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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.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1861.

### WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

The jurists of the North, editorial and otherwise, have come, with singular unanimity, to the conclusion that the arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell was not only a justifiable act, but that Commodore Wilkes would have been perfectly justified in seizing the English mail steamer Trent, on board of which the capture was made, and in handing her over to a prize court. It is reported that the law officers of the government sustain the action of Commodore Wilkes, upon precedents furnished by international law, and that President Lincoln has declared emphatically that he will rather hazard a war with England than give up his prisoners.

We have already announced the fact that the Federal troops in Missouri were falling back upon St. Louis. The papers of that city now state that the probable plan for future operations contemplates the establishment of garrisons at important points in the interior of the State. The remainder of the troops are to be detached for active service elsewhere. It is also said that McCulloch will fall back into Arkansas, where he will go into winter quarters.

The New York *Tribune* states that the rumor which attributed to the President a design of immediately calling into service two hundred thousand more volunteers, is without foundation.

Since the occupation of Port Royal, and the disembarkation of troops on Hilton's Head Island, no movement of consequence has taken place. The steamer Atlantic, which reached New York yesterday, brought back a number of invalids from the army and navy. She reports that Beaufort was entirely deserted but had not been formally occupied by the Federal troops up to the time of sailing.

The expedition sent from this city to the Eastern Shore counties of Virginia, appears to have met with no opposition thus far. Intelligence from Accomac indicates that the few Confederates in arms in that county will disperse, and submit, with as good grace as possible under the circumstances, to an armed occupation which they have not the power to prevent.

General Patterson, whose military ability has been so frequently and vindictively exposed by the Northern journals, has at length seized an occasion to defend himself. In a speech, which we publish elsewhere, he attributes all the embarrassments to which his division on the Upper Potomac was subjected, to the instructions which emanated from the General-in-Chief, and by which his movements were perpetually fettered or thwarted.

The London *Review*, in an article which commences by giving Lord Chatham credit for a well-known saying, whose authorship in reality belongs to Fletcher of Saltoun, has undertaken to amuse its English readers with what it calls "specimens of the war minstrelsy of Yankeedom." The *Review* takes up first of all the song of the Massachusetts 12th, which we are told was sung by that regiment in the streets of Baltimore "greatly to the disgust of the Southerners." That—

the English critic regards as correct enough as matter of fact. But that when the minstrel further asserts—

"His soul's a marching on,"

the declaration must be taken "rather as the confident expression of an hypothesis." On the whole the *Review* is of the opinion that the stanzas about Ellsworth and Greble and Lyon "as poetry, would disgrace the bellman at Christmas." The next song critically considered is about "one Benney Havens," which is summarily dismissed as "doggrel." In conclusion, some ballads from the pen of Mr. Tupper, which "have lately appeared in the American papers," are taken up and dissected. The sarcasm which pervades the entire article is certainly not undeserved; but, whilst the published specimens of Northern war lyrics are discussed with contempt, the Southerners do not escape censure for adopting "a New York nigger melody as their national air."

### Musical.

There was again yesterday a very great demand for seats for Miss Patti's concert to-night, and the sale was extremely spirited. On Monday night, Miss Patti performed in Philadelphia to a most brilliant audience, and her success was all that could be desired. She is spoken of as a vocalist of the highest order of talent, and surprise is expressed that she has not appeared more prominently heretofore in the musical world. Extensive range and volume of voice, thorough correctness of tone, wonderful facility of execution, and a most correct and unimpeachable method, are all accorded her by critics who in matters of art scan their subject severely, and whose almost morbid sensitiveness not unfrequently leads them to discover faults where none exist, or at least are not discernable by the general public. We are sure that none of our readers who may visit the Assembly Rooms to-night, will depart with any other impressions than those of a most agreeable nature, and we are happy to add that the sale of seats has already determined that a very large audience will be present and will be duly gratified.

*To the Editors of the News Sheet:*

There is, and always has been, a clear and well-defined difference between the rule of international law regulating the right of visitation and search of private merchant neutral vessels by belligerent government vessels, as contended for by England and the United States.

England asserts the right, in time of war, to take her *subjects* out of any neutral vessel in which they may be found.

