THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. I---NO. 54. BALTIMORE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Committee of Arbitration for month of November.

WM. H. BRUNE.

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

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, November 20, 1861.

Stocks generally were considerably firmer to-day than on yesterday, but the business at the Board was unimportant. Railroad stocks were inquired for, and a sale was made of 25 shares Northern Central at $16¾, an advance of ¼ a dollar, and it closed firm at $16¾ bid, $17 asked regular way. Baltimore and Ohio, for which only $40 was bid yesterday, closed to-day without sales at $40 bid, $50 asked. The only sale of Railroad bonds was one of $1,000 Northern Central 1885's at 62, but this class of stocks were pretty firm, Northern Central 1885's closing at 61¾ bid, 62¾ asked, Northwestern Virginia first mortgage at 75 bid, and Baltimore and Ohio bonds at 82¾ bid for 1867's; 73 bid for 1875's; 70¾ bid for 1880's; 67¾ bid for 1885's; 48 bid, 50 asked for 1862's, (the extra dividend bonds). State and City 6's were both firmer. A sale of $175 Maryland 6's 1870 was made at 90¾, and $700 Baltimore City 1875's at 88, and $792 do. 1890's at 88¾. Maryland 6's closed at 90 bid, 91 asked for 1870's; 90 bid, 93 asked for 1890's; and Baltimore 6's closed at 88 bid for 1875's; 86¾ bid for 1886's; and 88¾ bid, 88¾ asked for 1890's. There was some inquiry at the Board for the Mining stocks but nothing was done in them. Springfield closed at $1.80 bid, $1.85 asked; Gardner Hill at 50 cts. bid, 60 cts. asked; and Guilford at 30 cts. bid, 40 cts. asked. For Baltimore Gas Co. $102 was bid, but Baltimore Coal Co. was offered at $50, and George's Creek do. closed at $12 bid, $20 asked regular way. Bank stocks were generally firm.

In New York to-day Missouri 6's declined 1¼ per cent; Virginia 6's ¾; Canton ¾; Erie 1¼; New York Central ¾; Reading ¾; and Treasury notes ¼. Tennessee 6's closed however at yesterday's price; but North Carolina 6's advanced ¾.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

WEDNESDAY, November 20, 1861.

$175 Maryland 6's '70		90¾
595 Baltimore 6's '90		88¾
700 do.	'75	88
200 do.	'90	88¼
1,000 Northern Central Railroad bonds '85		62
25 shares Northern Central Railroad		16¾

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	47¾	00
Missouri 6's	44	43¾
Tennessee bonds	44	00
North Carolina bonds	59¾	00
Canton Company	10	00
Erie Railroad	32¾	32¾
New York Central Railroad	79¾	79¾
Reading Railroad	25¾	25¾
Treasury notes 2 years 6 per cents	99¾ heavy.	00 heavy.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports, exclusive of specie, from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending November 19 and since January 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week	$1,405,276	$3,254,892	$3,982,986
Previously reported	57,843,455	84,889,968	114,569,702
Since January 1	$59,248,731	88,144,860	118,552,688

The *Herald* says:

This is the largest export of produce ever made in a single week from the port of New York. By far the greater portion of this export consists of food sent to Great Britain and France to feed the millions who would be starving without it.

Foreign exchange drooped to-day. At the close bankers' bills were offered at 108¾@¾, though some drawers still ask 108¾. The heavy export and the light import movement render the task of the speculators in bills unusually difficult. France range from 5.26¼@5.28¾.

Stocks were better at the morning board. Central rose ¾, Erie ¾, Galena ¾, Erie preferred ¾, Toledo ¾, Missouri ¾. Bank stocks are rather more in demand.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY, November 20.

COFFEE.—Coffee is still quite quiet, and we have no transactions to report to-day. The market is however 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 14½@15 cts. for ordinary, 15¾@16¾ cts for fair to prime. Laguayra at 17¾@18 cts; and Java at 21@22 cts. per lb. The stock of Rio here is about 19,000 bags.

FLOUR.—The Flour market was very quiet again this morning, no sales being made on 'Change so far as we could learn. The general condition of the market is however unchanged and we quote as follows, viz: Howard Street Super at $5.62½@5.75 the latter figure being for choice retailing brands; Ohio do. at $5.50@5.62½; and City Mills do. at $5.37½@5.50 per bbl. Extras are steady and tolerably firm at $6 for good brands Ohio; $6@6.25 for Howard Street; and $6.37½@6.50 per bbl. for standard brands City Mills.

