock, Nov. 3d, says that the State Legislature of Missouri has passed the Ordinance of Secession.

From New Orleans.

The New Orleans *Bulletin* says that an improved battering-ram, combining the valuable properties of the Winans steamer and the Manassas, is in course of construction in that city. Its cost will not exceed fifty thousand dollars.

Contributions for the Marylanders.

The Charleston *Courier* acknowledges contributions in the shape of clothing for the Maryland regiment. One of the contributors was an old lady in reduced circumstances, a native of Maryland, and another was Mrs. Eve, who is a lineal descendant of one of the two hundred gentlemen who landed with Lord Baltimore and settled Maryland.

The First Maryland Regiment.

A card is published in the Norfolk *Day Book*, of the 14th, signed by J. M. Jennings, returning thanks on behalf of the First Maryland regiment, to the citizen of Norfolk and Portsmouth, for ample supplies of winter clothing, hospital stores, &c., valued at $1,716 50. Mr. J., who delivered the articles, says:—"I found the regiment quartered six miles from Manassas, and one mile from Centreville, on a hill commanding a view of the plains. I left the boys as I found them, in fine spirits, ready to fight when the hour of battle comes. I am happy to add that the gallant First Maryland, that has fought so nobly, rendered so much efficient service in various skirmishes, and in the arduous duty of picket guards, are now comparatively comfortable."

More About the Bridge-Burning.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says that but two bridges were burnt on the East Tennessee Railroad, which will be soon repaired. There had been fighting in East Tennessee between the Confederates and Unionists, in which the latter had been defeated. Their headquarters was Elizabethtown, in the mountains, and they were aided by mountaineers from Watauga county, North Carolina, which is adjacent. It had been determined to overrun these districts and place them under martial law. The ringleaders, a number of whom had been arrested, would be hung.

The Battle at Piketon, Kentucky.

The Richmond *Dispatch* publishes the Confederate version of the Piketon battle. The affair is not described as a very serious one. The Confederate forces were under command of Colonel, not General Williams. The Confederates report their loss at 8 killed and 12 wounded, while they state that of the Federals at 300. On the same day (Friday) there was another combat on John's Creek, 12 miles from Piketon, where the Confederates were repulsed by overpowering numbers, but lost only a very few men. The Confederates on Saturday retreated into Wise county, Virginia, and the population of the adjacent country was up in arms obstructing the roads so as to prevent invasion from the Federals. The latter were in possession of Piketon, or Pikeville, on Saturday.

Address of the Governor of Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 1.—The *Union and American* publishes to morrow an address to the people of Tennessee, by Governor Harris, calling upon them to furnish every double-barrel shot-gun and rifle they have, to arm the troops now offering their service. He says the State must aid to the full extent of their resources. Her soil shall be protected. He calls upon Tennessean to exhaust every resource of the State before the foot of the invader shall pollute the soil of Tennessee.

Another Arrival at Savannah from Europe.

RICHMOND, Nov. 13.—Special despatches from Savannah announce the arrival of Col. Anderson, with a new Confederate iron-clad steamer from Europe, with a large quantity of arms, ammunition, clothing, blankets, chemicals, rifled cannon, and everything else which the Southern army may need to prosecute the war.

The Bridge-Burning in Tennessee.

The accounts of the bridge-burning in Tennessee have been greatly exaggerated. The bridge over Halston river has been repaired, and the telegraph lines have been rebuilt. It is, however, evident that some of Brownlow's and Andrew Johnson's gangs are in the mountains about Bristol giving trouble. A letter from Lynchburg, dated the 12th, says:

The train has arrived from East Tennessee, and brings later intelligence than we have received. The fight on Sunday night was between temporary volunteers, (100,) under Captain Miller, who went out from Bristol on Sunday night. The fight took place at the river, about twelve miles from Bristol. Two of Miller's party were slightly wounded, himself being one of the injured. He will reach Richmond this evening. Nine traitors were killed, two wounded, and two taken prisoners. Also have reliable advices from Kentucky. Our forces have fallen back to Pound Gap, and are pursued by a large number (7,000) of Federals. We have a large quantity of baggage, munitions, artillery, &c. Couriers arrived both at Wytheville and Abingdon yesterday, bring this news.