The United States admits the belligerent right to search neutral vessels for enemy's property, contraband of war, or *men in the land or naval service of the enemy*. But the United States never has admitted, but has always denied, the right to search for *subjects or seamen*.

By the law of nations, as heretofore asserted by the United States, there can, therefore, be no pretence of any right to search for or capture persons who, like Messrs. Mason and Slidell, were neither in the land nor naval service of an enemy.

But, what I took up my pen for, was to show that the United States, by the use she has herself made of the vessels of Great Britain, is estopped and precluded from complaining of a similar use of them by the Confederate Government. The Government of the United States has sent out ambassadors and despatches to all the Courts of Europe, by British steamers; and if I am not greatly mistaken, has imported army clothing and munitions of war by the same neutral "vehicles." Chancellor Kent, in his definition of the duties of neutrals, declares that "it is an essential character of neutrality to furnish no aids to one party which the neutral is not equally ready to furnish to the other." Now it certainly is not consistent either with good faith or national dignity, for Great Britain to avail herself of the weakness of the Confederate States, as a naval power, to allow her people to drive a profitable trade as carriers for the Government of the United States, whilst she permits the cruisers of the latter to seize upon any unfortunate British craft that may happen to take on board as passengers the citizens of any of the seceded States.

VATTEL.

The piratical-looking crew which landed on Sunday, at Fire Island, prove to be a crew which Mr. Appleton Oaksmith was about to ship on board his bark, the Augusta, a vessel recently condemned at this port as a slaver, but subsequently bonded, while the motion for a new trial was pending.—They have all been arrested, by order of the United States Marshal, and will be in town this morning. The steamtug Achilles was dispatched this evening in search of the vessel, which is supposed to be drifting off Fire Island, waiting for her crew.—*N. Y. Tribune, Nov. 19.*

AHEAD OF NOAH.—An English colony have settled on Mount Ararat, and actually established a newspaper called the *Ararat Advertiser*. Only think how different would he now the state of affairs in the world, if Noah, when he was there with his ark, had started a newspaper. He might have filled column after column with lists of the drowned—would have never lacked for marine disasters.

The story that a Confederate privateer had been seen in the Mediterranean is flatly contradicted by the Boston *Courier*.

## LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

### The Situation from a Confederate Point of View.

*From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 14.*

At no time have we ever attempted to underrate the power and resources of our Northern adversaries. We have not, on the other hand, presented exaggerated accounts of the numbers of our armies or of the victories of the war. We believed that it was both right and expedient always to state the case candidly to our readers, to look every disaster and peril fairly in the face, confident that our people would not be dispirited by a frank statement of facts; but, on the contrary, would summon up new energies as new difficulties were presented in the progress of the struggle.

Fortunately the events of the war have been such as to make this task an easy and a pleasant one on our part. It is true the events of the war have been few, when we consider the time consumed, the numbers of the respective combatants, and the fierce passions by which they have been actuated. But so far the successes have been nearly altogether on our side. In the very progress of the war whole States have been led to transfer their allegiance from the Northern to the Southern Confederacy. More than six months of military operations have elapsed, and what progress has the North made towards subjugating a rebellion which was to be crushed out in six weeks? Where are their victories, their long roll of prisoners, the list of Confederate leaders for the block, and where the returning loyalty that the appeal to the bayonet was to evoke from the rebellious provinces? Time enough has now elapsed for us to make something like a near approximation to the actual results of the first campaign.

And first let us look at their operations by sea. They seized our share of the navy and used a common agency for the ruin of a portion of the partners. They have a powerful fleet, and have used it to blockade our ports. The blockade has not been effective. It is impossible, from the nature of things, that it should be so. No human power could guard such a stretch of coast as that which lies from the Virginia capes to the Rio Grande.—But every blockading vessel has been to us an unconscious ally and friend. Their malice defeats its own ends. Every day that they stand in the way of shipping the cotton crop to Europe they do but hasten the hour when the cry of want in Lancashire shall usher in the cry of battle from England. There is no occasion for us to stir a finger in the matter. It is not true, as supposed abroad, that we are retaining the cotton here in order to exert a pressure upon England. We escape altogether this unfriendly office. The work is done for us by our Northern brethren, and cordially do we thank them for it.

