THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. I---NO. 53. BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Committee of Arbitration for month of November

JNO. M. OREM, J. R. CONWAY, | A. R. FENTON, ALEX. P. WOODS. | WM. H. BRUNE.

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, November 19, 1861.

The demand for Stocks was limited again to-day, and comparatively little business was done at the Board, the sales embracing only $400 Baltimore City 1890 6's at 89, $1,000 Northern Central Railway 1885 bonds at 62, this figure being an advance of 1 per cent. on the price bid for them yesterday, and 100 shares Springfield Mining Company at $1.80. For Maryland 6's 90 was bid, and Baltimore City 6's closed at 86⅝ bid for 1886's; 88 bid, 88⅝ asked for 1890's. For Railroad shares there was very little inquiry. Baltimore and Ohio was offered at $50, but only $40 was bid for it, and for Northern Central $16⅜ was asked, but no bid was made. Northern Central bonds closed at 62 bid, 63 asked for 1885's, and for Northwestern Virginia first mortgage bonds 75 was bid. Baltimore and Ohio bonds left off at 82⅜ bid for 1867's, 71 bid for 1875's; 70 bid for 1880's; 67⅜ bid for 1885's; and the extra dividend bonds closed at 48 bid, 50 asked ex dividend. Bank stocks are still quite firm; $56 was bid to-day for Merchants', an advance of $1; $22 for Farmers and Planters'; $14⅜ for Western; and $13⅜ for Mechanics'.

In New York to-day Virginia 6's advanced 1⅜ per cent., Missouris ⅜, Tennessees ⅜, Canton ⅜; but North Carolina 6's declined 1 per cent., Erie ⅜, and Reading ⅜. New York Central sold at 80⅜, yesterday's price, and Treasury Notes at 99⅜, an advance of ⅜.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

TUESDAY, November 19, 1861.

$400 Baltimore 6's '90.....83
1,000 Northern Central Railroad bonds '85.....62
100 shares Springfield Mining Co.....1.80

PRICES AND SALES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK BY TELEGRAPH.

Through WILLIAM FISHER & Son, Stock and Bill Brokers No. 22 South street.

	1st Board	2d Board.
Virginia 6's	48⅜	00
Missouri 6's	44⅜	44⅜
Tennessee bonds	44	00
North Carolina bonds	59	00
Canton Company	10⅜	00
Erie Railroad	33⅜	33⅜
New York Central Railroad	80⅜	80⅜
Reading Railroad	35⅜	35⅜
Treasury notes 2 years 6 per cents	99⅜	00
	steady.	steady.

The New York bank statement of the past week compares as follows with that of last Monday:

Week end'g.	Loans.	Specie.	Circul'n.	Deposits.
Nov. 9...	+1409,227,660	41,213,999	8,948,897	113,423,895
Nov. 16...	137,308,635	41,451,832	8,799,675	110,214,604
Decrease..	$3,319,025	—	149,222	3,211,291
Increase...	—	247,833	—	—

The New York *Herald* says:

The commercial movement for last month presents a remarkable contrast to that of the corresponding months of 1860 and 1859. Our imports have fallen off one half, the decline being chiefly in dry and other manufactured goods. Our exports show an increase of 4 per cent over those of October, 1860, and 20 per cent. over those of October, 1859; though in October, 1859, and October, 1860, we were exporting specie heavily, which is not the case at present. In other words, we have diminished our expenses one half in consequence of the war, and have increased our income from sales of domestic produce very considerably.

The stock market was sharply attacked by the bears this morning, on the strength of the expected trouble with England. Hence a decline of ⅜@⅝ per cent. on the whole list took place at the morning board. Pacific Mail fell 1⅜ per cent. to-day, with moderate sales. This is always one of the first stocks to feel the effect of war rumors, as the boats on the Pacific are defenceless. Erie of both kinds declined ⅜@⅝ per cent.

The New York *Tribune* says:

The market for exchange opens very dull at a decline of ⅜ per cent. The transactions thus far are very limited. The rates for sterling are nominally 107@108⅜. France 5.3:@5.26⅜.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts $832,97 125—for customs $40,000, for Treasury notes $295,762 73; payments $2,08 ,669.62, including redeemed 6 per cent. notes; balance $6 133,867 23.

The following is the weekly statement of the Philadelphia banks for the week ending November 18, as compared with the preceding week:

	Nov. 18.	Nov. 11.	
Capital stock	$11,811,275	$11,811,275	
Loans	27,629,794	27,871,443	Dec $181,481
Specie	7,066,809	6,917,769	Inc. 149,040
Due from other bks.	1,325,695	1,529,101	Dec. 205,406
Due to other banks..	3,124,148	2,837,454	Inc. 286,664
Deposits	19,591,141	20,032,613	Dec. 441,472
Circulation	2,226,422	2,298,181	Dec. 71,759

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

TUESDAY, November 19.