The Railroad Bridges.

LYNCHBURG, Nov. 13.—The following information was received here this morning from the President of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad:

JONESBORO, Nov. 13.—The Union men have a camp of 1,000 to 1,300 at Elizabethtown, near Carolina line, about 20 miles from Bristol, and another of about 700 near Strawberry Plains. They are both increasing, and they threaten to take possession of the railroad and burn the bridges.

The last troop train, which left Lynchburg yesterday for East Tennessee, ran over a culvert near the Central depot, at 10 o'clock. Four cars were thrown off. One man was killed and six wounded.

LYNCHBURG, Nov. 13.—The Western train due this morning has just arrived. It brings through mail dates as late as Knoxville the 10th.

Passengers say that the reported damage done by the Union men to the bridges has been much exaggerated.

Knoxville has been placed under martial law. Forty-five prisoners, taken by Floyd's command, arrived on the train. A portion of them were captured while building a recent election in the Northwest. Their pole book was also captured, with the names of the voters.

Affairs at Port Royal.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 13.—A special despatch to the Charleston *Courier*, dated Pocataligo, the 12th, says that a detachment of Light Dragoons visited Beaufort at daylight. Two gunboats lie a mile and a-half below town. The place is unoccupied by the enemy. The negroes report that the Federals visit Beaufort daily, but return at night.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

New Orleans papers of October 25th, 26th, and 29th have been received.

The *Bulletin* censures the affectation of indifference of the Confederates toward France and Great Britain, and shows the importance of the good will of those Governments, and how their friendly feeling may be strengthened by allowing their ships who break the blockade, to bring cargoes that are needed, and to exchange the same for cotton. It says:

There is already cotton enough here for the supply of such ships as may succeed in breaking the blockade and bringing into our port articles of necessity, and it more should be required, it would be obtained in a few days from the plantations and country depots.

It seems to think that such policy would not involve any violation of the recommendation of the Governor against bringing cotton to the city.

The *Crescent* of October 29, says that the small issue of Confederate Treasury notes took so much like common foolscap paper, merely printed on, that parties are very dubious about receiving them.

The *Delta* of October 26 says:

"A gentleman from the North, who lately arrived here, says the city of New York was grandly illuminated to celebrate the capture of New Orleans—a feat accomplished, it will be remembered, without firing a gun or the loss of a man, by leaping ships, and a stilted army."

We give below a few commercial quotations at New Orleans, October 29:

Mess Pork was retailing in New Orleans at $15 per barrel, with no receipts. Whiskey was retailing at 95 cts. per gallon; the week's receipts was only four barrels. Bacon Hams are quoted at 23@25 cts. per pound. Oats $1 per bushel. Flour, choice and extra, $11 per barrel. Corn 95@112 cts. per bushel for white. Lard 28 cts. per pound.—The supply of Beef was about exhausted; the weekly receipts were only 28 barrels. The stock of Hay was very light, and sales were confined to small lots of prairie grass; small sales at $42@50 per ton. India Gunny Bagging was quoted at 22 cts; stock 1,968 bales. Western Butter was selling at 28@35 cts. Lard Oil $2.50@2.60 per gallon. Coffee was very scarce, there being none in first hands.

The stock of Cotton on hand is stated at 11,997 bales. So far this season 1,789 bales have been received.

The Louisville *Courier* (dated at Bowling Green) of the 8th, contains Richmond correspondence, saying that Colonel (now Brigadier-General) Humphrey Marshall is to command the Eastern Division of the Confederate army in Kentucky, and Brigadier-General John C. Breckinridge returns to Southern Kentucky this week, to organize his brigade, and put the Provisional Government of Kentucky in motion.

The same correspondent complains of the delay in getting the steamer Merrimac ready for sea, and speaks of twenty-one rifled cannon which came on the steamer Bermuda, with twelve grooves, each throwing shells of one hundred and twenty pounds a distance of five miles and a half.

The Fredericksburg *Herald*, of the 1st inst., says the family residence of the late John A. Washington, two miles below Mathias Point, was bombarded and burned.