Meantime, we lose nothing essential by the blockade. We have all the necessaries of life, food in abundance, materials for clothing, and munitions of war sufficient for the exigencies of the campaign. *We send out privateers when we please*, and they do their work. Yankee ships go to the bottom, and the rich freights which have swelled their profits now seek other and safer flags. So much for the blockade. Who does it injure most?

Let us now glance briefly at the results of the campaign on land. First, take Missouri. Surprised by a powerful army of occupation; before even she had determined to take sides her soil was, for a space, overrun. But her people soon rallied, with their squirrel rifles, shot guns and unconquerable energies, to repel the invader, and behold the victories of Carthage, Springfield and Lexington! Lyon was killed just in season to prevent his recall and his disgrace. Seigel and Fremont have both had the cold shoulder given them by their government—an acknowledgment by the Yankees that the campaign West of the Mississippi has, so far, been a failure. With Price and Jeff. Thompson to lead, we have no fears for Missouri. The Confederates will hold their ground, and it is not at all unlikely that St. Louis will fall into their hands at no distant day.

Next in geographical order is Kentucky. But the other day the Yankee flag waved all over her borders. But now the whole scene is changed.—Her people are rallying by thousands to our cause. The fighting men are with us. The Union men have been unable to rally soldiers. The hearts of the people are with the South, and as fast as our legions advance to give them protection they enlist in our armies. At the western point of Kentucky a brilliant victory by Polk and Pillow has given us completely the advantage, and strengthened us all over the State. In Southeast Kentucky Zollicoffer and Marshall are holding important positions, which the Confederate Government will be careful to maintain against all possible disaster. Nor will they, in our opinion, restrict themselves to merely defensive operations.

The further the enemy is driven back the more secure will be the vital line of military communication with the Southwest. We believe that with energy, these movements will be a powerful cause in compelling a withdrawal by the enemy from Western Virginia. In the middle of Kentucky General Albert S. Johnston is located with a numerous and well appointed army. He is now at Bowling Green, in the heart of the State. He is abundantly able to maintain his position; but, we hear, that not content with that, he is boldly pushing onward to Louisville. If he has thus moved, we cannot doubt his entire success, unless we have greatly misconceived his abilities. Certainly as to Kentucky, there is the best reason for encouragement.

Upon the Virginia campaign it is hardly necessary to dwell in detail. In the West the latest phase of the campaign is favorable to our arms. General Floyd has followed up the enemy, insults him in his position, and threatens his communications. Gauley is more than an equivalent to Rich Mountain. In the Valley, Patterson was not only completely foiled by General Johnston's superior strategy, but has retired in disgrace to private life. Instead of conquering and holding Peninsula Magruder holds the enemy securely in check. In the single battle there fought the enemy was ignominiously routed. At Manassas our army has held its ground firmly, proudly, and defiantly. It awaited with confidence the onset of the finest army that had been hitherto organized on this Continent, and drove it back with a loss, not so much of numbers as of honor, that will never be forgotten. In its old stand-point it defies the advance of the enemy. It is within twenty miles of his Capital, and it means to stay there or to advance—not to fall back. Meantime McClellan has let the best period for an attack go by. We still believe he will assail General Johnston in this position, but we have no apprehension about the result.

Next to the army of Scott, which was defeated, and that of McClellan, which devotes itself to ditchwork and drill, the greatest efforts of the Yankees have been bestowed upon their late naval expedition. And what have they effected by it? With thirteen powerful ships-of-war and upwards of two hundred heavy guns they have silenced some twenty badly served pieces of artillery. They have captured no important city. They will not even get the town of Beaufort, for, like Hampton, it will be burned by its inhabitants ere they shall have it. We imagine they will get but little cotton—not half enough to freight a ship. If they dare to advance into the interior, they will be crushed, and none will go back to tell the story. Our people are tired of having their homes burned, their women ravished and their property devastated without adequate retaliation, and we suspect they will give to the pirates the pirate's doom. In all its essential objects the expedition will be a great failure—an enormous expenditure of money, without important results. It will not even humbug Europe, as is confidently expected by its projectors. The people of England will liken it to the Welcheren expedition of a former day. In fact, the attempt of Packenham on New Orleans in 1814 promised much greater results. The reason why the Crimean expedition succeeded was that Russia was, from a want of military roads, further off from the scene of hostilities than her powerful antagonists. So we see no cause to be troubled about Port Royal, if but ordinary energy is used by our commander, and the people of Carolina show, as we believe they will, the same spirit that was exhibited in the first struggle for liberty.