COFFEE.—Coffee continues very quiet, the only sale we have heard of to day being one of 50 bags Rio at 15⅜ cts. The market is however still very firm in tone, and there is no disposition among holders to sell except at very full rates. We still quote as follows, viz: Rio at 14⅜@15 cts. for ordinary; 15⅜@15⅜ cts for fair to prime; Laguayra at 17⅜@18 cts; and Java at 21@22 cts. per lb. *The stock of Rio here is about 19,000 bags*

FLOUR.—There was very little inquiry for Flour on 'Change this morning and so far as we could learn no sales were made. The general condition of the market is however unchanged and we quote as follows, viz: Howard Street Super at $5.62⅜@5.75 the latter figure being for choice retailing brands; Ohio do. at $5.50@5.62⅜; and City Mills do. at $5.37⅜@5.50 per bbl. Extras are steady and tolerably firm at $6 for good brands Ohio; $6@5.25 for Howard Street; and $6.37⅜@6.50 per bbl. for standard brands City Mills.

FAMILY FLOUR.—Family Flour is selling by the dray load to the trade at $8 25 for the best brands Baltimore, $6 50@7 for Ohio and Howard Street, and Baltimore high grade Extra is bringing $7 75 per bbl.

RYE FLOUR AND CORN MEAL.—Rye Flour is steady and firm at $4.25@4 50, and we quote Corn Meal at $3.25 per bbl for both Baltimore and Brandywine.

GRAIN.—Wheat was steady this morning at yesterday's figures, but the market for it exhibited but little animation. The receipts reached about 18,000 bushels, and the sales were made at 105@115 cts. for common red, 133@138 cts for good to prime do., (137 cts. being paid for a lot of 2,500 bushels), 120@125 cts. for low grades white, 150@155 cts. for good do., 160@165 cts. for prime do., and 165@170 cts. for choice do. Corn, of which there were about 5,000 bushels offered, sold at 63@65 cts. for new white, 70@73 cts. for old do., 63 cts. for new yellow, and 64@65 cts. for old do. There were some 700 bushels Rye at market, and a lot of 400 bushels Maryland was sold at 65 cts. Oats continue in good demand. There were some 7,000 bushels offered to day, most of which were sold at 38@41 cts. for Maryland, and 41@42 cts. for Pennsylvania.

MOLASSES.—There is nothing doing in Molasses, there being little or no stock here to operate in, but we still quote as follows, viz: Cuba at 28@33 cts. for clayed; and 33@35 cts. for Muscovado; Porto Rico at 35@45 cts; and New Orleans at 50@55 cts. per gallon.

PROVISIONS.—The government are making some purchases of Provisions but the demand from other quarters is extremely limited. There were sales yesterday to the government of 400 bbls. Mess Pork, prime at $13.94, and 200 at $14 12⅜ per bbl. Mess Pork is very irregular in price the range being from $13 to $14.50 per bbl. Prime and Rump do. may be quoted at $10 50@11 per bbl. Bacon, of which there are some sales making by the jobbers, may be quoted at 5⅜@5⅜ cts. for Shoulders, 6⅜@6⅜ cts. for Sides, and 8@10 cts. for Hams. There is little or no Bulk Meat here, and we can give no quotations for it. Lard is steady at 8⅜@9 cts. for City, and 9⅜ cts. for Western, but we hear of no sales. Beef is steady and firm at $13 for Baltimore No. 1, and $15 per bbl. for do. Mess.

RICE.—There is no Rice here in first hands, but there is little or no inquiry for it. It is selling in New York at 7@7⅜ cts. per lb.

SALT.—Liverpool Salt is selling in lots as wanted at 110@115 cts. for Ground Alum, and 165@170 cts. per sack for Marshall's, Worthington's and Jeffrey & Darcy's fine, and we quote Turks Island do. at 25 cts. per bushel from store.

SEEDS.—Cloverseed is steady at $4.50@4.75 per bushel. There is however very little offering and we hear of no sales worth noting.. Timothy Seed ranges at from $1.75 to $2 25 per bushel, but it is very dull, and we quote Flaxseed steady at $1.25@1 30 per bushel.

SUGAR.—Sugars remain very quiet the only sale we have heard of to day being one of 10 hhds Porto Rico at $8 87⅜. The stock here is extremely light, and there is no disposition among holders to press sales. We quote as follows, viz: Cuba at $8@8.25 for refining, and $8.50@9 for grocery grades: Porto Rico and New Orleans at $8.50@9 50; and current qualities of Manilla and Pernambuco at $8@8 25.

