THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

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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.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1861.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

The arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell continues to engross a large share of public attention. So far as the Northern journals have reached us, they all, or nearly all, justify the act, and applaud the summary method which was taken by Commodore Wilkes to get possession of the obnoxious "commissaries" or "emisaries," as they are variously but not elegantly styled. Writers learned in international law are liberally quoted to fortify the position which has been taken, and it the unanimity of sentiment which characterizes the administration press indicates correctly what the opinion of Great Britain will be upon the subject, there is certainly no trouble to be apprehended from that power. But notwithstanding the confident tone of the newspapers the under current of popular feeling is one of uneasiness.

The amended reports of the battle of Piketon, reduce the astounding victory of General Nelson to very small dimensions. In the language of a Cincinnati paper "the public has been cruelly hoaxed." The Washington *Republican* publishes the amended return, and is forced to confess that "we must content ourselves with fixing the number of our prisoners at 50 instead of 2,000," and is "only too happy to get off without a defeat."

Not even this consolution is afforded by the final accounts of the battle of Belmont, where the Federal loss is now acknowledged to have been 719, whilst the loss of the Confederates is put down at 500.

The news from Kentucky, as furnished by a telegram from Cincinnati on Saturday last, changes very considerably the complexion of affairs in that quarter. By the previous account, Zollicoffer was falling back on Cumberland Gap and blockading the road as he retreated with immense masses of rock. We are now told that General Shoepf, who was in command of the Federal advance, has been ordered to fall back by forced marches upon Danville; that Zollicoffer has united his forces with those of General Sidney A. Johnston, and the combined commands, numbering some 40,000 men, were moving forward to a position which would enable Johnston to march at his will, either upon Cincinnati, Louisville, or Lexington. The Federal forces had on Saturday morning last reached Crab Orchard Springs.

Unusual quiet appears to continue on the line of the Potomac. An occasional review and now and then a reconnoissance in force are alone reported. A few schooners, taking advantage of the darkness of the night, succeed now and then in running the blockade of the river, but for all useful purposes it appears to be effectually closed to navigation. Another Confederate battery has been unmasked at Cockpit Point, and a strong work for a battery at Freestone Point is said to be also in progress.

The latest advices from Western Virginia report sharp skirmishes in that rugged region. Cox's brigade had crossed the Kanawha and driven the Confederates from their position. The column under Benham also attacked Floyd's troops. The engagement lasted about a couple of hours, when Floyd's forces retreated. The Confederate loss in killed and wounded is reported to be very small, but a large number of prisoners fell into our hands. Our loss in killed and wounded is reported very small, but a large number of our men are reported missing. The Confederate force in the action was estimated at from 3,000 to 4,000 men, while our force was about 2,000. The Confederates had two pieces of cannon, which they used with great effect, but they were finally driven from them at the point of the bayonet. The Confederates left their camp and baggage in our possession, and their absence was discovered.

We continue our extracts from the latest English papers. The London *Times* has some pungent comments on the letter of Mr. Theodore S. Fay. That journal enters upon a defence of the remarks of Earl Russell, which formed the text of Mr. Fay's letter, and charges that the latter, like all other "Northern apologists," has undertaken "to represent the war as waged against negro slavery;" but that the declarations of Mr. Lincoln and the whole conduct of the war thus far proves that such is not the fact. The *Times* argues that if the North really desired to get rid of slavery, it would permit the Southern States to separate in peace; for by so doing the anti-slavery party would accomplish all that it had been aiming at for years. As the North will not accept this solution of the quarrel, the *Times* contends that Earl Russell was justified in declaring that the North was contending for empire and the South for independence. The Manchester *Guardian* also enters the lists against Mr. Fay. It argues that even if it were true that the North had undertaken a crusade against slavery, such a war would be distinctly opposed to English notions of justice. It characterizes Mr. Fay's "religious and philanthropic cant" as the height of impudence.

Mr. Russell's letter of the 18th of October also furnishes us with material for a series of extracts. Being written within a period of entire inaction on the part of the belligerents, it is necessarily devoted, for the most part, to speculations and the current talk of the day. Three days subsequent to the date of this letter, the terrible disaster of Ball's Bluff occurred. What Mr. Russell has written concerning the latter affair, must necessarily have been derived from the reports of others; but no one will doubt that he sifted those narratives thoroughly. Its account of the battle will reach us by the next steamer.

Musical.