Upon a full and calm survey of the whole ground, we see no cause for gloom or despondency, but every reason for gratulation and triumph. We have, in truth, done wonders. We have maintained our position, and the universal opinion of disinterested Europe is that we will be able to achieve our liberties.

### The Federal Prisoners at Columbia, S. C.

*From the Columbia South Carolinian, Nov. 3.*

One hundred and fifty of Lincoln's mercenaries, part of the second grand army of Washington, arrived yesterday from Richmond, and are quartered for safe keeping in our district jail. Coming to destroy our property, our people and our liberty, they have been foiled in the effort and lost their own freedom. They have learned a lesson of wisdom, and no doubt found that they were mistaken in entering a crusade for the subjugation of a race of people who are their superiors. They are here a degraded herd, and unworthy of sympathy or commiseration. Every one deserves to be shot, and the chances of liberation taken from him. We trust they will be entirely isolated from all external communication, and looked upon as John Brown's men, as they are. The prisoners were under the charge of Lieutenant Porter, C. S. A., and a detachment of fifty-six men from the Charlotte Greys, under command of Lieutenant T. S. Henry. There are many boys among them, and are generally a rough-looking set.

### General McClellan.

*From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 14.*

The late speech of General McClellan, on accepting a sword presented to him by Philadelphians, contains one undoubted fact. He says he has not yet done anything to merit such an honor. This is more modest than his boasting proclamation that he had put an end to secession in Western Virginia, and his more recent pronunciamento from Washington—"Soldiers, we have seen our last defeat. No more defeats; no more retreats. You stand by me and I'll stand by you"—which had an immediate commentary in the fastest time ever made by the Yankees themselves, in that wonderful foot race at Lewinsville, and lately in the overwhelming rout at Leesburg. It is also more truthful than his report of the killed and wounded at Rich Mountain. And if he has done nothing to merit a sword, pray what has he accomplished to be made Lieutenant General? It could be said at least of old Scott, that he had enjoyed a great reputation, but McClellan is absolutely an unknown man.

Nothing but a small success, achieved by the aid of tremendous odds, over a few hundred Virginians, in Western Virginia, has given him that prestige with the infatuated Yankee nation which has induced them to place him over the head of old officers of their service, of men like Wool, who, if he had a sword presented to him, could not say, without a palpable affectation of modesty, that he had never done anything to deserve such a tribute. The Lincoln government, as well as the Northern mob of which it is the representative and the tool, is as unjust to its friends, when it can make no further use of them, as it is to its enemies. When McClellan says he has done nothing yet to deserve a sword, he utters a truth which is illustrated by Lewinsville and Leesburg; when he intimates that he will hereafter, we must be prepared for doubting whether a man who, on his own showing, has never yet done anything worth special honor, can accomplish more than General Scott and the combined military talent of the United States army has been able to achieve.

### An Operator in Confederate Bonds Arrested.

*From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 14.*

Detective officer George Washington Goodrick, of the Treasury Department, and officer John W. Davis, of the City Police, succeeded, yesterday, about three o'clock, in effecting an important capture in the person of a Frenchman, named Charles Boitz, lately from New Orleans, on whose person was found $320 in sheet Confederate notes, not signed, and $24.40 in good money. Defendant was arrested in Frank's restaurant, Thirteenth street, where he was employed as barkeeper, after a chase of four days, necessarily from the game sought after, conducted *sub rosa*. The man Boitz came to this city about four weeks since, having been employed by the Treasury Department to work at Hoyer & Ludwig's engraving and lithographic establishment, on government work. It appears that he worked a week and then struck for higher wages, and left on his demands not being complied with. At that time he had very little money. The occasional turning up since of badly filled up stolen original treasury notes aroused suspicions that Boitz had carried off some of the sheets, which suspicions have been justified by his arrest. It will be remembered that a negro slave was sent on for trial a short time since for passing a ten-dollar note, which he declared had been given him by a soldier. Said soldier will no doubt prove to be Boitz, who was found in possession of a semi-military uniform and a cap suiting the description given by the negro. Not long since a dealer in second hand clothing on Broad street gave a negro a counterfeit ten-dollar treasury note, which he was directed to take back to the party and demand good money. The person who accompanied the darkey to learn the result, saw him summarily kicked out of the shop. As a matter of course the proprietor swore he never saw the darkey before. It is of the highest importance that the government should maintain the credit and standing of its own currency, and the people who sustain it owe thanks to Goodrick for his assiduous endeavors to bring the guilty to justice.