REFINED SUGARS.—The quotations for Refined Sugars are still as follows, viz: 11⅜@11⅜ cts. for loaf; 10⅜@11⅜ cts. for crushed, powdered and granulated; 10⅜@10⅜ cts for soft crushed white; and 9⅜@10 cts. per lb. for C yellow.

WHISKEY.—Whiskey is dull. Ohio is selling in small lots at 21⅜@21⅜ cts., but large lots can be bought at 21 @21⅜ cts. We quote Country and City Whiskey at 21 cts. per gallon.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BOSTON, November 16.—The market for Flour remains without change, but demand moderate. The sales have been at $5 50@6 for common brands Western; fancy brands at $5 87⅜@6; extra $6 12⅜@6.25; and $6 50@7.75 for superior, including choice St Louis. In Southern Flour little has been done. We quote choice brands Baltimore at $7.50@8.75 per bbl., including a favorite brand at the latter rate. Corn is held very firm, but continues quiet. We quote Western mixed at 70@72 cts; and Western yellow at 73@75 cts. per bushel. Oats are firm, and prices have advanced; considerable sales at 45@47 cts per bushel for Western and Canada. Rye has been selling at 80 cts. per bushel. Shorts at $14 50@15 per ton; and Fine Feed and Middlings at $17@24 per ton, as to quality.

NEW BEDFORD OIL MARKET, November 15.—Sperm—market remains steady for both home use and export at $1 20 per gallon, at which price all the sales of the week have been made, which amount to 1,435 bbls. in nine parcels. Whale in fair request—45 cts is the ruling price for strictly prime manufacture, holders being willing to sell at that price; but for export the price is too high, there being no oil to be bought there at less than 44 cts. Sales for the week amount to 2,790 bbls.—1,720 bbls., cargo of bark Black Eagle, from Cumberland Inlet, taken by the importer for manufacture, at 46 cts. per gallon; 370 bbls. for home use, at 45 cts; 350 do. for do. on private terms; 450 do. South Sea for do., 2 parcels at do.; and 500 bbls., the last lot of oil held in Falmouth, to a manufacturer in this city, at do.—*New Bedford Standard.*

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET, Nov. 18.—The Cattle market exhibits some signs of improvement to-day, although the number at market was large and the demand limited. Prices ranged from $6 to $8 per 100 lbs., and a few extra lots above the latter quotations. The offerings reached 2,070 head, most of which were disposed of.

COWS.—Eighty head sold at the same prices as last week.

SHEEP.—Three thousand head sold at from 7 to 7⅜ cts. per lb. net.

HOGS.—At the Avenue 920 head, and at the Union Yard 3,725 Hogs were on sale. Prices ranged from $4⅜ to $4⅜ per 100 lbs. for still-fed, and $5 to $5⅜ for corn-fed.

CINCINNATI HOG MARKET, Nov. 16.—The coolness of the weather has increased the anxiety of Pork-packers to open their houses and begin business; hence the demand for hogs was consequently better than any day during the season. The offerings are largely in excess of the demand at $3.25, which is the general asking price, but at $3 10@3.12⅜ those whose houses which are now open were free buyers. About 1,800 head was purchased at $3.10@3.12⅜ per cental net.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, November 19.—Cotton closed firm—sales of 1,200 bales. Flour is heavy—sales of 19 000 bbls. at a decline of 5 cts; State $5.50@5.55; Ohio $5.90@6; Southern $5.90@6.50. Wheat has declined 1@2 cts.—sales of 220,000 bushels; Chicago spring $1 20@1.27; Milwaukie $1.28@1.30; red $1.30@1.41; white $1.43@1.50. Corn—market depressed—sales of 114,000 bushels, at a decline of 1 cent; mixed 66@68 cts. Oats firmer—sales at 46@50 cts. Lard is heavy at 8⅜@9⅜ cts. Whiskey is dull—sales at 20@21 cts. Sugar is quiet at 7⅜@8⅜ cts. Coffee has advanced ⅜@⅜—sales 5,000 bags at private terms. Molasses is steady. Spirits Turpentine closed firm at $1 15@1.30. Rosin is firm. Freights are firm.

IMPORTS INTO BALTIMORE.

COASTWISE.

NEW YORK—*Barge Falcon.*—10 puns. rum, 40 bales cotton, 92 cases dry goods, 400 bbls. apples, sundry persons.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Confiscation of Northern Property at the South---Judge Merrick Released from Custody.

WASHINGTON, November 19.—Intelligence has just been received of the confiscation of a considerable amount of property in South Carolina belonging to Northern citizens, among whom is included Hiram Walbridge, of New York.

The guards have been withdrawn from the residence of Judge Merrick, who has resumed his seat on the Circuit Court Bench.

Troops Tendered to the Government.

Tenders of troops continue to be made to the War Department, and it is probable that before the meeting of Congress the half million of men authorized to be accepted will be supplied. Offers of additional regiments of cavalry are declined, owing to a sufficiency of that branch of the army.