We are gratified to learn that the demand for seats for Miss Patti's concert to-morrow night was very active yesterday, and that a full and brilliant audience has already been secured. We have nothing to add to our notice of yesterday, as to the merits of the *artistes* who will perform, except to say that we have had confirmation of all that we then expressed in their behalf. There is upon the programme a celebrated aria from Mozart's "Il Magico Flauto," which few of the renowned singers of the world have been able to master, and which Miss Patti will sing in the original key—a feat which has tasked the powers of Jenny Lind and Madame Sontag in their palmiest days. The sale of seats will continue at McCaffrey's this morning.

Correspondence of the Maryland News Sheet.

The Election in Anne Arundel County.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, Md., Nov. 16, 1861.

Messrs. Editors:

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On the day of election, eight or nine thousand Federal troops were stationed in Anne Arundel county, of which the largest proportion were located at Annapolis. In that city, nine men from the Allegheney a receiving-ship in the naval service of the United States, lying in the port of Annapolis, came ashore and voted the Union ticket. They enlisted in Baltimore, where the vessel was at the time of their enlistment. An objection—of enlistment and non-residence—was made to their votes, and over-ruled. It was proved that the vessel arrived here with them in May last, and had been lying for six months in this harbor. They were permitted to vote. If those illegal votes were excluded, it would elect Dr. Franklin, the candidate for the Senate, opposed to the Administration, who was defeated by six votes, and Mr. Claudo, one of the candidates for the House of Delegates, who was defeated by four votes, as is shown in the official returns.

There were military companies posted in the 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th and 8th districts of our county. In the 1st, one of the judges of election—a Union man—actuated by proper spirit, publicly announced that if any commissioned or non-commissioned officer should bring soldiers under his command to the polls on that day, he would execute the laws of the State against them. The voters, consequently, were not interrupted in that district. In the 5th, an officer, with a file of men, was present at the place of voting before the hour of 9 o'clock, A. M. One of the judges in that district locked the door of the room in which the ballot-box was deposited, and asked the officer in command if the election was to be held there under the constitution and laws of Maryland, or under the usurpations of military authority? If the latter, he would not open the polls. After some discussion, the officer withdrew his men; and the polls were opened at 10 o'clock. Several Germans, (adopted citizens,) who would have voted against the Administration, upon the arrival of soldiers retreated from the district, and did not return to their homes until the next day—reducing, to that extent, the majority in the 5th district. If the manly resolution evinced by those two judges had distinguished those in all our districts, the popular will would not have been suppressed, nor the people defrauded of their choice for the General Assembly of Maryland and the Levy Court of Anne Arundel county.

In the 8th district, the candidate for the Senate, in opposition to the Administration, was arrested at the polls as soon as he arrived, and retained in custody until the next day, when he was discharged. After his arrest, several voters, being required to take an oath not known to the constitution and laws of Maryland, politely declined to accept this "soft impeachment" of a freeman's right, and their votes were rejected: others, indignant at such treatment, or intimidated by the apprehension of personal violence, refused to vote. The full Administration vote was polled, and only twenty-three votes cast for the opposition, which all men, of all parties in this county, know is not one-fourth of their vote. If one half of their ascertained vote had been taken in the 8th district it would have elected the whole ticket by a decided majority. The report of these proceedings was spread through the county, in an exaggerated form, and of course, to some degree, affected unfavorably the result for the friends of peace in every district.

But nevertheless it must be acknowledged that Anne Arundel county, in spite of these unwarrantable acts, this military dragooning, and the several outrages committed at our polls, (which I have been informed were afterwards repudiated by Col. Morse,) has made a gallant struggle, and emphatically proved the wish of her people for peace, if not otherwise to be acquired, as a last resort, by acknowledging the independence of the Southern Confederacy, as our only hope for the possibility of future re-union. The declaration of this principle was first publicly announced here, and, it is evident, has been endorsed by the people of Anne Arundel county. That it may soon find an echo throughout the United States, is now the prayer of your correspondent, ARUNDEL.

EUROPE.

AN EX-MINISTER OF THE UNITED STATES ON THE WAR CRISIS.

From the London Times, Nov. 1.

We are now favored by a communication from Mr. Theodore S. Fay, late Minister Resident of the United States in Switzerland. The letter of Mr. Fay is not to be compared with the absurd and peevish utterances of Mr. Lincoln's diplomatists, and, though it carries American prolixity to the furthest point, we give it a place, willing to have the case of the United States against England stated by an advocate of position and experience, who is, moreover, enlightened by the events of a six months' war.