FAMILY FLOUR.—Family Flour is selling by the drayload to the trade at $8 25 for the best brands Baltimore, $8 50@37 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.—Grain was in pretty good supply and the market generally was active and firm. Of Wheat there were about 17,000 bushels offered most of which was sold at 112@120 cts for ordinary red, 122@128 cts. for good to prime do., 115@135 cts. for common and medium white, 150@155 cts. for good do., 160@165 cts. for prime do., and 170 cts. for choice do. Of Corn the receipts were about 8,000 bushels, and it was mostly sold at 70@73 cts. for old white, and 65@68 cts for old yellow. New sold at from 60 to 65 cts. per bushel. A small lot of prime Maryland Rye sold to day at 70 cts. Of Oats the receipts were heavy, the offerings amounting to about 18,000 bushels. These were however mostly sold at 38@42 cts. for Maryland, and 42@44 cts. per bushel 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@56 cts. per gallon.

PROVISIONS.—The government are making some purchases of Provisions but the demand from other quarters is extremely limited. 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 5¾@6¾ cts. for Shoulders, 6¾@6¾ 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 8¾@9 cts. for City, and 9¾ 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@7¾ 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 may be quoted at $2.12½@2.25 per bushel. A lot of 100 bushels was sold a day or two since at the inside figure. Flaxseed is bringing $1.60@1.70 per bushel.

SUGARS.—We have no transactions to note to-day in Sugars, but the market although quiet is very firm in tone. The stock here is extremely light, and there is no disposition among holders to press sales. We quote as follows, viz: Cuba at 5⅝@5.25 for refining, and $8.50@9 for grocery grades; Porto Rico and New Orleans at $5.50@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: 11¾@11¾ cts. for loaf, 10¾@11¾ cts. for crushed, powdered and granulated; 10¾@10¾ cts for soft crushed white; and 9¾@10 cts. per lb. for C yellow.

WHISKEY.—Whiskey continues dull. We quote Country and City at 21 cts., and Ohio at 21@21¾ cts. per gallon, but we hear of no sales to-day worth noting.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—Flour buoyant: sales 3,000 bbls at $5.62½ for Superfine. Wheat buoyant: sales 15,000 bushels; red $1.35@1.40; white $1.5 @1.52.—Corn firm: sales 3,000 bush, at 65 cts. Oats 40 cts. Whiskey firm at 21@21½ cts.

ALBANY, Nov. 19.—Flour steady, but less active in the street. Buckwheat flour 14 shillings. Wheat firm: sales 6,400 bush.; white Michigan at at $1 45 in car lots; mixed State $1.32; amber Michigan $1.38, and white do. $1.45. Oats afloat, cargoes of State bring 47 cts., with sales of 14,000 bush. Barley in good demand, and limited supply, and higher prices are paid: sales 4,000 bush. Hammondsport, 68 cts.; 7,200 do. western, 65 cts., and 8,700 bush. Bay Quinte, 73 cts., 4,000 do.; fourrowed, 70 cts., closing very firm. Corn dull, the only sale reported was made this evening, 5,000 bush. at 61¾ cts., afloat. Whiskey in good demand and steady; sales 279 bbls. at 20¾ cts.

BUFFALO, Nov. 19.—Flour market steady. Wheat quiet, and a shade easier. Sales, 8,000 bush. Milwaukie Club at 92cts.; 10,000 Sheboygan Spring, at 93 cts.; 6,000 white winter do., $1.17@1.18. Corn dull. Sales 6,000 bush., at 39¾ cts., and 11,000 bush. at 40 cts. Canal freights steady—23 cts. on corn, 25 cts. on wheat to New York.

OSWEGO, Nov. 19.—Flour steady. Wheat dull: sales 2,000 bush. No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1. and 6,000 bush. Canada Club on private terms. Corn dull: sales 8,300 bush. Indiana on private terms. Other grains quiet.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, November 20.—Cotton is buoyant—sales of 2,000 bales at 24¾ cts. Flour is heavy—sales of 24 000 bbls. at previous rates. Wheat—sales of 268,000 bushels, at a decline of 1 ct.; Chicago spring $1.23@1.26; Milwaukie club $1.28@1.30; red Western $1.30@1.37; white $1.44@1.54. Corn is heavy—sales of 127,000 bushels; mixed 64¾@66 cts. Pork is heavy—new $12.50@13; prime $8.75@9. Lard is heavy at 8¾@9¾ cts. Whiskey closed steady. Spirits Turpentine closed firm at $1 40. Rosin is firm. Rice is steady. Freights are dull.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

