# THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET,

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TERMS

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### TO THE PUBLIC.

THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET will be issued daily from the office formerly occupied by the *Daily Exchange*, and will be, as its name implies, simply a "News Sheet." It will furnish the latest intelligence as derived from the despatches of the Associated Press, by which it will be supplied in common with the New York journals; from its exchanges, and from such reliable private sources of information as it may be able to command. Expressing itself no opinions, it will devote its editorial columns to such extracts from other journals as may be deemed of interest to the public.

# BALTIMORE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1861.

## WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

The Washington correspondents of the Northern papers state that the capture of Messrs. Mason and Slidell has created "an unusual fluttering among the diplomatic corps." Lord Lyons is represented as having expressed himself in private conversation in very decided terms, and to have declared that Great Britain will demand the surrender of the prisoners, and ample reparation for the violation of the flag. The Spanish Minister is reported to have said that if the insult had been offered to a Spanish vessel, he would have instantly demanded his passports.

From Norfolk via Fortress Monroe we learn that the intelligence of the arrest of the Southern "emissaries" had caused great excitement among the Confederates, many of whom rejoiced at the occurrence as having a tendency to provoke retaliatory measures on the part of England.

The New York *Times* furnishes some brief extracts from the Toronto (Canada) papers on the same subject, which being mixed in with its own comments, we give as we find them. If the strictures of the Canadian papers may be accepted as foreshadowing the view which the English journals will take, there can be no doubt that the question will assume a very grave aspect.

Advices from Port Royal to the evening of Saturday last report that the stores and ordnance of the army of occupation had nearly all been landed, but that Beaufort, though deserted by its former inhabitants, had not yet been taken possession of by the Federal troops. It was believed that there were no Confederate troops within twenty miles of General Sherman's position at Fort Walker. Straggling bands of negroes from the deserted plantations were flocking into the Federal camp, and were immediately set to work on the new docks and fortifications. The transports and storeships having discharged their freight, were about to return to the Northern ports for fresh troops and supplies. A considerable quantity of cotton has been found on such plantations as have been visited. Very little of it, however, appears to have been baled; some of it was unginned, and on many fields it had not been picked. What disposition General Sherman would make of it seems as yet to be unknown.

By way of Louisville we have extracts from Southern papers which will be read with interest. The Memphis *Appeal* puts the Confederate loss at the battle of Belmont, at 625, and the Federal loss at 1,000. The Confederate army is to be re-organized. The burning of several bridges in East Tennessee and Northern Georgia has partially retarded communication with the South, but from the activity exerted by the railway managers it is supposed that the facilities for uninterrupted travel would soon be restored. The excitement, however, along the line of route is still said to be kept up, and especially at Knoxville, which was stated in previous accounts to have been placed under martial law. The Planters' Convention in session at Macon, Georgia, has recommended that the Confederate Congress shall impose a discriminating duty of twenty per cent. on the productions of the Northern States.

General Halleck has superseded General Hunter in command of the Department of Missouri, and has entered upon his new duties. Some ten or twelve days before this transfer took place, General Hunter formally annulled the agreement which had been entered into by Generals Fremont and Price respectively, in regard to the future conduct of the war in that State. His letter on the subject, together with the reasons which actuated him in repudiating the Fremont-Price treaty, are given in another column.

General Butler's auxiliary expedition to the Southern coast, which has been for some weeks past in progress of organization in the Eastern ports, is getting ready to sail. Some three thousand troops have been taken on board the steamer Constitution at Boston and Portland, and various other regiments are to be embarked on board of transports in the course of a few days. It is expected that not less than fifty thousand men will be landed at different points on the shores of the Gulf stream within the next two weeks.