Mr. Fay takes as his text the dictum of Earl Russell, that in America one side is contending for empire, and the other for power. Earl Russell's word was, no doubt, "independence," for though the struggle of the South before secession was for power, which the North in its anxiety for empire was willing to concede, yet at the present time no one can suspect that the Confederates are fighting to regain authority in a restored Union. But this does not affect the subject of Mr. Fay's letter, which is a defence of the North from the charge of contending merely for empire. According to him, the opinion of Earl Russell is wholly wrong, and shows a perversity of judgment which ought to be rebuked. Yet Earl Russell does not stand alone in it. Mr. Fay has much fault to find with every one on this side of the Atlantic. The English press almost without an exception, the English people, and not only these, but also the Continental press and Continental society, are in a state of criminal error on American affairs. Wherever Mr. Fay goes he finds Christians sympathizing with Satan, and giving no encouragement to the North in the holiest of crusades. "A hundred presses in England and the Continent join in the hue and cry against the United States Government, and applaud and cheer on the Confederates as victims of persecution entitled to sympathy. We had hoped that the grand apocalyptic meaning of the struggle now going on in America and elsewhere between the enemy of mankind and their High and Lofty One who came to 'bruise his head,' would be understood by the Christians of all nations," &c. But it is not understood. Everywhere people are indifferent to the event of this great Armageddon; or, if they take any part, it is against the heavenly hosts of the Northern States. This is the deplorable state of European opinion, and it calls for a gifted preacher to change it. Mr. Fay, therefore, thinks himself entitled to a considerable space in our columns. But it would have been as well if, before bringing hard charges against Lord Russell, he had asked himself how it is that all Europe agrees with that Minister. The testimony of Mr. Fay is valuable when he admits that not England alone, which might be supposed to be animated by a spirit of rivalry, but those European communities which have been usually opposed to England and friendly to the great republic, are of opinion that this is an unwise and bootless war, and that the Confederate States, with several millions of inhabitants and a vast territory, have a right to a government of their own. Our Foreign Secretary has only come to the same conclusion as those Frenchmen who helped to win American independence; as those Germans who are peopling American territory; as those Swiss whose constitution was before the eyes of the first American legislators. What, then, has seized the European world? Why this league in favor of Anti-christ? How is it that England, which has sacrificed so much to abolish slavery, should sympathize with slave-owners; that France, which has twice within eighty years established a republican government, should look with favor on those who have broken up a republic? The reasons must be powerful which influence so many and such various minds; but Mr. Fay, like the rest of his countrymen, is blind to them, and can see in those who oppose him only the willing allies of evil.

The object of all the Northern apologists is to represent the war as waged against negro slavery. The President declares that he intends to maintain the South in all its constitutional rights, and while every one knows that the seceders might come back to-morrow with all, and more than all, their former rights, we are told on this side the Atlantic that the war is for the rooting out of an accursed thing, and that our sympathies ought to be in favor of those who are fighting the battle of human rights. This, then, is the question: Whether the war carried on by the North is merely to restore the republic, with all the old compromises, to save territory and power at the expense of principle, as Mr. Lincoln and Earl Russell declare; or whether it be to establish a republic free from slavery, as some writers in Europe affect to think. With respect to the past Mr. Fay is eloquently penitent. To all the charges brought against America he pleads guilty, attributing the misdeeds to slavery. Slavery, he says, has delivered up the government to adventurers; it has impelled the people into foreign war and awakened a rabid appetite for annexation. It has sent abroad bands of filibusters and pirates; it has "bent our foreign policy out of its natural uprightness, and thus given just offence to your own and other governments;" it has dishonored the legislative halls, with representatives whose chief qualifications were love of slavery, hatred of free institutions, ignorance of religion, and skill in the use of the horse-whip, bowie-knife and revolver. It has carried corruption into every department of the government. In short, it is a thing to be got rid of speedily and forever.