### McCulloch's Army to Winter in the Arkansas Valley.

*From the Fort Smith (Ark.) Times, October 23.*

We have information from reliable sources that after a sixty days' campaign in Kansas and Missouri, the McCulloch division will fall back into Arkansas. The quartermaster has advertised for the building of stables to accommodate 5,000 army horses and a large number of mules; also for 100,000 bushels of corn, and 3,750 tons of hay, to forage these animals.

The valley has been drawn upon during the entire summer and fall for the support of General McCulloch's army, and we hope and trust that the encampment of such a large number of men and animals among us this winter will not materially pinch us in our own necessary supplies.

### The Blockade of New Orleans.

*From the Augusta Chronicle, Nov. 4.*

A despatch to the New Orleans *Delta* from Fort Jackson, at the mouth of the Mississippi, dated October 31, says there were but ten vessels of the blockading fleet below—seven war ships and three transports. They were all outside the bar. Everything was quiet.

### Arrest of a Suspected Union Spy.

*From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 14.*

A ragged specimen of humanity, named John Dulany, was brought to this city yesterday by Special Constable Wm. L. Stanley, of Hanover, on suspicion of being a spy. The prisoner was carried before the Mayor, who said that he would investigate the matter, and in case the charge was sustained he would be turned over to the government authorities, but if not, he would send him back to Hanover, since there were already as many vagabonds in Richmond as the good of society required.

### From Pensacola.

*From the Pensacola Observer, Oct. 31.*

Learning that a scamp had undertaken to escape to Fort Pickens through the East Pass, Captain T. E. Jordan, of the Young Confederates, together with a detachment from his own company and the Blue Whistlers, obtained a boat and went after him, overtaking him just in time, and brought him back to this city and delivered him over to the proper authority. Good.

### Congressmen Elected in Tennessee.

*From the Memphis Appeal, Nov. 11.*

The following gentlemen have been elected to Congress:

D. M. Currin, Eleventh District; J. C. A. Atkins, Ninth District; Thos. Menees, Eighth District; George W. Jones, Seventh District; M. P. Gentry, Sixth District; H. S. Foote, Fifth District; E. L. Gardenhire, Fourth District; W. G. Swan, Second District; J. B. Heiskell, First District.

This leaves the Third and Tenth Districts still in doubt; but we incline to the opinion that A. G. Welker is elected in the Third, and John V. Wright in the Tenth.

## LATER FROM EUROPE.

### THE NORWEGIAN AT PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, November 18.—The steamship Norwegian, from Liverpool on the 8th instant, arrived at this port at 9 o'clock to-night.

The United States steamer James Adger was at Southampton.

The English Government has ordered large shipments of ball cartridges to Canada, but the shipment of the Armstrong guns has been countermanded.

THE EXPEDITION TO MEXICO.

The Paris papers give the particulars of the Convention agreed upon by France, England and Spain, relative to the Mexican expedition.

The *Patrie* says the three Powers are to have the right to send the same naval strength, while the strength of the forces to be landed is to be apportioned according to the number of subjects such Power has in Mexico—Spain, therefore, will claim the precedence.

The Cabinet at Washington will be invited to join with them to send such number of ships and troops as they may deem advisable.

The *Debats* says: "The Powers are, at the commencement, to endeavor to impose a suspension of arms between the belligerent parties in Mexico.—They undertake not to occupy permanently any part of the territory, and to obtain no exclusive advantage over Mexico. They engage to leave Mexico to choose its own form of government.—England gave up the conditions which she wished to have inserted in the treaty, namely: That the three Powers should pledge themselves not to accept the throne of Mexico for any princes of their reigning families. If a monarchical form of government prevails, the three Powers pledge themselves not to use their intervention to the profit of any prince in particular."