HAVANA, November 15.—The markets have not improved for Island produce. Sugars, Nos. 11 and 12 at 4¾ to 4¾ per 100 lbs. light stock, and no White in store; stock 30,000 boxes. Molasses quiet, being consumed by distillers, whereof sales have been rather more favorable to shippers when delivered in good order—burdens by the steamers Cosmopolitan and Columbia have generally found good markets. Freights, not in demand, prices for New York have been paid at 37½@62½ cts. per box in the past week; Baltimore 62½ cts. in better business to look for at present. Exchange, London 16 Res.; North cities 4¾@5¾ do.

IMPORTS INTO BALTIMORE.

COASTWISE.

PORTLAND—*Schr. Lookout.*—623 bbls. sugar, S. P. Thompson & Co.; 200 ships knees, F. Jey.

NEW YORK—*Schr. Time.*—5 bbls. salmon, Curtis & Peet; 141 bbls. onions, Evans, Staum & Co.; 46 bbls. herring, 20 bbls. mackerel, 7 pkgs. codfish, R. R. Griffith, Jr.; 75 baskets pipes, A. Seemuller & Sons; 6 boxes macaroni, F. Corress; 11 boxes furniture, R. R. Agt.; 35 pkgs. woodenware, W. H. Johnson; 400 boxes fish; order.

Shipping Intelligence

PORT OF BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.

Arrived.

Steamer Adelaide, Cannon, from Old Point Comfort, Va—to M N Falls.

Steamer Artisan, McCabe, from New York—to James A Shriver.

Steamer John S Shriver, Dennis, Philadelphia, Jas A Shriver.

Steamer Henry L Gaw, Iler, Philadelphia—James A Shriver.

Schr Lookout, Thornton, from Portland—to Kelsey & Gray; sugar to S P Thompson & Co; and knees to Wm F Jey.

Schr E C Knight, Whirlow, from Boston—Ice to T J Cochran & Co.

Schr Time, Haines, from New York—mdse to sundry persons.

Cleared.

Steamer Adelaide, Edgar, Old Point Comfort, Va—M N Falls.

Steamer Elizabeth, Colmary, New York—James A Shriver.

Steamer John S Shriver, Dennis, Philadelphia—Jas A Shriver.

Steamer Pioneer, Norman, Annapolis and West river—Jas Hollingshead.

Ship David Stewart, Prentiss, Amsterdam—J L Branus & Co

Ship Isabella, Allen, Rotterdam—B M Hodges, Jr

Brig Josephus, Wilson, Cardenas—George Appold & Son

Schr Nancy J Brayton, Milliken, Providence—S Phillips & Co

Schr George S Adams, Fisk, New York—Heslen & Rogers

Schr Blackbird, Weaver, Philadelphia—master

Schr Ida L Adams, do

Schr Liberty, Nelson, Somerset Co

Schr Queen of the State, Dougherty, do

Schr Mary Alice, Twiford, Vienna

Schr Catherine Jane, Rosenbrook, Charles Co

Schr Laura Frances, Dunn, St Mary's Co

Schr J Grierson, Harding, Philadelphia—W Rhoads & Son

Schr Exertion, Forbell, New York via Annapolis—master

Schr Thomas Carroll, Cantwell, Somerset Co

Schr Mary Virginia, Campbell, Pocomoke river

Sailed.

Ship John Clark, Letourman, Liverpool, in tow of Lioness and Vigilant.

Ship Bremerhaven, (Brem) Hilken, Bremen in tow of Ajax

Steamship Baltimore, Denkin, Havana.

Arrivals from Baltimore

Steamer Franklin, Dougherty, New York, 19th inst.

Steamer E A Stevens, Rainer, New York, 19th inst.

Schr S G King, Andrews, Philadelphia, 19th inst.

Bark J C Brune, Gayle, Buenos Ayres, Sept 22d.

Schr R C A Ward, Edwards, New York, 18th inst.

Bark Amazon, Kirwan, Rio de Janeiro, Sept 28th.

Bark Milton, Bradford, at Montevideo, Sept. 9th

Clearances for Baltimore.

Schr F F Randolph, Miller, New York, 19th inst.

Schr Saco, Thomas, New York, 18th inst.

Memoranda.