But now we come to the answer which all Europe with one mouth will make to Mr. Fay:—"You have got rid of it, and we congratulate you." The secession of the slave States takes away from the North all this violence and injustice and blasphemous teaching about the Scriptural sanction of slavery, and confines them to a portion of their former dominion. The point which Englishmen think they see clearly is that the recognition of the Confederate States and a peaceable separation from them will accomplish everything which the anti-slavery party has been advocating for years. These did not desire the emancipation of the negroes at the South. But they opposed the extension of slavery in the Northern Territories, and a division would close all the Northern territory to slavery forever. It must be remembered that at present that constitution for which the North is fighting gives the slaveholder the right to carry his slaves right up to the British frontier, if he pleases. Slavery is decided to be a normal institution of the republic. Any Territory may be invaded by drivers with gangs of negroes, and when it becomes a State it becomes so with slavery, unless there be an express decision to the contrary. All this would come to an end by separation, for the Slave States cannot at best hope to have more than the region lying South of 36 degrees 30 minutes. The same argument holds good with respect to the Fugitive Slave Law, which the abolitionists have struggled so long to repeal, and which now stands repealed by the secession of the South. In fact, it is plain to every reasoning man that so far from the North being engaged in rooting out that evil, it is eager to propagate it through every part of its own system, in order to preserve the power and glory of the Union. In other words, it is fighting for empire.

MANCHESTER REPUDIATES THE ABOLITIONISTS OF AMERICA—SLAVERY MUST BE TOLERATED AS WELL AS CATHOLICITY AND MAHOMEDANISM.

From the Manchester Guardian, November 2.

We give up the pro-slavery argument from the Bible without waiting to be pelted with texts by so accomplished a theologian as the one-time Minister Resident of the United States in Switzerland. The institution is everything that he says. It has injured and degraded his country in a thousand disastrous ways. It has encouraged the supremacy of a bad race of public men. It has bent the policy of the Federal Government out of its natural course, and has been the cause of giving offence to foreign nations. It has warped the administration of justice, and lowered the tone of public teaching in the pulpit and the press. Suppose all this to be said, even to the extent Mr. Fay is disposed to say it, and as fully admitted, what reason have we ever given for supposing that we should approve of the determination of some of the States to take up arms for the purpose of compelling other States to renounce even this prolific source of political misery and crime? It will not, we suppose, be said that it is the central government which has resolved to draw the sword for this purpose, because the government of Mr. Lincoln, as well as that of Mr. Buchanan, has distinctly laid it down that the central government has no right to do anything of the kind. Not the only view of the matter that can possibly be maintained is that certain States, moved by holy indignation at the mischief which slavery is producing in a neighboring community, have made up their minds to exterminate it by force.

We have never done or said anything to lead it to be supposed that we should approve of this proceeding. On the contrary, it is distinctly opposed to the notions of justice by which we profess to regulate our own conduct. There are a great many things in the world which we do not like, but which we do not go to war to put down. Probably, the institution which, as a nation, we have the strongest hereditary antipathy to, is the Roman Catholic Church, but there is not much probability of our inverting the conduct of the Kings of Spain, and endeavoring to compel weaker peoples to renounce it at the point of the sword. The last time we went to war it was to support a Mahomedan nation in maintaining their position in Europe.—We certainly do not think Mahomedanism preferable to the Greek form of Christianity. There are not many of us who do not consider it a moral and political abomination. But we uphold, as superior to our personal likings and dislikings, the right of a people, within very wide limits, to have what institutions they please, and we do not think that either a debased religion, or an unjust and impolitic system of labor, constitutes an exception to the general rule.

But we have assumed the war to be carried on for the extermination of slavery, only to show that, if it were so, we might well deem its justice to be doubtful, as well as its chance of success. Whether it is so, is a question that has already been very extensively discussed in this country with very little advantage to the views of Mr. Fay. We have no other means of judging of people's intentions than by what they say and what they do. In the first place, then, the government of Washington do not say that it is any part of their object to rid the continent of the curse of slavery. In the next place, they certainly do not do anything which can be taken to indicate that this is their intention or desire. On the contrary, in the instance in which a single official has gone so far as to talk not of abolishing slavery, but of manumitting the slaves of owners found in arms against the Union, his act has been formally disavowed. It is scarcely credible that, with these facts before us, we are bitterly reproached for not being able to see in the war the religious and philanthropic character which is claimed for it when convenient. The height of impudence to which Mr. Fay rises on this point is one of those things which, in vulgar parlance, must be seen to be appreciated.

EMIGRANTS FROM GENOA.