From Across the Potomac---The Attack on Our Pickets Near Falls Church.

Mention was made in a previous despatch of a skirmish yesterday afternoon two miles and a half southwest of Falls Church, since which time additional particulars have been ascertained. The charge upon our pickets near Brushes' house was made by three hundred or more Confederate cavalry, and this occasioned the stampede. There was heavy firing on both sides, our men gallantly standing their ground, until they were compelled to retreat to the reserve, in consequence only of the superior force and the cavalry advance of the enemy, who, as was yesterday stated, fell back on the advance of our reinforcements.

The charge of the Confederate cavalry was made on the pickets of Company H, 14th Brooklyn regiment. The following are the names of the killed: Privates Seymour and Walter Taylor. Mortally wounded: Private William Stricker. Missing: Lieutenant Gunman, Sergeant McNell, privates W. A. Judden, Daniel McCamley, George Roler, E. Rich, T. F. Rich, Wm. Campbell, Clinton Pettit and Nathaniel Lyon.

This morning a strong force was sent out by order of Gen McDowell to the neighborhood where the skirmish took place. The dead bodies of Seymour and Taylor were found stripped of their clothing and their skulls mashed in as if done by the butt of a carbine; no other wounds were visible and it is therefore supposed the men were beaten to death.

A woman living in the vicinity stated that the Confederates carried away three of their own dead, together with six wounded. From her description of the uniform, two of the latter belonged to the Brooklyn company.

Letter from Colonel Lee, a Prisoner at Richmond---Release of Confederate Prisoners.

A letter has been received by Capt. Charles Capdy, Assistant Adjutant General to General Landers' Brigade, from Colonel Lee, of the 20th Massachusetts regiment, now a prisoner at Richmond. Col. Lee states that he and the other imprisoned officers there have been very kindly treated, and makes inquiries as to the disposition made of the enemy captured at Ball's Bluff. The Confederates say that fewer of the Massachusetts officers would have been killed had they not have been too proud to surrender!

John R Myrick has been appointed 2nd Lieut. of the 34 artillery.

By direction of the government the oath not to bear arms against it has been administered to twenty-nine Confederate prisoners at the old capital; another has signified his desire to take the oath of allegiance. These proceedings are preliminary to their release for an equal number who have been or may be released by the Confederate authorities.

Regulations in Regard to the Seizure of Vessels by the Revenue Officers.

Secretary Chase has issued the following regulations to be observed in regard to the seizure of vessels, made in pursuance of the 6th section of the act of 13th July last:

1st. All such seizures must be by the Collectors of Customs, or their proper revenue officer, except in case of his absence or disability, or where immediate action is necessary and no such officer is at hand to make the seizures.

2d. In all cases of seizure, the Collector, or other officer acting in his stead, shall notify the proper District Attorney, who will at once institute proceedings for the condemnation of the vessel. After the commencement of such proceedings, if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the District Attorney instituting them that the vessel is owned in part by persons not citizens of any State, or part of a State, in insurrection against the United States, and not residing therein, and that she will not be employed in aiding the existing rebellion, or violating any law of the United States, the vessel may be discharged on bail being given, according to the course of admiralty proceedings, for the share or shares owned by any person or persons residing in any such insurgent State, or part of State, in which case the proceedings so instituted will be prosecuted without delay to the condemnation and sale of such insurgent interest; and as to the remainder of the vessel, the forfeiture thereof will be remitted.

3d. Should there be any unusual delay in the commencement of such proceedings, or should there be any other circumstances rendering it proper, in the judgment of the Collector or other officer acting in his stead, that the vessel should be released from custody before the commencement of proceedings, the same may be done, provided the Collector, or other officer acting in his stead, shall be satisfied that no such improper use as before-mentioned is to be made of said vessel; and one or more of the owners residing in loyal States shall give a bond with sufficient sureties, to the United States, in double the value of the share or shares thereof owned in any such insurgent State or part of State, with the condition that the vessel shall be safely and in good order returned to the collector or other officer in whose custody she may be, within such time as he shall direct, and without any change in the ownership of said share or shares and with the further condition that the vessel shall at all times be subject to any order or decree of the Court in which any proceedings for her condemnation may be instituted, or of any appellate Court to which the same may be removed; and with the further condition that any costs or other moneys which shall be awarded by either of said Courts in said proceedings shall be paid together with such other conditions as the collector or other officer shall deem just and expedient in order to secure the objects contemplated by the act aforesaid. The execution of such bond and the discharge of the vessel shall not delay the institution or presentation of proceedings for the condemnation of the insurgent interest, but the same shall be commenced and prosecuted in all respects so far as practicable in the same manner as if the vessel still remained in the custody of the officers.