Bark Agnes, Thompson, for Rio Janeiro, ready, remained at Montevideo, Sept. 28th.

Bark Anna, (Brem) Raschen, hence for Bremen, went to sea 18th inst.

Brig Clarence, Phinney, for Gibralter, cleared at New York, 19th inst.

Schr Silver Star, Collins, for St Thomas, sailed fm Rio de Janeiro, Sept 28th.

Bark May Queen, Gayle, for New York, sailed fm Rio de Janeiro, Sept 29th.

Brig Mount Vernon, Hall, for Baltimore, sailed fm Rio de Janeiro, Sept 30th.

Schr Jackson, (Br) McLean, for Baltimore, sailed from Havana, 6th inst.

Ship Ellen Stewart, Coffin, from Rotterdam, cleared at New York 7th inst, and sailed 8th.

Eastern Ports.

NEW YORK, November 19.—Arr ship E McLaughlin, Dublin; bark Donau, Hamburg; brig Wm H Townsend, Cork.——Cld ships China, Bremen; Elizabeth, Key West; Fidelia, Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA, November 19.—Cld brig E Watts, London.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Latest from Hatteras Inlet.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 19.—A flag of truce from Norfolk to-day brought down Lieutenant Worden, who was taken prisoner whilst bearing despatches to Fort Pickens, at the breaking out of hostilities, and imprisoned at Montgomery for some time. He has been exchanged for Lieutenant Sharp, of the Confederate army, who was taken at Hatteras Inlet, and has recently been confined on the frigate Congress, at Newport News.

The steamer S. R. Spaulding and the revenue cutter Corwin have arrived from Hatteras Inlet, but bring no news of importance. No troops came up on the Spaulding.

A Confederate steamer made a reconnoisance near the Inlet the day before the Spaulding returned.

A contraband from Roanoke Island, Pamlico Sound, reported at Hatteras Inlet that the Confederates there had destroyed their fort, and were about to withdraw to the main land.

The Reception of the News of the Capture of Slidell and Mason at Norfolk.

NEW YORK, November 20.—A special despatch to the *Tribune*, dated Fortress Monroe yesterday, says that Lieutenant Worden states that the intelligence of the arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell had caused great excitement among the Confederates at Norfolk, with some rejoicing at the prospect of retaliation by England.

The two regiments from Georgia and South Carolina had abandoned their position at Roanoke Island, Pamlico Sound, blown up their battery and gone home.

The Confederate Congress met at Richmond on the 18th without a quorum.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE UNITED KINGDOM OFF CAPE RACE.

ST. JOHN, N. F., Nov. 19.—The steamship United Kingdom, from Glasgow on the 9th instant, for New York, passed Cape Race at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and a summary of her news obtained.

The steamship Bremen, from New York, arrived at Southampton at noon on the 9th inst.

The dates of the United Kingdom are one day later than those per the Norwegian at Portland.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Prince of Holland is no better. The state of his health is the cause of much anxiety.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says that the Swiss "Dappen" affair will, in all probability, be settled without any unpleasant result.

The India and Australia mails arrived at Alexandria on the 5th inst., but it is understood there is no regular China mail.

The convention agreed upon by the three Powers respecting the expedition to Mexico provides that the invading Powers shall not seek territorial advantages for themselves, nor use their influence to interfere with the rights of the people to choose their own Government. It also contains an article providing that an invitation be extended to the Government of the United States to accede to the convention in behalf of their own subjects.

It does not fix the number of ships or troops to be used, nor stipulate for a march to the city of Mexico.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—The Bourse is firm, and the Rentes unchanged, being quoted at 68f. 60c.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 3.—The Sultan has made a two days visit to Ismidt, and laid the keels of some new ships.

A meeting of the foreign representatives has been held at the residence of the British Minister, to consider the Montenegrin question. The Grand Vizier was present. No decisive action was had.

A storm has occurred in the Black Sea, causing much loss of life and shipping.

The news from Syria, to the effect that Daoud Pasha has become the tool of the French, caused great excitement and discontent.

Letters received from Ragusa deny the rumors that the Turkish army had been defeated by the insurgents. The chief of the insurgents has put the price of 10,000 seguins on the head of Omar Pasha.