RICHMOND, Nov. 7.—John Tyler and Roger A. Pryor have been elected to the Confederate Congress.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 7.—General Lee has arrived here. Wm. Porcher Miles has been elected to the Confederate Congress.

OUR CONSULAR SYSTEM.—An American of intelligence, who discusses the consular system in a letter written in Germany to a friend in this country, says that our consular system needs radical reformation, and should command the early and earnest attention of the next Congress. He remarks that there are several consulates, with a salary of three thousand dollars each, to posts of Northern Africa, where an American ship has not been seen for twenty years. Yet while this disproportionate pay for service is attached to the office where it is a mere sinecure, we are told that the Consulate at Hamburg, through which flows the great stream of emigration to this country, and whose commercial importance and the attention paid to it abroad make it equal to the post of many of our foreign Ministers, has a salary no greater than that of some quiet inland towns, and is, at the same time, subservient to the Consul Generalship at Frankfort.—The Consulate at Marseilles is said to be really quite a superfluity, as far as utility is concerned, while at Gottenberg, the most important port of Sweden, we have no Consul at all.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

A CONFEDERATE PRISONER.—Considerable interest was exhibited on the streets here, about noon to-day, on the appearance of a guard of soldiers having in charge a Confederate Volunteer, made prisoner near Pohick, by some Michigan scouts. He is a private of the 1st Maryland regiment, company A, Captain Goldsborough, and was made prisoner while on picket duty. We were unable to learn his name.—*Alexandria Local News.*

Mr. Secretary Chase went to New York Tuesday, leaving the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Harrington, in charge, *ad interim*, of the Treasury Department.—*Washington Republican.*

A BRIDAL MASS IN ST. LOUIS.

Correspondence of the Catholic Mirror.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 2d, 1861.

We are once in a while reminded of the happier state of society that prevailed, before "grim visaged war" had broken the links of brotherhood, or fierce fanaticism had lit "the fires of hate and revenge" in our once favored land. Such an occasion was presented on Tuesday, 29th ult., in the marriage of Mr. Pierre F. Chatard, son of Commander Frederick Chatard, late of the United States Navy, with Bessie Key, only daughter of Joseph E. Elder, all formerly of Baltimore. The marriage was solemnized with all the pomp and splendor of the Catholic ritual, in St. John's Church, by the Rev. Father Bannon. At 8 o'clock, A. M., the cortege entered, the bride leaning on her father's arm, the groom supporting his future mother-in-law. The rich silk dress of the bride was closed at the throat by a pearl drop, whilst the long flowing sleeves fell to bracelets of the same, thus discarding the decolleto style, so inappropriate (to say the least of it) for a ceremony in church. The bridal veil, which nearly covered the figure, was fastened with a wreath of pearls, (same worn by her mother, 26 years since,) exquisitely arranged by the taste of a young friend and bridesmaid. The good example of the bride in her modest attire was followed by her three bridesmaids, who did not appear to less advantage therefrom.

The ceremony was preceded by an excellent address from the Rev. Father Bannon, who took for his text, "There was a marriage in Cana of Gallee," &c., contrasting very forcibly a marriage performed according to the ritual of the Church, and a union sanctioned by a few words, in the aristocratic exclusiveness of a drawing-room. Mass commenced immediately after, and the party were greatly indebted to the splendid choir of the church, and to personal friends of the bride, for the exquisite music during the service. At the solemn time of communion the sanctuary doors were thrown open, and the young couple, advancing to the lowest step of the altar, partook of the Sacrament with a composure and recollection that evinced the fervor with which they sought God's blessing in this, the most important step in life. The blessing invoked and imparted by Father Bannon was the most imposing and impressive ever witnessed in his church. It brought one back to the old patriarchal days in memory. The church was thronged at an early hour with the friends and well-wishers of the party, among whom, with their characteristic clannishness, were nearly all the Baltimoreans in our city. From the remarks of some, we gathered that they had witnessed the marriage of the bride's parents; and one aged friend, who had kept patriotic vigil with her kinsman Key, on the night in which he wrote "The Star Spangled Banner," succeeded in experiencing the first kiss at the door, as the bride left the church. A cheerful, happy breakfast at the bride's parents, terminated the scene, and made us sigh for the time when such were of frequent occurrence; and we turned back, with regret, to this world of care and sorrow, and most unholy strife.