### The Concert Last Night.

We are not indulging in the language of stereotyped puffery when we say that Miss Patti's concert last night was thoroughly successful; and the musical people who did not attend, missed the best performance given here in a twelvemonth. The late hour at which the concert closed prevents us from making extended comment to-day; but we cannot refrain from expressing our high gratification of Miss Patti's voice and style, and the very admirable piano-forte playing of Mr. Sanderson, which constituted one of the chief attractions of the evening. Miss Patti reminds us very much of her sister, Adelina; and she developed a range of voice possessed by very few artistes. It is needless to say that she was rapturously applauded, and was, time and again, called upon for repetitions. Madame Strakosch looked as charming as ever and filled her *role* most acceptably, while Signor Centimeri gave entire satisfaction. We are gratified to learn that, in consequence of the liberal patronage bestowed by our citizens last night, another and last concert will be given on Saturday evening, when the same artistes will appear, with the addition of Signor Scola.

STEALING A HOUSE AND ITS FURNITURE.—The London correspondent of the Manchester *Express* says:

"A gentleman, who had not lived long in his house, went to the seaside for a week or two, leaving everything safe, and his furniture locked up in the various rooms. When he returned it was late at night, and he could not find his house. It had absolutely been sold, pulled down and carted away in his absence! The assistance of the police was obtained, when it was found that a person of fashionable exterior had called upon a furniture dealer, and, upon some pretext that he wished to emigrate, asked him to value the furniture in the house. An estimate was given, a bargain was struck, and everything in the house was taken away. The thief then went to a bricklayer, and inventing a story that he wished to build a larger house on the site, sold the bricks and materials for what they would fetch! The astonishment of the owner, fresh from sea bathing, who left a house and furniture, and on his return could find neither, was a caution."

Mr. Edwin Booth, our talented native tragedian, has been subjected in London to a variety of criticisms, both harsh and commendatory, but through all it requires no deep mind to discern the fact that he has produced a powerful impression, and that his claims to rank among the greatest of his profession, in the present day, are recognized. His "Richelieu," which all know to be the greatest performance of that part which any living tragedian, with the single exception of Mr. Edwin Forrest, can render, was witnessed on its first announcement by a vast audience, numbering many of the nobility, and received with tumultuous expressions of most gratifying applause. This intelligence will give pleasure to thousands of the young man's admirers in this country, who watch for tidings of his success with a genuine and laudable pride.

Fred. Douglas, the great negro gun of the Abolitionists, had a grand reception in Syracuse, New York, a few days since. The *Courier* describes his entrance into the town as "*Sambo* seated on a monument, smiling at *beef!*"

The salt works at Saginaw, Mich., are manufacturing salt at the rate of 360 barrels per week, from sixty kettles, and they will soon be enlarged. The salt is produced at a cost of about sixty cents per barrel, and sells for about $1.30.

A lady in Pittburg mourns the loss of a pet canary bird, which has just died of old age. The little veteran was fifteen years of age, and he sang till he died.

The ship Windsor Forrest, one-eighth of which is owned by John Halcomson, of Mobile, Ala., has been seized at New York under the confiscation act.

The San Francisco papers give glowing accounts of the new coal discoveries in the Washoe region in California. The width of the vein now working is from three to seven feet.

## LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

### THE LAW OF TREASON.

CHARGE OF JUDGE HALYBURTON TO THE GRAND JURY OF THE CONFEDERATE DISTRICT COURT, AT RICHMOND, ON THE 12TH INST.

*From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 11.*

*Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:*—

The 13th clause of the 7th section of the 1st article of the provisional constitution of the Confederate States, in pursuance of which you are now assembled, declared, in the exact words of the constitution of the United States, that "no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on the presentment of the Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in service in time of war or public danger." The only authority possessed by the courts of the Confederate States to take cognizance of any offence is bestowed by the constitution of the Confederate States, and acts of Congress made in pursuance of powers therein granted. You have, therefore, no such general authority to inquire into offences against the laws of the State, or against good morals or good order, as is possessed by Grand Juries in the State Courts. You have, in general, to deal only with those crimes and misdemeanors which are declared to be such by the constitution or laws of the Confederate States, or by the statutes or laws of a State of the United States, which were adopted by the Congress of the Confederate States. The 37th section of the act passed by the Congress of the Confederate States, and approved on the 16th of March, 1861, provides that "the laws of the United States in regard to certain crimes and offences" shall "be in force until otherwise provided by law of Congress."