VIENNA, Nov. 8.—Tranquility prevails at Pesth. The United Kingdom has experienced a heavy southwest wind for the last three days.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Cotton—sales of the week 60,340 bales, including 36,290 on speculation, and 7,310 to exporters. Fair uplands 12¾d.; fair Orleans 12¾d.; fair Mobile 12¾d: middling uplands 11¾d.; middling Orleans 12; middling Mobile 11¾d. Stock 630,300 bales. Imports to day 2,374 bales, and on the week 67,886 bales. Sales to-day probably 15,000@20,000 bales. The market is very strong.

LONDON, November 8.—Consols steady at 92¾, ex-dividend. Shares rather firm but inactive. Canadian and American quiet.

The Santa Fe Mail.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 19.—The Santa Fe and Carson City mail arrived here yesterday, two days ahead of time, bringing Santa Fe dates to November 2.

The through messenger from Santa Fe reports that all along, the roads were in good condition.

The Navajo Indians were committing serious depredations in different parts of the territory within the past few days.

Capt. Hatch has been appointed Brigadier-General in the volunteer service, and will be ordered to the States soon, to take command in Gen. McClellan's army.

At 12 o'clock, on the 1st inst., flags were hung at half-mast in Santa Fe, and a salute was fired to the memory of Gen. Gibson, who, for over forty years to his death, had been Commissary-General for the U. S. Army.

Col. Canby having made a requisition upon the Government of New Mexico for 12,000 militia men for the United States service, the latter has issued an order to the Major-Generals of divisions, in which he designates the proportion of men each is to furnish. The forces thus raised will be stationed at the different posts in the Territory to garrison them, while the regulars and volunteers are in service in the field.

Four hundred men will be stationed at Fort Union, four hundred at Albuquerque, four hundred at Santa Fe, and two hundred at Fort Craig.

Reconnoitering expedition on the Tennessee River---Confederate Batteries Shelled.

PADUCAH, Nov. 20.—The gunboat Conestoga, on a reconnoitering expedition up the Tennessee River yesterday, discovered a Confederate battery near the Tennessee line, and threw shell routing the enemy from their guns. Still further up another battery was discovered and an engagement followed in which the Confederates were driven off and a number killed. The Conestoga was but slightly damaged.

FROM MISSOURI.

Gen. Halleck Assumes the Command.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 19.—Gen. Hunter has relinquished the command, and Gen. Halleck has assumed the command of this department.

Gen. Butler's Expedition.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—The Twenty-sixth Massachusetts and Ninth Connecticut regiments embarked on the steamship Constitution to-day. The steamer then sailed for Portland to take the Twelfth Maine.

Explosion at Dupont's Gunpowder Mills.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 20.—An explosion took place this morning at Dupont's gunpowder works, destroying three mills and killing three men—Charles Muhlrein, John Vizer and Samuel Russell.

Another Accession to the Navy.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—The new sloop-of-war Housatonic was successfully launched this afternoon at the Navy-Yard.

WAR ITEMS.

From the Eastern Shore Expedition.

The Federal revenue gunboat Hercules, Lieut. Commanding Coffin, arrived at this port yesterday from a cruise in Pocomoke bay and Tangier's sound, and brings information from the Eastern Shore of Virginia up to Monday night. Brigadier General Lockwood was still at Newtown with 5,000 men, and also had 1,000 men at Snowhill. He designed marching to Drummondtown and establishing there his headquarters. The place was held by a squadron of cavalry, and the Federal Flag was waving over it. The greater proportion of the inhabitants are reported to be Union in feeling, and received the proclamation of Major-General Dix with delight.

In a few days General Lockwood would move into Northampton county, with a force sufficient to overcome any opposition from the Secessionists, who would be obliged to succumb. Lieutenant Coffin left General Lockwood on Sunday, and on his way to his vessel found that a number of bridges over the streams south of the Pocomoke river had been burned, and trees felled and placed over the roads, compelling him to take a circuitous route.

On Saturday, four boats, with armed seamen, were despatched for the gunboats Hercules and Reliance, lying in Pocomoke bay, under the charge respectively of Lieutenants Tompkins and Gambrill, of the Reliance, and Lieutenant Hall, and Quartermaster Berry, to Syke's Island, in that way, near the main land of Accomac county, and of which possession was taken. Formerly there were about 140 inhabitants on the island, but on account of the apprehensions entertained, that they would be impressed into the Confederate service, all but 30 had left. These are said to have gladly received the proclamation of General Dix, and were promised the protection of the United States. The Hercules and Tiger will return to those waters as soon as they can re-coal, and with the Reliance, Captain McGowan will cruise along the Virginia shore and act in connection with the military forces.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From the Washington Star of Yesterday.