Letters from Genoa describe the movement of emigrants from the Riviera as something considerable. The Italian ship Superior took 480 of them on board bound for Buenos Ayres; 200 more are ready to follow on board the bark Christoforo Colombo. The inhabitants of Genoa and of its bare rocky mountains have at all times been impelled by hunger, and driven by an innate spirit of enterprise, to travel abroad in quest of adventure. Of late years the awful scourge of the grape disease, which has ravaged their stony vineyards to the utmost destruction, frequent failures in the olive crops, and the sharp winters nipping their evergreens in the bud, have spread misery and desolation amid that sharp, active and frugal population, and emigration has become a matter no less of choice than necessity. But it is now a rage, a fever, and it is doubtful whether the better days that seem to be in store for the reward of that peculiar branch of agricultural industry, which converted the most barren of Italian soils into a smiling garden, will have the power to stop the Ligurian exodus. Certainly, such wholesale boat-loads of "out-wanderers" never before at once left the harbor of Genoa.

The causes and effects of this phenomenon require serious consideration. The Genoese have been adventurers and colonists at all times; but neither agricultural nor permanent settlers. They are the hardiest race in Italy; and they work sternly and steadily so long as want or the hope of good fortune stimulate them. But they are not husbandmen from choice; their native element is the sea; the bent of their mind is commercial. What they established in the Middle Ages on the Bosphorus, in the Crimea, and elsewhere, were not colonies but factories. What they now seek in South America is not land, but trade. You must go a long way across lands and seas before you reach a spot where you will not find a Genoese; still, you will hardly find one at home out of Genoa. The man who keeps a shop, a counting-house, or an inn at Havana, Valparaiso, or Lima, is one who has just landed a few years since, or another who expects presently to embark for his own country.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

The London *Times* of the 1st contains another letter from Mr. Russell to the 18th October, from Washington. The following are extracts:

NORTHERNERS AND SOUTHERNERS.

The Northerners, who have served with Southern men, admit their gallantry, but do not give them credit for great endurance and long continued efforts. They are of a showy, flashy, and rather effervescent courage, which does not keep well except in battle, and is apt to bubble away, they say, when exposed to the weather. This may be true or not of the mass of the rank and file; but the leaders have shown no lack of temper, persistence, and fixity of purpose. It is strange enough to hear a placid but stern Northerner admit that he was bullied at "the academy" by the Southerner, and that at West Point and the great public schools and colleges the latter generally took the lead; and when you inquire into the reason, you are told that the men from the South were generally "fiercer" and more overbearing than natives of the Northern and Western States—more hot tempered, and domineering, so that contradiction or opposition of any sort chafed and irritated them into quarrels, and in order to avoid such unpleasantness they had their own way. They were, after a manner, spoilt children of the Union.

The Northerners were actually proud of producing such fine gentlemen, and even yet there is a sort of sneaking regard for the elegant and accomplished men reared in the midst of the slave States and educated in the North amid influences which led them to think they were really better than those around them. It may readily be imagined how these young gentlemen, full of warm blood and pride, despising labor and all base mechanical arts, lorded it over the hard-working, plodding offspring of manufacturers, commercial men, and traders who were studying by their sides. Cradled among slaves, growing up in the exercise of command, engaged in the sports of the field early in boyhood, they became imperious, self-reliant, and haughty, and entered upon manhood bold horsemen, good shots, quick-eyed and strong-nerved, amid the youth of the Northern cities, who were their fellow-students, without being their equals, or even their associates, and for whom, as their inferiors in those particulars, they entertained feelings not far removed from pure disdain. But the Northern man up alongside them in the after-race in life, and, although it is probable the volunteers are not superior, they are surely equal to the Southern levies.

GENERAL M'DOWELL.

A long ride to-day along the front, from Arlington, furnish me with matter of interest to European readers. General McDowell was in front of his tent at Arlington, for he prefers the canvass to the mansion, philosophizing, too, under the shade of the fine old trees, while his wife, who had come out from the city to spend a day with her husband, sat knitting inside. Perhaps the world will not care much about that either, but the name of the General who commanded at Bull Run, and who deserved a better fate than to have it associated with defeat, is historical forever, and at all times the steadfast endurance of misfortune has been considered worthy of the respect of higher beings than man. The zeal and warmth with which McDowell assists the young friend and former comrade who has been placed over his head, mark the generous nature of the officer who, in rising above a justifiable military jealousy, has achieved a rare conquest over a soldier's nature and over the human prejudices of his profession. I have the fullest confidence that the General will justify every expectation which may have been formed of him by his friends when the next battle is to be fought. Here he is now with twelve regiments under him. A few weeks ago he commanded "the Grand Army of the Potomac;" his name was on every tongue; a chorus of adulation and praise went up all over the land in his honor. Such is the steady appreciation of the present and the disregard of the past which mark the republican mind. But let him get a corps, as it is said he will, and obtain some independent success, and he will tap that ready fountain which flows beside the waters of Lethe, and will be covered with its pleasant but frothy showers.