The District Attorney will notify the collector, or other officer making the seizure in his stead, of the commencement of the suit, of the result of the trial, and of the time of sale, if the sale be ordered, and the result thereof.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the Steamer Atlantic---Latest from the Fleet---Beaufort not yet Occupied by the Federal Troops.

NEW YORK, November 19.—The steamer Atlantic has just arrived from Port Royal, South Carolina, which place she left on the 16th (Saturday last.) Beaufort had not yet been occupied by the Federal troops. Details of her news have not yet been received.

The Atlantic brought a number of invalids from the army and navy, with six prisoners. Everything was quiet. The troops had been all stationed at various points, and several visits have been made to Beaufort by one of the regiments, but they retired, leaving the place entirely deserted. There has been no intelligence from the opposite side of the island to confirm the rumor that the Union pickets had been attacked.

The despatches published in the Southern papers relative to the fleet being seen off Fernandina, bound South, is undoubtedly an error. The Federal fleet remained at Port Royal on the 16th. The Atlantic brings a number of Secession trophies, including a bale of cotton.

The Baltic Signalled.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The steamer Baltic, also from Port Royal, has been signalled below.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Further from Port Royal---Arrival of the Steamer Atlantic---The Federal Troops Erecting Defensive Works---The Proclamation of General Sherman Sent to the Confederates by a Flag of Truce.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The steamer Atlantic brings somewhat further intelligence from Port Royal. The position of our troops there was considered quite safe. Extensive defensive works were rapidly progressing, and guns were being mounted. The entrenchments extend to Seville, about five miles from the fort on Hilton Head. They were constructed under the supervision of Captain Gilmore

A letter dated Port Royal, Nov. 16, says that General Sherman, on the 14th, sent his aid, Lieut. Wagner, under a flag of truce, to carry his proclamation to the people of South Carolina. He proceeded within two miles of Gardner's Corner, a place opposite Port Royal Ferry, which is said to be occupied by Confederate troops He there had an interview with the Confederate officers under the flag of truce. These officers admitted that the depredations at Beaufort were the work of the blacks, and entirely exculpated our forces from any complicity with them. On their return they met a squad of Confederate cavalry, who gave them fodder for their horses.

Arrival of the Steamer Rhode Island from Fort Pickens and the Various Blockades---The Affair at Santa Rosa Confirmed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The steamer Rhode Island has arrived, from Ship Island on the 5th inst. Fort Pickens, 7th, Key West, 10th and Port Royal 16th. She passed on the 9th, off Hole in the Wall, schooner H. W. Johnson, in search of a reported privateer. The Rhode Island left at Ship Island the frigate Potomac, steamers Cuyler, Mississippi, Massachusetts, storeships Kuhn and Pampero; at Fort Pickens, frigate Colorado; at South-west Pass, the Preble; off St. Marks, 10th inst, steamer Mohawk; off Charleston, steamer Susquehanna; off Savannah, the frigate Savannah, and off Wilmington, the Jamestown.

The Rhode Island brings a mail from the various squadrons, also a large number of invalids and discharged seamen. Also Lieutenant Frebiger, of the Savannah; Lieutenant Russell, of the Colorado; Lieutenant Senden, of the same vessel; Lieutenant Arnold, of the Mohawk; Lieutenant Young, of the Savannah; Lieutenant-Colonel Creighton, of Wilson's Zouaves, and Lieutenants Everett, Haggerty, and Cox, of same regiment.

The Rhode Island also brings General French, from Fort Taylor; Lieutenants Pope and Lee, of Richmond; Lieutenant Parker, of Fort Taylor; Lieutenant Rese, U. S. A.; Lieutenant Hatfield, of the steamer Mississippi, and Acting-Master Clifford, of same vessel.

No new prizes have been taken recently.

The attempted attack on Wilson's Zouaves is confirmed.

The Confederates were shelled by the Colorado and retreated to Pensacola.

The health of Wilson's Zouaves was excellent.

A man named Watson, taken from on board the schooner San Bernard, while running the blockade of Mobile with a cargo of naval stores under British colors, is a prisoner on board the Rhode Island. He claims the protection of the British Consul.

LATEST FROM MISSOURI.

Recapture of Government Property from the Confederates.

KANSAS CITY, November 18.—Colonel Dennison's men left here on Saturday for Pleasant Hill, and succeeded in capturing twenty-two wagons and two hundred oxen belonging to the Government train which was reported to have been burnt by the Confederates at that place. A Confederate force of 1,200 men was met three miles from Pleasant City on the 18th.

The steamer Sunshine arrived yesterday from St. Louis and reports that a lot of commissary stores and Government wagons, destined for Fort Leavenworth, were taken from her at Waverly by a gang of Confederates, under command of Joe Shelby.