Thus, the criminal laws of the United States, having been expressly adopted by Congress, became laws of the Confederate States—that is to say, those laws of the United States which were passed before the act aforesaid. Under these laws of the United States and the criminal laws of the Confederate States, you may inquire into and present a great number of different offences, a few of which I will mention—murder, manslaughter, on the high seas, or in the bays or rivers where the tide ebbs and flows, committed on board of ships or other vessels belonging to the Confederacy; mutiny or revolt committed on board of such vessels; cruelty to seamen; stealing or taking letters from the mails or Post Office; and counterfeiting and forgery of various kinds fall under your cognizance. To forge the Treasury notes of the Confederate States has been deemed by Congress a crime so high in its character and so extremely mischievous in its consequences, that it was thought necessary to make it punishable with death. Even to pass, utter or publish, as true, any forged Treasury note, knowing it to be forged, is punishable in the same way.—Treason is another offence to which I will call your attention. By the third section of the third article of the constitution of the Confederate States—which is copied, with the substitution of the word "Confederate" for the word "United," from the constitution of the United States—"Treason against the Confederate States shall consist only in levying war against them or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort," and "no person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court."

To adhere to the enemies of the Confederate States, giving them aid and comfort in any way in carrying on war against us, is therefore, as you see, as much treason as to be actually engaged in the war. The constitution declares that "Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press;" and mere words, whether written or spoken, can never amount to treason, unless they are intended to give, or do give, in some way, aid to the enemy in carrying on the war. To give to the enemy information as to the number of our troops, or the position or movements of our army, or any other information which would be of service to him in the conduct of the war, would be treason. To trade with the enemy, too, may be treasonable. Such traffic, if not always treason, is generally a high misdemeanor, at least it subjects the party engaged in it to a forfeiture of the vessel and cargo, or other property that may be employed in it, unless it be carried on with the consent of the government. This seems to be a principle of universal law, and not peculiar to the jurisprudence of any one country. So inflexible is the rule, that in a case where a citizen of the United States has purchased a quantity of British goods within the British territory a long time previous to the declaration of hostilities, and had deposited them in an island near the frontier, a vessel hired by him to bring away the goods was captured, with the cargo, and condemed as a prize of war by the United States courts.

To send to the enemy munitions of war or provisions, or supplies of any kind, which would enable him to carry on the war more effectually, would be an act of treason. "All contracts with the enemy," says Phillimon, are null and void; even the insurance of an enemy's property is illegal, upon the ground of its being a species of intercourse with the enemy; for the same reason bills of exchange made by the subject of one belligerent upon the subject of the other belligerent are illegal and void. The remission of funds in money or bills to subjects of the enemy, the purchase of bills or the deposit of funds in the enemy's country, are unlawful, because they tend to improve the resources and strengthen the hands of the enemy. In fine, every communication with the State, however circuitous, is prohibited, unless it be sanctioned by the special authority of the government.

As to the persons who may be guilty of treason, they are not merely the native inhabitants, nor even the citizens of a country. Strangers and foreigners who have their domicil there may incur the guilt of treason against the country in which they dwell, by committing such acts as would be treason in a citizen or subject of this country. "An alien," says Foster, "whose sovereignty is in amity with their own of England, residing here, and receiving the protection of the law, oweth a large allegiance to the Crown during the time of his residence; and if during the time he committeth an offence which in the case of a natural born subject would amount to treason, he may be dealt with as a traitor. For his person and personal estate are as much under the protection of the law as the natural born subject; and if he is injured in either he hath the same remedy, a law for such injury." "Any one," continues the same author, "whose sovereign is at enmity with us, living here under the King's protection, and committing offences amounting to treason, may likewise be dealt with as a traitor, for he oweth a temporary local allegiance, founded on that share of protection he receiveth."

These observations of Foster are sound law, and supported by sound reasoning. A foreigner who resides here, and who seeks to receive the benefit and protection of our government and laws, ought to be punished as a traitor, if he betrays the government which confides in and protects him. An act was passed by the Congress of the Confederate States, in August last, and approved by the President on the 30th of that month, which I am required to give you specially in charge. It is entitled—(here the Judge read the preamble and first four sections of the Sequestration act, in the 3d volume of the Acts of Congress, page 57.) The sections of the act which I have thought it proper to read to you require very little comment. It is only proper to say a word or two to you in reference to alien enemies. The very learned and highly distinguished gentleman who is at the head of the Department of Justice here, the Attorney-General of the Confederate States, has given a very accurate definition of the phrase alien enemies, as used in the act, in these words:—"The following persons are subject to the operation of the law as alien enemies.