From the New York Tribune.

FINANCE AND BUSINESS.

The *Commercial Advertiser* speaks of the expenditures of the Federal Government as rather under than over one million of dollars per day. We deem this a gross under-statement. There is not a man less than half a million soldiers (regular, volunteer, and militia) this day looking to the Federal Treasury for food, clothing, transportation, and pay; and our army has hitherto cost us fully $1,000 per man per annum, or about three dollars per day. We do not believe the average is below this at present, especially if the cost of the recruiting and fitting out regiments is included. We believe the outgoes of the Government, including the cost of the blockade and the great Southern naval expedition, are fully $2,000,000 per day, or at least $700,000,000 per annum. When our armies shall have been fully recruited, clothed and equipped, with cannon and small arms, horses, wagons, munitions &c., &c., it may be considerably reduced; but we shall not be spending so little as $1,000,000 per day again till this war is concluded.

The *Commercial* is misled by accepting the amount of payments from the Treasury as the measure of the daily expenditure. But the Government spends faster than it pays, or else its contractors and other creditors are most unconscionable grumblers and liars. We presume there are at least $30,000,000 this day honestly due from the Government for goods had and received, but not yet paid for. Had this been promptly paid, the outgoes of the last seventy-two days would not have been $50,430,000, as the *Commercial* makes them, but nearly $80,000,000. And, as our armies are much larger now than they were seventy, sixty, or even forty days ago, our expenditures are of course augmented, and will, for the like reason, be larger six months hence than they are now. War is a costly business—more costly now than it was before railroads, rifled cannon and shells were invented. It will be idle to talk of sending our armies into winter quarters under this gigantic load of expenditure. The war must and will be pressed on with vigor to a conclusion. In June the country was told that that was no time for active operations—we must wait till November; now it is whispered that we must wait till June again. It cannot be.

The fact that we are—under the conjoint influences of a short crop in Europe and the Morrill tariff in America—drawing specie from the Old World while maintaining an army of half a million men, besides an equal number in arms for the rebellion—is exulted over by many as though we might reasonably expect to keep on drawing coin from Europe, while spending one or two millions per day in warfare for an indefinite period. We cannot concur in this view. We can hardly go on spending gold at the rate of $3,000,000 worth per week for a year ahead, even if the foreign demand should not slacken, as we think it soon will. A month hence the Erie Canal will be closed, after which the grain cannot be had in such abundance, even though the demand were unabated. Butter, cheese, fruit, &c., which are now largely going abroad, will hardly be exported in such volume more than a month longer.

We have, by the help of a stringent tariff, retained all the gold that has reached us from the Pacific and added to it some $30,000,000 from Europe since this atrocious war was forced upon us; but we must be prepared to lose thirty to fifty millions in the course of 1862, should the war continue through that year. Had the tariff of 1857 been left in force, we believe the balance of trade with Europe would have been against us this year, and our banks thereby rendered unable to help the Government, as they nobly and wisely have done. Let them be called on to spare $2,000,000 per week to London and Paris instead of receiving coin from the Old World, and their ability to take and pay for Treasury notes or bonds will be sadly diminished. So long as the current of specie sets this way, they can do very much as they please.

Grain is a very poor reliance for the maintenance of a favorable balance of trade. We doubt whether it is ever really profitable to send so bulky a staple across half a continent and an ocean. The cost of transportation cets up the cargo. Thus the Chicago *Tribune* gives the following exhibit of the unthrift of exporting Indian corn to Europe:

One bushel of corn costs at Bloomington, Ill.	10 cts.
Freight to Chicago	10 "
Storage	2 "
Lake freight to Buffalo	22 "
Elevating at Buffalo	½ "
Canal freight to New York	18½ "
Transfer in New York	1 "
Insurance from Chicago to Liverpool	2 "
Ocean freight	23 "
Cost of one bushel of corn at Liverpool	89 "

The ten cents per bushel paid for the corn at Bloomington will not give the grower more than day wages for harvesting, shelling, and drawing it ten miles over Illinois roads to market, leaving the use of land, seed, tillage, &c., a dead loss. Yet the factory hands of British Manchester, Sheffield, &c., will pay at least $1 per bushel for that corn, though it reaches them swollen, soured, and musty from the effects of its long transit by water. Would it not be every way better—for our country, for the labor, and for mankind—if the British makers of the cloths, wares, &c., for which we exchange our grain, could be induced to migrate to the neighborhood of the corn growers? They would then surely obtain more and better corn for their products than they now do, while the growers would get more cloth for their corn. Is not this truth so plain that any one but an editor, whose columns are crammed with importers' advertisements, must see it?