THE GREAT REVIEW.

Everybody in Washington went over to-day to see the great review at Bailey's Cross Roads; but owing to the length of the route prescribed (via Ball's Cross Roads,) and the costiveness of narrow passage ways at the Long Bridge draws, and the stockade, it was half a day's work to get to the point of review. Many who went were sitting for hours in their vehicles at the bridge waiting for the slow current to move on. General McClellan, with a brilliant staff, and escorted by several regiments of cavalry with a full cavalry band, preceeding by the same route, (Long Bridge, Ball's Cross Roads and Munson's Hill,) did not reach the ground until a quarter past 12, M.

On his arrival he received a salute and salvos by battery; and as he rode along the line in review, the roars of cheers that were sent up from the seventy-five thousand throats of his army were nearly as deafening as the thunders of the artillery.

The scene at this time was imposing in the extreme—a scene to be remembered for a lifetime; as General McClellan with his full staff and accompanied by President Lincoln and Secretaries Cameron and Seward, on horseback, dashed rapidly along past the immense bodies of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, extending for miles in the open fields between Munson's Hill and Bailey's Cross Roads.

Following upon this review, the marching review of the troops would take place, not probably to be finished until nightfall, such were their numbers.

The divisions of General McDowell, McCall, Heintzleman, Franklin, Blenker, and Fitz John Porter were on the ground, including eighty regiments of infantry, seven of cavalry and twenty batteries of artillery, altogether in the neighborhood of 75,000 men.

How many spectators were present, cannot be estimated now, but they may be reckoned by scores of thousands.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM GENERAL SHERMAN'S COMMAND.

By a passenger in the Atlantic, that left Port Royal on Saturday evening last, and reached New York yesterday morning at 10½ A. M., we have late and interesting information from Gen. Sherman's army in South Carolina. Beaufort is entirely in our possession, though we have no troops stationed there, our gunboats being competent to drive any force out of the place the Confederates might venture to bring there. General Sherman and Commodore Dupont, accompanied by a considerable number of officers and others, went up, for the first time, to the town on the day after the battle, and, as has been previously stated, found but two whites there. There were abundant signs that the enemy had had guns in position there, though they had carried most of them off in their flight.

When our informant left, it was believed that there was no enemy within twenty miles of Gen. Sherman's position at Fort Walker. Indeed, it was understood that every white family in that distance had left their homes.

The negroes were coming in to our troops at the rate of about a hundred *per diem*. They unite in stating that about half of the blacks of the region had been carried or driven off into the back country by their whites, the rest remained only by taking to "the bush." Those that have come in were all provided for and set to work building the six hundred foot dock already under construction at Fort Walker, and other labor to the end of securing our position there. They labor cheerfully and to great advantage for us. Thousands more will doubtless come in ere the close of the month.

It is believed that our position at Fort Walker (or Hilton Head) is already impregnable; and that it can be successfully held with the assistance of a few war ships, against the whole South. The Baltic was to have followed the Atlantic on Sunday night, and the Vanderbilt immediately after her. There being sufficient supplies there for some time to come, it was thought at Fort Walker that they would return in a fortnight with troops, to start from thence not long hence on a similar expedition elsewhere. General Wright's brigade and the Rhode Island Fourth (attached to no brigade) hold Fort Walker.

The brigade of General Stevens', with the exception of the New York 79th, commanded by Colonel Noble, of Minnesota, are camped near Fort Walker. The New York 79th hold Beauregard, on Bay Point. That fortification is yet unfinished. General Viele's brigade and Colonel Serell's battalion of engineers were still at Hilton Head, ready, it was supposed, to form part of the next expedition, which it was rumored would go to Fernandina, Fla., or Brunswick, Ga.

Half of the Connecticut 6th were stationed on an island about 12 miles from Hilton Head, above Beaufort, in the direction of Charleston. They hold the ferry by which the Confederates must approach if venturing in force to attempt an attack.

The troops were all remarkably healthy, the weather having been charming ever since their entrance into Port Royal harbor. The horses had recovered from their sea voyage, and were in fine condition, forage being abundant. The horses were all landed by being thrown overboard. Not more than fifteen or twenty (out of a thousand) were lost in swimming them ashore.

The discipline enforced by General Sherman is exceedingly strict; no soldier being allowed to take the smallest thing without paying its value for it.