Movements of Gens. Halleck and Hamilton.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.—Gens. Halleck and Hamilton arrived here this morning. Gens. Sturgis and Wyman arrived here last night. The divisions of Gens. Hunter, Sturgis and Pope have reached different points on the Pacific railroad, where they will await orders from Gen. Halleck. Gen. Wyman's Brigade reached Rolla on Saturday, and the divisions of Gens Siegel and Asboth will arrive here to-day or to-morrow. Gen. Wyman brought a number of Confederate prisoners, among them Col. Price and several other officers.

FROM GEN. BANKS' DIVISION.

DARNESTOWN, Nov. 18.—The division teamsters and wagon masters received two months' pay on Saturday.

A preliminary meeting, by many of the commissioned officers, was held on Saturday night, to form a Masonic Lodge for this Division. Many distinguished men were present.

Everything in the shape of locomotives, machines, etc., belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, have been removed by the Confederates and taken in the direction of Winchester. Even the double track for twenty miles has been torn up.

Last week, Major Stone, chief of the Provost Guard, with a company of cavalry, paid a visit to the neighborhood of Sandy Spring, Montgomery county, Maryland. He made the arrest of Rev. Samuel V. Leach, a clergyman of the Methodist persuasion, whom he sent to Fort McHenry. Other cases, were parties were charged with disaffection, were investigated and dismissed.

Much to the regret of his subordinates of the guard, and to the pleasure of his regimental command, Major Stone has resigned his regiment, having been promoted from a Captaincy to a Majorate during his absence on detached service.

The first brigade, and probably others, have been ordered to report their full strength, equipments, etc., to Washington immediately. A rumor has been circulated in camp that General Banks, with his command, will be ordered to some more active duty this week.

John Candlee, of Cumberland, and John Rowzee, of this district, have been discharged from arrest by General Banks.

The Massachusetts regiments are making preliminary arrangements to celebrate Thanksgiving in camp. Turkeys, chickens and pumpkins are being procured.

The Real State of Affairs at Charleston---Provisions Prices.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—A letter from Charleston, dated Oct. 3d, sent via Havana, to a gentleman in England, and thence sent here, was received yesterday. It gives a gloomy picture of the state of affairs there. The writer represents the condition of affairs as most deplorable. Business was entirely prostrated. Provisions were at starvation prices, and with no prospect of a change for the better.

Further from Europe---The Expedition Against Mexico.

ST. JOHNS, Nov. 19.—The steamer United Kingdom, from Glasgow, on the 9th, has arrived off Cape Race. Her news is unimportant. The steamer Bremen had arrived out.

The Convention regarding the Mexican expedition does not fix the number of ships or troops to be used nor stipulate for a march to Mexico.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE BOND.

Archibald Stirling, Jr., State's Attorney, prosecuting. The following cases were tried yesterday:

Richard Dixon, colored, indicted for the larceny of a piece of kersey, the property of Joshua Harvey. Verdict guilty. Sentence deferred.

Samuel Kirby, a boy, indicted for the larceny of a pair of shoes. Verdict of guilty. Sent to the House of Refuge.

Court adjourned.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE MARTIN.

Chapman vs. Ready. Before reported. Not concluded.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE MARSHALL.

Gottfried Bower vs. Veit Hoffman. Action for goods sold and delivered.

CITY CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE KREBS.

Charles A. Lusby vs. Sarah Frances Lusby. In this case a petition is filed by the wife praying *alimony pendente lite*, counsel fees and a sum to defray expenses of suit.

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

The mail steamer Cosmopolitan, A. C. Crocker, Esq., commander, from Havana Nov. 12, arrived at New York on Monday.

Messrs. Slidell and Mason, the Confederate Commissioners, with their families and suite, sailed from Havana on the 7th inst. by the English steamer Trent for Southampton via St. Thomas, having received marked attention from parties in Cuba, which followed them to their embarkation.

Secession merchant vessels, of which there are a large number at Havana, from ports the blockade only inconvenient, and hand you almost daily for perusal papers of late date from the ports they last sailed from.

C. G. Helm, now residing in Havana, has no official relation with the Confederates, so far as known in that city.

The Spanish fleet bound to Mexico are all ready to sail, and only await the arrival of vessels from Spain now past due. The expedition goes down strong, and will bring about terms which can be accepted, or will levy on property and adjudicate.

Private letters from Havana, by the Cosmopolitan, (written by observant and intelligent Americans,) state that the Spaniards are in the habit of talking very glibly about the interior purposes of the Mexican expedition. They say that as soon as the "sick man" is disposed of, it may be Uncle Brother Jonathan will have to be taken in hand.—This sort of talk is encouraged by the Secessionists, who are now hanging about Havana in great numbers, and much bad blood is engendered in consequence between the Habaneros and the loyal Americans.

THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL ON JOHN COCHRANE AND SECRETARY CAMERON.—The Louisville *Journal*, in reviewing the speeches made by the Hon. John Cochrane and Secretary Cameron at Washington, a few days since, says:

"Never during the conflict has there been a period less calculated than the present to suggest a resort to extreme and desperate measures. Never has there been a period more fitted than the present to awaken confidence in the perfect ability of the nation to achieve success in the ordinary course of warfare. Yet this is the moment seized by the Secretary of War to speak with a flourish and with no little ambiguity of what should be done and what would be done if the nation were driven to the wall and reduced to the last extremity! Such infinite fatuity is a burning disgrace to the Administration. It is insufferable. Nothing else could be so well adapted to prolong and embitter the war and to complicate the great problem of conciliation to which even victory must clear the way. As surely, if our beloved country survives the malignity of her assailants in this strife and the stupidity of her defenders, she will become the pride and masterpiece of the human race. And we cherish an abiding faith that she will survive both."

IS THIS TREASON?—The Rev. Mr. Conway, in his humiliation sermon on Fast day, held up his right arm and exclaimed: "May the lightning of heaven shiver this arm before I would fight to restore this Union with slavery in it!" The sentiment was applauded by the clapping of hands and the stamping of feet by the audience. Is that treason or not?—*Cin. Inquirer.*

They have a learned judge in Peoria county, Ill. In a recent case of *habeas corpus* to discharge a minor from service, Judge Richmond refused to discharge the minor from his enlistment on the ground that the court possessed no jurisdiction over persons after they had been mustered into the service of the United States!

AMAZING CONDESCENSION.—An Administration paper in Sacramento, in noticing the accession to office of a newly appointed Republican Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court, says, he is a "native of Boston," and "in officials intercourse he will treat every one with civility." Is he an exception to officials of Boston nativity and Republican proclivities?—*Jacksonville (Oregon) Gazette, Oct. 22.*

M. De Bakoowin, a refugee from Siberia, where he had served four years in exile, has arrived in San Francisco. He was a prominent participant in the revolutions of 1848-9 in Europe. He came to San Francisco in a vessel from Japan.

The Common Council of New York at its session on Monday, passed resolutions congratulatory of the arrest of Messrs. Slidell and Mason, and tendering the hospitalities of the city to Captain Wilkes, of the San Jacinto.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin's* list of business changes in the United States gives five failures and suspensions in Boston, eight in New York, four in Philadelphia, two in Cincinnati, and eighteen in other places—a total of thirty-seven for the week.

WAR ITEMS.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 18.—The steamer Rhode Island has returned from Key West and Tortugas. She brings no news, and, having come up by the Gulf Stream, saw nothing of the fleet at Port Royal.

The steamer S. R. Spaulding is expected here from Hatteras Inlet to morrow. Three small gunboats have to-day arrived here *en route* for Hatteras Inlet.

There is no news to transmit from Old Point.

Arrival of the Steamer Louisiana.

The steamer Louisiana, Capt. Wm. Porter, came up yesterday morning from Fortress Monroe, and brought nothing but a load of unfilled shells, a dozen military officers, amongst whom were Col. Hawkins, of the New York regiment which occupied Fort Clarke, on the North Carolina coast, and several civilians. The Louisiana left late on Monday evening, and no movements had been made of any importance either in the Roads or on land.

The steamer Belvidere, disabled in the late terrible gale, and recently refitted and strengthened at this port, left Hampton Roads loaded with army and navy stores for the fleet off the South Carolina coast. She was in good order, and was expected to make the trip in sixty hours.

The shells brought up by the steamer are designed for ten-inch columbiads, and were cast at the arsenal at Old Point. They are unfilled, 1,300 in number, and their aggregate weight nearly 120,000 pounds. They will be moved forthwith to the various fortifications around the city.

About 9 o'clock on Monday morning a large side-wheel steamship, supposed to be the Yorktown, was observed from Newport-News steaming down the James river. Two Federal gunboats were ordered to steam up and attack her, but the movement being observed, the Yorktown turned round and was soon out of sight.

From the Expedition to the Eastern Shore of Virginia.

Intelligence has reached this city that the Federal troops, with the exception of the Purnell Legion and 2d Delaware, left Newtown, Somerset county, Md., on Sunday last for Accomac county, Virginia. A messenger with a flag of truce had arrived in Newtown and communicated to General Lockwood that those in arms in Accomac had laid down their arms and claimed his protection. Capt. Richards' cavalry, with Captain Merrill as a guide, had advanced as far as Drummondtown, and left there on Sunday morning for Northampton, to learn their determination. Later accounts state that Capt. Merrill had returned to Newtown, and that the cavalry did not go beyond Drummondtown. The Federal flag is reported to be flying over the latter place.