PLAN OF THE CAMPAIGN.

General Banks was in town to-day, very probably to confer with the generals on the plan of the campaign, for though not a soldier by profession, he has evinced such a remarkable vigor and soundness of judgment that he has established a position for himself which cannot be overlooked. There are little points of difference to be adjusted before any uniform plans can be adopted. General Scott is still Commander-in-Chief, and his views do not always coincide with those of the young Major-General commanding the army of the Potomac. It may readily be imagined that the acts of the junior who has leapfrogged so rapidly to command are not always approved by the nominal chief, and that the limits of respective authority are narrowly watched. The uncertainty which prevails as to the intentions of the enemy causes a multitude of plans to be meditated. Washington is so well covered with works that 40,000 men ought to suffice for its protection. "What, then, is the use of all the men who are around it?" "Give us something for our money." "Make a move." "Save Kentucky." "Rescue Missouri?" "Send men into the West." "We have every confidence in McClellan, but we would like him to make a sign"—such are the voices from New York, working heart and soul for the Union, which happens also to include New York.

THE BATTLE AT HARPER'S FERRY.

The morning papers give the details of the "Battle at Harper's Ferry" on Wednesday. Colonel Geary's force across the river on Bolivar Heights, consisting of 450 men with three guns, was attacked by 2,500 infantry and 500 cavalry with seven guns. The fight lasted eight hours. Col. Geary lost four killed, nine wounded, one missing; killed 150 Confederates and took three prisoners and one 32-pounder, the latter by a bayonet charge, described as being "terrifically magnificent." There was a tremendous cannonade from flank and front, and well directed attacks of infantry and cavalry; but impetuous bayonet charges repulsed the enemy, and the gun was taken and re-taken in the same manner. There are accounts of several affairs in Missouri and elsewhere. One of them is rather remarkable from the fact that an officer had 32 bullet holes through his clothes and none in his body.

THE COTTON CROP.

The Government of Richmond is resolved that, if the Yankees get a cotton port, they shall get no cotton. The planters are requested to send none of that *clarissima causa belli* to the seaboard, and in some instances bales which had been sent to market from the plantations have been sent back at the owners' expense by the Provost Marshals. There is reason to think that sequestration of all Northern property will be followed by confiscation of Northern debts in the South. It must not, however, be supposed for a moment that the Confederate authorities intend to alienate the property altogether. Receivers are appointed, accounts kept, and everything needful done properly and in form. This is a comfort to the owners, who, nevertheless, may not appreciate this result of the policy of the Government of Washington. The confiscation of Southern property led to evasion and subterfuge at New York. The bankers disobeyed the orders and fulfilled their trust.—Some few vessels were seized, indeed, but stocks were sold out and the proceeds remitted to England. Exchange rose, and finally the Government backed out of the work, which they could but imperfectly accomplish.

PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE.

The history of the world cannot point out two countries more divided now than the North and South—two governments, two nations, two policies. Is it possible that the broken vase can ever be restored? Thousands of able men think it can. They have faith in blood cement. This secession is but a disease in the body politic, skin-deep. A little caustic, and up grows the sound flesh and all is healed. Mr. Seward has invited Lord Lyons to go round the camps to-day to inspect the doctors who are to work at this great cure, and he has already exhibited them to the foreign Ministers, for the Secretary of State does not forget that he was once a colonel of militia, and the assiduous attendant on drills and parades in time gone by. It is a strange reflection that the apparatus of martial armour on which the great republic prided itself should be used for the first time in all its strength against no foreign enemy, but in a fierce intestine struggle to support a house divided against itself. Is it not divided? See the Philadelphia elections—the Democrats triumphant, and anti-Lincolnites put in office. If the winter closes without a victory, and the taxes are collected next spring to the sound of distant battle, all that we have as yet seen will be a feeble warning of the wrath to come.

From the Dayton (O. Empire.