We trust the farmers of the West will so manage as to change their surplus product as rapidly as may be from corn to pork, beef, wool, and other staples of greater value in proportion to their bulk than grain. To grow even wheat in Central Illinois for consumption in Europe is usually a misapplication of labor. No country ever did or ever will become rich by producing a staple whereof the transportation to its consumers costs double or treble the price paid for it to the growers. This year Europe wants bread, and we rejoice in our ability to supply it; but it should bring a price fairly remunerative of the cost of growing it. Let us make our own wares and fabrics, and our farmers will no longer depend for a market on a famine in Europe, and then receive but half pay for their labor devoted to grain-growing. Meantime, since we are not yet prepared to manufacture adequately for ourselves, nor even to grow sufficient wool for our own use, we should be thankful that we have a fair, if not a bountiful, grain crop, and are able to minister extensively to the wants of less favored nations.

A MAN STABBED TO THE HEART.—About 8 o'clock yesterday morning, a German named Samuel Hoffman was stabbed to the heart with a dirk in the hands of Dr. Moses Lowenberg. The parties resided in the same house, at No. 141 First avenue. Dr. Lowenberg occupied the front basement as an office, and the murdered man, with his family, lived in the rear basement room. It seems that, yesterday morning, an altercation took place between the parties about the hall door. Mr. Hoffman wished to have it shut, and the Doctor insisted that it should remain open. After the door had been opened and shut twice by the respective parties, Dr. Lowenberg opened it a third time, and declared he would put it out of the power of Hoffman to shut it again, and immediately approached him as he was standing in the hall-way, and, without further provocation, plunged a dirk into his breast four times, inflicting wounds so serious that he died in about five minutes afterwards. The only words that Hoffman uttered after he received the stabs, were—"I am stabbed," and staggering into his room, he fell down on a lounge, and soon expired. Dr. Lowenberg was immediately arrested, and taken to the Seventh Precinct station house, where he is now detained to await the result of the coroner's inquest. Coroner Schlemer will hold an inquest at 8½ o'clock this morning. The deceased was about thirty-five years of age, and has left a wife and two children in destitute circumstances. He was a carpenter by trade, and had been a resident of New York about ten years. For the last eleven months he has been out of employment the most of the time. He has the reputation of being a quiet, inoffensive man, of industrious habits. The dirk used in the commission of the murder is 14½ inches in length, from the point to the brass ferule near the handle, and had evidently belonged to a cane; but the officers, after diligent search, were unable to find the other portion. After the prisoner had been taken to the station house, he desired to send a messenger to Collector Barney, at the Custom-house, saying that he stood well there, and could get any amount of bail necessary. He is a politician of some note among the Germans of the Seventeenth Ward, and has hitherto taken an active part in the election of city officers.—*N. Y. Times.*

MARRIED.

On the evening of the 4th instant, by the Rev. Wm. Krebs, CHARLES T. SMITH to HESTER A., daughter of J. W. Krebs, Esq., all of this city.

On Tuesday, 12th instant, by Rev. Wm. R. Marshall, JOHN J. HENRY to Miss SARAH J. HARKNESS, eldest daughter of Thomas Harkness, Esq., all of Baltimore.

DIED.

On the 9th instant, MARY ELIZABETH, aged 6 years, 6 months and 7 days, and on the 10th instant, ELLIE, aged 2 years and 11 days, both of scarlet fever, daughters of James T. and Sarah A. Plowman.

On the 14th instant, after a lingering illness, MAHALY ROBINSON, aged 41 years. May she rest in peace.

WILLIAM F. OWENS,

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