SECRET HISTORY OF THE WAR.

A Speech from Gen. Patterson.

HIS CAMPAIGN DEFENDED—STATEMENT OF THE ORDERS WHICH HE RECEIVED.

At Philadelphia, on Saturday afternoon last, the members of the 1st City Troop met in commemoration of the formation of the company in 1774. After assembling at their armory, the Troop proceeded to the Continental Hotel, where they partook of the anniversary dinner.

Upwards of eighty members, in their handsome uniform, were seated around the table. At the further end of the room hung the old flag of the Troop, which was borne through the battles of Trenton and Princeton.

After these had been ably discussed, Gen. Patterson, in response to a toast and three cheers, made a forcible speech, explaining his reasons for not interfering Gen. Johnston, previous to the battle of Manassas Junction. He said that he was not in the habit of giving reasons for anything he did or did not do, but in the presence of men of so much intelligence—a part of his command in the short campaign in the valley of Virginia—he considered it due to them as well as to himself, to give a short statement of facts.

THE SLANDERS AGAINST GEN. PATTERSON.

During the latter part of July, all August, and part of September, there was no slander against him so gross that it could not be asserted and reiterated with impunity and swallowed with avidity. The gentlemen of the Troop know how false these slanders were. He had submitted to them in quiet, although he had the documents in his possession to prove that he did all that he was ordered to do, and more than any one had a right to expect under the circumstances in which he and his command were placed, and he defied any man, high or low, to put his finger upon an order disobeyed.

NO FALSE STEP MADE.

The gentlemen of the Troop were witnesses of what was done, and he asserted what they knew to be true—that the column was well conducted. There was not a false step made, nor a blunder committed. The skirmishers were always in front, and the flanks well protected. They were caught in no trap, and fell into no ambuscade. They repeatedly defeated the enemy, and when they accepted battle they kept them. There was no rout and no retreat with his column.

A FULL INVESTIGATION DEMANDED.

It might be asked, "Why have you not made this statement sooner?" Because the publication of the documents sooner would have been most detrimental to the public interests. He preferred bearing the odium liberally bestowed on him, rather than clear himself at the expense of the cause in which we were all engaged. The time had arrived when the matter could, without injury to the service, be inquired into, and he was determined that it should be done, and that before long all the documents referred to should be published, and spread before the American people, unless the whose duty it was to do so should in the meantime do him justice.

SOME OF THE FACTS.

He would state a few facts. On the 3d of June he took command at Chambersburg. On the 4th, he was informed by the General-in-Chief that he considered the addition to his force of a battery of artillery and some regular infantry indispensable. On the 8th of June a letter of instructions was sent him, in which he was told that there must be no reverse; a check or a drawn battle would be a victory to the enemy, filling his heart with joy, his ranks with men and his magazines with voluntary contributions; and, therefore, to take his measures circumspectly, and attempt nothing without a clear prospect of success. This was good instruction and most sensible advice. Good or bad, he was to obey; and he did.

IMPORTANT ORDERS.

On Friday, the 13th, he was informed that, on the supposition that he would cross the river on the next Monday or Tuesday, General McDowell would be instructed to make a demonstration on Manassas Junction. He was surprised at the order, but promptly obeyed. On the 15th he reached Hagerstown, and on the 16th two thirds of his forces had crossed the Potomac. The promised demonstration by General McDowell, in the direction of Manassas Junction, was not made; and on the 16th, just three days after he had been told he was expected to cross, he was telegraphed by the General-in-Chief to send him "at once all the regular troops, horse and foot, and the Rhode Island regiment and battery," and told that he was strong enough without the regulars, and to keep within limits until he could satisfy him that he ought to go beyond them. On the 17th he was again telegraphed, "We are pressed here. Send the troops I have twice called for without delay." This was imperative and the troops were sent, leaving him without a single piece of artillery, and, for the time, a single troop of cavalry. It was a gloomy night, but they were all brought over the river again without loss.

A PLAN OF OPERATIONS PROPOSED.

On the 20th of June, he was asked by the General-in-Chief to propose, without delay, a plan of operations. On the 21st, he submitted to the General-in-Chief his plan, which was to abandon the present line of operations, move all supplies to Frederick, occupy Maryland Heights with Major Doubleday's heavy guns, and a brigade of infantry to support them, and with everything else—horse, foot and artillery—to cross the Potomac at Point of Rocks, and unite with Colonel Stone's forces at Leesburg, from which point he could operate as circumstances should demand and the General's orders should require. No reply was received; but, on the 27th, the General telegraphed to him that he supposed he was that day crossing the river in pursuit of the enemy.

THE FORCES.

On that day the enemy was in condition to cross the river in his pursuit. He had over 15,000 men, and from twenty to twenty-four guns. General Patterson had about 10,000 men and six