AN EXCELLENT DAGUERREOTYPE

We find the following excellent picture of "Our Representatives Abroad" in the *Commercial* of Saturday last. It is the most truthful description that we have perused for a long time, and we commend it to our readers as an article racy as it is truthful:

OUR REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD.

There can be no reasonable objections offered to sending abroad a reinforcement for our foreign Ministers. We have never felt that we could congratulate the country upon the President's sagacity in selecting our representatives at foreign Courts. Charles Francis Adams is the best of them, but doubts arise as to whether he is as vigilant and energetic as the case demands. Burlingame, who was rejected by Austria and sent to China, is not of any particular account on either side of the world. Carl Schurz disgraced himself as an importunate office-beggar, and having denonstrated in many speeches the impossibility of the ultra Southern States standing their ground in the war with the loyal part of the Union, should be at home making his words good, instead of lingering at Madrid, where he is like a fish on dry land.

Harvey, the Minister to Portugal, would be doing a great deal better if he were letter-writing and lobbying at Washington. Carsius M. Clay demonstrates his want of diplomatic tact and common sense in his letter to the London *Times* and his Paris speech. Dan Judd has not made himself particularly eminent at Berlin, and we do not know that there is any reason to suppose he is likely to do anything more patriotic than the regular drafts for his salary and the care of his health may indicate. John Lathrop Motley is a man of genius, and it is gratifying to see him recognized by the Government. Still, he is not the right man in the right place. He should have been our Minister in the country of which he is the great historian. Our weakness is in France. The Hon. William L. Dayton is a very respectable old gentleman, and quite as good as the late John Y. Mason, but he is one of the last men in the world who should have been selected for French Minister. But he was a candidate for the Vice Presidency in 1856, and a great man in Jersey, and to bring him to the surface was a good way to evade the appointment of Fremont as Minister to France.

Then good old Mr. Pennington, the automaton (worked by a small boy) Speaker of the House, had a son who wanted to spend some time in Europe. And the good old people of Jersey must be accommodated. So we have Dayton Minister, and Pennington Secretary of Legation—neither of them able to speak a word of French, and both constitutionally inclined to managing international business. By singular good fortune Mr. Bigelow, Consul at Paris, is able to talk French, and is scholar, man of the world, and man of business enough to be able to counteract, to some extent, the operations of the aler; and accomplished representatives of the Confederates in Paris. Thurlow Weed and Archbishop Hughes (both, it will be remembered, particular friends of the Secretary of State,) are sent over to reinforce our corps of representatives; and General Scott is said to be on the point of sailing for France, to serve his country, procure surgical aid, and meet his wife, who has been spending the summer in Paris.

From the New York Tribune, Nov. 18.

MARYLAND.

It is evident that a movement for the extinction of slavery is at last on foot in Maryland. The recent demonstration of Gov. Thomas in Baltimore leaves no doubt that the work has been commenced and will be vigorously prosecuted. On this subject our Baltimore correspondent writes as follows:

"The people of Maryland have been rudely brought face to face with the monster iniquity of the age, African slavery, and they have been forced, against their will, to destroy the best government that was ever upon earth, in the insane ambition of the slaveholder to extend his power and influence over the whole continent; and this very day, the shock upon the public mind of this State has brought it almost up to the determination to get rid of the accursed institution within our own boundaries, and to acquiesce in its speedy extinguishment in the further Slave States, by the prompt exercise of the war power, gently suggested by Gen. Butler, openly proclaimed by Gen. Fremont, and only yesterday energetically renewed by Col. John Cochrane (God bless him!), and indorsed many times by Gen. Cameron, who is not afraid to avow his sympathy with human liberty, even for the black skin. Do not be astonished, then, to see the next Legislature set on foot measures that shall set the State free from the crime of further allowing its inhabitants the supreme privilege of robbing the poor negro of his just earnings and keeping him down in debasing bondage. Disgust at negro slavery is rapidly taking the place of toleration of the curse."

So the good work advances! They who set on foot this nefarious war against republican institutions, little dreamed what a fire they were lighting up.

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.—The extra session of the Legislature of South Carolina, after sitting three days, adjourned *sine die* on the 6th inst., after choosing Presidential electors and ordering the banks to loan the State $300,000. The names of the Presidential electors are Henry C. Young, Wm. J. Trescott, Robert F. Allston, John S. Palmer, J. Duncan Allen, John C. Hope, T. Edwin Ware and Franklin I. Moses.