When our troops and officers entered Beaufort they found everything left as if the panic had been too great to permit the inhabitants to carry off anything, whatever. Among the interesting things left, was South Carolina's original ordinance of secession, accompanied by photographs of each member of the convention. (These should be at once placed in the rogues' gallery.—Editor *Star.*) A large number of title deeds to real estate were found there, together with gold, silver, rich furniture, plate, &c. A large quantities of sea island cotton, picked and ginned, was found, were found on all the plantations visited so far by our troops, and much unpicked in the fields. Some little had been burned by the flying planters. Nothing was known as to General Sherman's intentions with reference to the cotton that could be easily carried to Fort Walker and shipped North to be baled or ginned there.

Two-thirds of the army there had been paid off (at Fort Walker and on shipboard,) to the 1st of November; and two-thirds of the whole amount had been sent home by the men to their families. The employees of the quartermasters' department there had also been paid up to the same date.

The very best feeling exists between the army and navy there. The former gave the latter all due credit for their gallant achievement.

The news of the seizure of Mason and Slidell reached Fort Walker just before the Atlantic sailed, and created a *furore* of delight on shipboard and on shore.

The Confederate surgeons after the battle ran away from the field, leaving many of their wounded, some of whom had died since the engagement.

Up to the sailing of the Atlantic, none of our wounded there had died. General Sherman had not broken up the railroad communication between Charleston and Savannah, up to the sailing of the Atlantic.

VERY INTERESTING FROM SAVANNAH.

Special Correspondence of the Washington Star.

ON SHIP BOARD, IN PORT ROYAL (S. C.) HARBOR, Nov. 16, 1861.—As the Atlantic sails in a few hours for New York, I write you our latest news from Savannah, taking it for granted that other correspondents here will keep the *Star's* readers posted with reference to matters and things at this particular point.

A very intelligent negro reached Fort Walker from Savannah on last Thursday night, claiming Gen. Sherman's protection.

He represents that when he left there (since the landing of our troops on Hilton Head) the consternation of the whole population was appalling, and that a call had been made for every able-bodied man in Georgia to spring to arms. They believed that the city would at once be attacked by General Sherman, and were evidently making preparations to evacuate it, under the idea that they could not get reinforcements soon enough to hold it.

He said further that it had been decided by the military authorities at Savannah that Fort Pulaski was not defenceable, and must be given up on the approach of the expected Union fleet and army.

It had been threatened by the Confederates to burn Savannah if forced to leave it, but the contraband did not think they would do so. There were large numbers of well-known Union men in Savannah, who, however, were not allowed to express their sentiments. It was said that if forced to abandon the city, they (the Union men) would be driven off into the back country ahead, at the bayonet's point.

The commanding of our fleet with the Port Royal forts was distinctly heard at Savannah. The people there had so great confidence that Fort Walker was impregnable, as that they did not, for hours after the news came, believe that the attack had succeeded. Gen. Drayton had orders not to evacuate or surrender the forts while he had a man left alive. The Col. Lee figuring in the Confederate army there is not Robert E. Lee, of Virginia, but another engineer who was engaged in fortifying Charleston and the South Carolina coast.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

The Cour de Lion has been down to the flotilla and returned, and reports that last night the Government steamers Wyandank and Stepping Stones, loaded with stores and bound down to the lower flotilla, ran the blockade safely. Some three or four shots were fired at each vessel, but neither of them was struck.

RELEASED.

We learn that the Rev. Mr. Leech, whom the telegraph from Darnestown states, was arrested last week and sent to Fort McHenry, was released on the day following, no sufficient cause being found for his detention. It would seem that the reason for his arrest, was a letter to his brother in Virginia some weeks ago, which fell into government hands, and was supposed to convey treasonable sentiments; but which, when fully explained, was regarded as a harmless affair. We are informed he is a loyal Union man.

Special Despatches to the Philadelphia Press.

MESSRS. GWIN, BENHAM, AND BRENT.

An effort will undoubtedly be made to secure the release of Messrs. Gwin, Benham, and Brent. Senator Gwin claims to have taken no open ground against the Government, and Benham expects to be restored to liberty through the intercession of Gwin's numerous friends in this city. He declares that he is a native of Ohio, and therefore should not be held in custody. Brent bases his appeal for release upon the assumption of having been a strong Douglas man in California. I do not think the Government will be caught setting any more of these traitors free.

GENERAL CAMERON'S ORDER TO GENERAL SHERMAN, OF THE FLEET.