The *Patrie* says the contingent force of France will number 8,000.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The frigate Warrior has arrived at Queenstown after a sea trial trip, in which she realized the highest expectations. It is reported that her speed reached seventeen knots per hour, under steam and canvas.

The London *Times* treats, in an editorial, on the ill-feeling of the North towards England, and its groundlessness. It says: "We shall, nevertheless, continue to express our conviction that secession has destroyed the Federal Union, and that to whichever side victory inclines, its reconstruction on the old basis is impossible." The *Times* also repeats its convictions on sundry other points.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur*, in alluding to the occupation of the valley of Deppes, says the French Government never entertained the idea of determining by force of military occupation the territorial question pending between France and Switzerland, and does not doubt that a frank explanation with the Federal Council will lead to a solution of the difficulty.

The Paris *Presse* asserts that the occupation of the Valley by the French troops still continued.

M. Ratazzi still continued in Paris, and would have a second interview with the Emperor.

The *Pays* editorially eulogizes M. Ratazzi as the proper man to head the Italian Ministry, and denounces the policy of Ricasoli.

It was stated that the arrivals of grain in France had lately been so excessive that some wheat was about to be reshipped from Marseilles to England.

The Paris Bourse was firm and higher. Rentes were quoted at 68f. 60c.

Several heavy commercial failures had occurred at Paris.

The *Constitutionnel* has been recommended by the Minister of the Interior to be less positive and less peremptory in its articles against the temporal power of the Pope.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria has addressed an autograph letter to the Chancellor of Hungary, declaring that the disloyalty of the Hungarian principalities menaces police order in such a dangerous manner that public duty required the raising of strong barriers against such excesses; that as the convocation of the Hungarian Diet, in a constitutional manner, appears to be impracticable, until order is re-established, all of the existing authorities in the Districts and Commons are abolished, and the Chancellor is ordered to elect persons to replace them, and to take care that the administration of public affairs suffers no interruption. All persons charged with crimes against the public safety shall be tried by the military tribunals.

In conclusion, the Emperor expresses an earnest wish for the re-establishment of public order, in view of the concessions he has granted to Hungary.

It is stated that ninety-two martello towers are to be erected around Vienna, at a cost of £500,000 sterling.

ITALY.

The finances of Italy are reputed to be in a very bad state, and a speedy system of economy is necessary to prevent serious disaster.

PORTUGAL.

The Cortes opened on the 6th inst. The King's Message was read, but it contained nothing important. The Cortes then adjourned till January.

The Infanta Don Ferdinanda died on the 6th.

POLAND.

Numerous arrests, without any apparent cause, continue to be reported from Warsaw, while in the Polish provinces the violence of the soldiers is represented as more terrible than ever.

The Protestant churches in Warsaw were reopened.

TURKEY.

The European Commissioners on the union of the Danubian principalities had received fresh instructions from their Government.

BELGIUM.

Monsieur Soloms has been appointed Belgian Minister to Turin. This is considered as a recognition of the Kingdom of Italy.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8.—Cotton—The sales of the week amount to 60,000 bales, with a buoyant market and unchanged prices, which opened at a decline of ⅛d.@⅛d., but subsequently recovered. The sales include 20,000 bales to speculators, and 7,000 to exporters. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 20,000 bales, the market closing buoyant with an advancing tendency, but the prices are still without quotable change, as follows:—

| | Fair. | Middling. |
|---|---|---|
| New Orleans | 12⅞ | 12 |
| Mobile | 12⅞ | 11⅞ |
| Uplands | 12⅞ | 11⅞ |

The stock of Cotton now in port amounts to 633,000 bales, including 203,000 bales of American.

Breadstuffs.—The Breadstuffs market is quiet but steady.

Provisions are quiet.

Lonrdon, October 8.—Consols are quoted at 93⅝@93⅞ for money.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £8,000 during the week.

American securities are quiet. Illinois Central shares, 39⅞.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—In the London Money market funds on the 6th were dull but steady. On the 7th they opened at a slight improvement.

Money is very easy at 2¾@2⅞ per cent. in the open market.