The Washington *Star* says that the Government has determined to send the editors and proprietors of the New York *Independent* newspaper to Fort Warren, in Boston harbor, and hold them prisoners as enemies to the country. Among the editors and writers of that paper are Mrs. Harriet B. Stowe, Henry Ward Beecher, Horace Greeley and the

There were 414 deaths in the City of New York last week, an increase of 26 as compared with the mortality of the previous week, and 96 more than during the corresponding week last year.

The man arrested on the Lake Shore, supposed to have been the principal in the Fellner murder in New York, turns out to have been an innocent person. The real murderer is still at large.

MARRIED.

On the 14th instant, by Rev. Edward McColgan, Dr CHARLES CLARK, of Prince George's county, Md., and Miss MARGARET R. BECKETT, of Baltimore city.

DIED.

On Monday, the 18th instant, of consumption, ROSE, beloved wife of Edward Kearney, and daughter of the late Capt. Thos. T. Hughes.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, at ten o'clock, from her late residence, No. 63 Centre street.

On the 18th instant, ELEANOR, infant daughter of Francis M. and Catharine Hoy, aged 9 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on this (Tuesday) afternoon, at three o'clock, from the southeast corner of Hollins street and Morris alley.

On Sunday evening, 17th instant FRANCES MATILDA, wife of N. R. Woodward, and youngest daughter of the late Francis M. Wills. Requiescat in pace.

On Sunday, the 10th instant, of diptheria, after short illness, BENJAMIN NICHOLS, jr., son of Joseph Nicholson, of Anne Arundel county, Md.

When the young and delicate frame, in whose structure the seed of mortality is visible, we feel more claim of death than the spectacle of one when he strikes down the young, the vigorous, the active and mature, then indeed is reason shaken to its very foundation, and the faith only strong enough to disturb and remove. The subject of this, was one of those specimens of manhood that old fair stood up in bold relief. But alas! what is all this to the King of Terrors whose throne is irresistibly certain and fatal; he is kind or heartless, noble or knave, monarch or goat; mother, unassuming, cheerful and honest, honest, industrious and frugal, kind, generous and frank; hebbing novel and suspecting none; quiet, with a sympathy for others' good and others' happiness. Oh, may not society meet an irreparable loss, for he was one of those whose sterling qualities are rare indeed. He has left a father and mother, brothers and sisters, and a large circle of relatives to mourn his loss. May he rest in peace. A FRIEND.

HEALTH OFFICE, Baltimore, Nov. 18, 1861.

Report of Deaths in the City of Baltimore for the week ending Monday morning.

Cancer 1; casualty 2; colic 2; consumption 13; convulsions infantile 2; fever 2; scarlet fever 5; typhoid fever 5; hemorrhage 2; inflammation of bowels 2; inflammation of brain 1; inflammation of lungs 1; inflammation of throat 1; mania 1; measles 1; old age 3; organic disease of heart 1; pleurisy 2; stone in the bladder 1; suicide 1; teething 7; unknown 3. Total 63.

Under 1 year, 17; between 1 and 2, 11; between 2 and 5, 16; between 5 and 10, 6; between 10 and 15, 2; between 15 and 20, 1; between 20 and 30, 6; between 30 and 40, 9; between 40 and 50, 9; between 50 and 60, 6; between 60 and 70, 6; between 70 and 80, 3; between 80 and 90, 1; between 90 and 100, 1; over 100, 0. Stillbirths 3.

Males 47, females 46. Of which number 15 were colored persons—14 free; 1 slave. By order,

CHAS. H. BRADFORD, Commissioner of Health.

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INSURANCE ROOMS,

73 and 75 Second street.

MARINE,

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES

ISSUED UPON APPROVED RISKS, WITHOUT THE DELAY OF CONSULTING THE PARENT OFFICES.

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TWELVE STRICTLY "A1" INSURANCE CO.'S,

whose prompt and honorable manner of transacting business, has given such universal satisfaction to Merchants and Property-holders in our city and vicinity for a number of years at their Baltimore Agency.

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GEO. S. CLOGG

Would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has REMOVED from his Old Stand, No. 178, 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.

GEORGE S. CLOGG, No. 161 Baltimore street.

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WILLIAM F. OWENS,

205 *BALTIMORE STREET.*

Has just received a NEW, CHOICE and COMPLETE assortment of

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FOR

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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

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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.

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No. 33 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

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