Governors and others in high authority, in the Eastern, Northern and Northwestern States, have addressed the Government here, approving in strong terms General Cameron's explicit orders to General T. W. Sherman, of the Southern fleet, in reference to slaves. As it is evident to every intelligent mind that slavery has been the cause of the war, no one it is equally clear that the war will unavoidably deal a death-blow to that "peculiar" and offensive institution.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

MORE PRISONERS FOR FORT LAFAYETTE.

Messrs. Mason and Slidell, the captured envoys of President Davis, will reach Fort Warren to-day, by the sea route. From what we know of the matter, we shall not be surprised if they are joined before long by one or more of the naval officers who returned in the San Jacinto.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Nov. 18.

ANOTHER DISGRACEFUL RETREAT.

The news that the Cumberland Gap expedition has made an absurd and ruinous retreat, is enough to sicken the whole country. There has been an alarm both false and foolish, and a most abominable stampede. While the East Tennesseans were burning to advance, and East Tennessee was converted into a trap for Zollicoffer's army, our army, as if it were commanded by idiots, runs away. We have no heart to comment on such imbecility. If it continues, of course the Tennessee regiments in our army will make their peace with President Davis.

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch, Nov 19.

Whenever the lying is done up, we shall be glad to learn the truth about the flight at Piketon, Ky. The first story was desperately kept up and improved upon, till the captures amounted to over 2,000 prisoners, but it seems to have been little more than a skirmish, from last accounts. Readers will soon believe nothing if this system of lying and boasting is not abandoned.

Special Washington Despatches to the New York Herald.

THE RETALIATORY MEASURES OF THE CONFEDERATES.

The publication of the barbarous correspondence between J. P. Benjamin, styling himself Secretary of War of the Confederate States, and his jailors, has aroused a deep and fearful feeling of indignation. Numerous letters from prominent and influential citizens have already been addressed to the Secretary of State urging retaliatory measures.—A proposition is seriously talked of here to teach the savages of the Confederate government that they cannot with impunity perpetrate the barbarities they propose and have already commenced.—There are in our fortresses numbers of Confederates held as prisoners whom the government are bound to protect. The Confederates would not like to see perhaps retaliatory measures towards Mason and Slidell, and Eustis and McFarland, and Morehead and others, of hardly less note, and they would still less like to arouse such a feeling of popular indignation throughout the loyal States as would induce the seizure and summary execution of every Southern sojourner at present in our Northern cities. If they want to discard all humanity, and make this a war of savages, they may get the worst of it; and their thieving Secretary of War may yet find that he has aroused a feeling in the loyal States that will be hard to allay.

A strong effort is being made here by prominent Kentuckians to procure an exchange of Hon. Charles S. Morehead, of Kentucky, now confined at Fort Warren, for Charles Anderson, of Texas, a brother of Major Robert Anderson, who has been seized and imprisoned by the Confederates for his adherence to the Union.

HOW THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS ARE AFFECTED BY THE CAPTURE OF SLIDELL AND MASON.

The seizure of my friends Mason and Monsieur Slidell, on board of the British mail steamer Trent, has produced an unusual degree of fluttering among the whole diplomatic corps here to day. Without waiting to ascertain how far the act of Captain Wilkes is justified by the acknowledged and established principles of international law, some of the Ministers from foreign parts have allowed themselves to be betrayed into expressions exhibiting infinitely more passion and prejudice than judgment and diplomatic intelligence. The representative of one Power has openly declared that if Mason and Slidell had been taken from a Spanish vessel he would have immediately demanded his passports.

Lord Lyons is said to have assumed a menacing tone, and to have declared that the prisoners must be given up, or ample reparation made for the offence offered to the dignity of the British crown. Nothing of this kind has been officially intimated, but in ordinary intercourse these expressions of disapprobation and hostility have been unguardedly made. The fact has long been apparent, that a large portion of the diplomatic corps is infected with the poison disseminated by the last Administration in Washington.

THE NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

Tenders of troops continue to be made to the War Department, and it is probable that before the meeting of Congress the half a million 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.

CONFISCATION OF THE PROPERTY OF NORTHERN MEN BY THE CONFEDERATES.

Intelligence has recent 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.

Special Washington Despatches to the New York Times.

THE FRAUDS OF A COMMISSARY.

The frauds which I alluded to yesterday, as having been committed by a Brigade Commissary, have been continued for some time, and efforts made by Major Beckwith to prevent them. The Commissary is Captain Schutte, of Blenker's Division, and the plan of operations has