*From the London Saturday Review.*

### TYRTEUS IN AMERICA.

Lord Chatham once exclaimed, that if he were left to write the patriotic songs, he did not care who made the laws. We are not quite certain, though we should vehemently suspect the fact, that the ditties which sustain the courage of the Yankees must be supplied per contract by the joint firm of Messrs. Lincoln and Seward. We are far from saying that the goodness or the badness of a cause is to be judged of, by the test of the poetry to which it may give rise. Execrable actions have given birth to immortal verse, while events for which the world can never be sufficiently grateful lacked the recording bard. Still, popular songs are no bad criterion of the mental conformation of the actors in the world's drama; for whenever any great or conspicuous quality has been elicited on one side or the other of a momentous struggle, it has either expressed itself in some imperishable ballad or has dispensed with the poet's help, according as the motive power of the main actors was enthusiasm or reason.

The unselfish chivalry and faithfulness, however mistaken in its object, which animated the Jacobites in 1745, took visible form in a glorious burst of song which lives long after the unfortunate Stuarts have died away. The political sagacity and practical, though somewhat hard common sense which then characterized the friends of the Hanoverian succession, has appropriately left no mark in the national song-book. Again, the intense passions of the French Revolution and the First Empire still burn in the Marseillaise and in Beaujolais *chansons*, while not one single popular ditty lives to tell the Englishman of Waterloo. These contrasts were natural, for on either side, in the contests between Hanoverian and Jacobite, between Frenchmen and Englishmen, men were in earnest. It is equally natural to find the vulgarity of angry feebleness reproduce itself in a watery gush of rhyming rubbish. Where men are in a topping fury, and do not know with whom exactly they ought to quarrel—when they mistake a frothy enthusiasm for a grand resolve—when they charge the enemy like bulls while he is out of sight, and scamper away like sheep at a Bull's Run when he seems to show himself—then it is that ballads abound in quantity and fall in quality; and when officers "liquor up" with their privates at taverns-bars, pot-house doggrels of course assume the place of national minstrelsy.

An innocent gentleman who acts as special correspondent to the *Morning Star* for the American civil war, and who seems rather overwhelmed by the great honor of having been received at the headquarters of the 12th Massachusetts volunteers, has favored his readers with specimens of the national war minstrelsy of Yankeedom, as sung in that distinguished corps by Lieutenant Colonel Bryan and his brother officers. One song "particularly attracted his attention," and, indeed, has already "become national"—a fact which, if true, considering that the ditty is only a few weeks old, is deserving of the attention of wiser heads even than that of the gushing correspondent. The tune to which it is sung is, we are told, "John Brown," because it was a great favorite with that hero of Harper's Ferry." It is an "old Methodist hymn, with a magnificent martial chorus," and has, it seems, been sung in all the principal towns through which the Massachusetts 12th have marched, including Baltimore, much to the disgust of the Southerners in the latter place." The words, we hear, are "few and simple;" and so they are, for the first stanza consists, first, of the following very refined and cheering statement, three times repeated:

Ellsworth's body lies a mouldering in the grave—

correct enough, no doubt, as a record of fact. Then follows what must be taken rather as the confident expression of an hypothesis:—

But his soul's a marching on.—

Then comes the chorus, composed thus—"Glory, Hallelujah," three times repeated, and then—"His soul's a marching on," *da capo*. The second stanza is composed of a triple assertion, that—

He's gone to be a soldier in the army of the Lord—

followed by

And his soul's marching on—

and chorus as before. The third and fourth stanzas are identical with the two first, except that Ellsworth's body and soul are relieved guard by those of one Greble, who is in his turn succeeded by Lyon. "These simple words may not appear very remarkable," says our gentle-minded correspondent—a statement with which, in one sense, we agree, and, in another, differ. As poetry, they would disgrace the bellman at Christmas. But there is something remarkable in the fact that what we are called upon to regard as a great and holy national upheaving has produced nothing better, by way of an "historical" war-song, than such a pitiful outpouring of trash and blasphemy. They are worthy of the hero who is first commemorated in them—Mr. Ellsworth, once Mr. Lincoln's clerk in the attorney's office at Springfield, and then commander of the New York Fire Zouaves, killed at Alexandria while looting, or loafing, in a tavern, apart from his regiment. Ellsworth's, it seems, is quite a sacred name; for his memory, according to our amusing friend "Manhattan," keeps alive the aforesaid Fire Zouaves (eminent as the best runners at Bull's Run), although, as that gentleman emphatically asserts, "the devil seems to have got into the famous First Fire Zouave Regiment"—who, it appears, show proof of Satanic possession by pelting their officers with stones, tossing in blankets all who come upon the battery at New York, where they are quartered, and robbing and nearly killing a reporter. Mr. Lincoln, according to "Manhattan," has been remonstrated with on the subject of these men's outrages, but in honor of the mouldering and marching Ellsworth, that remonstrance is disregarded.

The second song is merely a schoolboy's disgusting rhyme in honor of one Benny Havens—a name sacred in the eyes of the youngsters of that classic academy as that of the founder of the first sock shop within its precincts—with some verses *de circonstance* tacked on, concluding—

Well join the army of the blessed,
With Benny Havens, oh.

There is one incident over which we should gladly throw a veil, but truth compels us to proclaim that in their extreme agony the Northerners have actually run to Tupper for poetry. "This now ballad," so says a paper before us, "from the pen of Mr. Tupper, has lately appeared in the American papers." We should imagine that the 12th Massachusetts would find themselves pretty considerably astonished when they heard that what they were ballooing was—

A voice from the North—long suffering in sadness,
The grief of an angel to darken the days;
While we should hardly conclude that the New York Fire Zouaves would guess themselves to be—
Calmly rebuking the popular madness,
Slowly determined that hydra to slay.

But there is no longer any doubt as to the result of the war, for Tupper has invoked—

Joy to thee, Northerner, justly confiding,
Woe to thee, Southerner, ruined outright.

Yet the perennial font still flows—there remains "another American ballad by Tupper":—

Like Jezebel's face at her casement,
Strangely disapproval and perplexed,
The world looks forth with amazement,
Marvelling what's to come next.

Now, really, this is too bad! We don't quarrel with Mr. Tupper for calling Old Abe, if he pleases, a grieving angel, and Jeff. Davis something else. But why is the whole "world"—Mr. Tupper and ourselves, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, and everybody besides, in and out of Great Britain—to be likened to Jezebel? Is Mr. Tupper in such a rage that the American continent will not hold his impreca tions?

Alas for this libel on freedom—
Patriots gone to the bad,
Citizen Arabs of Edom,
Slave-drivers liberty mad.

What libel on freedom? Surely, Mr. Tupper cannot mean to hold up the mirror to himself, and review his own productions:—

Even your glories look faded,
Washington, Franklin and Penn,
Popular government slandered,
Mid the deep scorn of the world.

No wonder that this awful spectacle is too much for the sage of Albury, and that he discharges his overloaded feelings in a most tremendous oath at the Confederates:—

Curse on such monsters unfilial,
Tearing their mother to shreds.

The Fans, so M. Du Chaillu tells us, are fond of roast man. It is reserved for "Secesh"—or Tupper provorbializes in vain—to feast on potted parent.

If the Confederate States have overflowed into poetical nonsense, their war song has at least not reached us. Let us hope, for the sake of our common Anglo-Saxon ancestry, that the serious work of whipping Yankees into cocked-hats has not allowed the Southerners time to make fools of themselves. They made mistake enough when they took up at second-hand a New York nigger melody as their national air; and as sure as New Englanders are Yankees, they will pay for the folly by going down to all posterity as "Dixeys."

THE WALTON-MATHEWS MURDER—*Charles W. Jefferds Re-arrested.*—Charles W. Jefferds was arrested yesterday on a bench warrant issued by the District Attorney, and was committed to the Tombs this morning. It will be remembered that he was indicted for the murder of Walton, his stepfather, and of Mr. John W. Mathews. He was acquitted of the murder of Walton some months since, and has been suffered to go at large upon his own recognizance in the other matter. Additional evidence, it is said, has recently been discovered, which led to his re-arrest.—*New York Post.*

MARRIED.

On the evening of the 10th instant, by Rev. J. Shreeve, JOHN WAKEHAM to ANNA M., daughter of Elisha Mitchell, Esq., all of this city.

On the 17th instant, by Rev. Henry Elbert, JOSHUA BOON to Miss HESTER A. RICHARDS, all of this city.

DIED.

On the 18th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH TURNER, in the 71st year of her age, wife of James Turner. Requiescat in pace.

On Monday afternoon, 18th instant, WILLIAM REED, in the 50th year of his age.


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