All citizens of the United States except citizens of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky or Missouri, or the District of Columbia, or the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona or the Indian territory south of Kansas.

2. All persons who have a domicil within the States with which this government is at war, no matter whether they be citizens or not. Thus, the subjects of Great Britain, France, or other neutral nations, who have a domicil or are carrying on business or traffic within the States at war with the confederacy, are alien enemies under the law.

3. All such citizens or residents of the States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky or Missouri, and the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona and the Indian Territory south of Kansas, and of the District of Columbia, as shall commit actual hostilities against the Confederate States, or aid or abet the United States in the existing war against the Confederate States. Having explained to you the meaning of the term alien enemies, I do not deem it necessary to add anything more in relation to the act. As to the testimony upon which a presentment may be made or an indictment formed, you should be satisfied by it, so far as it goes, that the charges contained in the indictment are true—that is to say, the evidence should be sufficient to create a belief that the statements in the presentment of indictment are true, upon the supposition that there is no further evidence behind to contradict or rebut it.

You should decide the case upon the evidence before you, as if that were all the testimony on either side; and when we remember that evidence is sent to you on the part of the prosecution alone, it is not going too far to say that the evidence ought to be such as would, if standing alone, be sufficient to warrant a belief that the party accused is guilty. The third section of the constitution provides, as you have already heard, that "no person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act; or on confession in open court." But although two witnesses are necessary in such a case to justify a conviction, only one is necessary to the finding of an indictment. In all cases of treason, however, as in every other case, the evidence before you must be legal evidence, and such as would be allowed to go to a petty or traverse jury. A grand jury can no more listen to hearsay, or other illegal or unimportant testimony, than a petty jury can. If you should desire further information, gentlemen, on any point of law, the Court will give it to you with pleasure. I thank you for attending punctually. You will now retire, if you please, to consider of such matters as may be brought before you.

The New York and Philadelphia papers of yesterday contain the following items of Southern news, received by telegraph from Louisville:

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Appeal*, of the 14th inst., acknowledges the Confederate loss at Belmont to have been 625 killed, wounded, and missing, and represents the Federal loss at 1,000. It also says that Col. Logan acknowledged that the Federal forces were whipped.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 9th, says the Confederate army in Virginia is to be re-organized. The State is constituted a Department, comprising three armies, viz:—Of the Potomac, the valley and Aquia, under chief command of General Johnston. Beauregard is to command the army of the Potomac, General Thomas Jackson that of the valley, and General Holmes the army of Aquia. The army of the Potomac comprises four divisions, the first being under General Doran, the second of General G. W. Smith, the third of General Longstreet, and the fourth of General Kirby Smith.

The troops continue passing through Richmond northwardly. The 4th Texas and 21st Georgia left on the 28th for the Potomac. All the Federal prisoners in Richmond are being sent to North Carolina. The rumor is confirmed that General Lee has left Southwestern Virginia for South Carolina. General Floyd is again in command of the Confederate forces opposed to Rosecrans.

The Memphis *Appeal* says: "A journey from Richmond (to Memphis now occupies four days, owing to the destruction of the bridges in East Tennessee. Two of these bridges were costly, and cannot be speedily rebuilt. The railroad managers are using every effort to keep up the communication between them by ferries and temporary bridges."

Great excitement prevailed along the route, especially at Knoxville. Parson Brownlow had left for parts unknown. Five hundred Unionists were reported to be at Uniontown when the bridge was destroyed.

Col. Josiah Anderson, a prominent East Tennessee Confederate and politician, was killed at the polls on election day.

Several skirmishes between the Unionists and Secessionists are reported from various parts of East Tennessee.

The reported transfer of Zollicoffer's forces from Cumberland Gap to Easton, Ky., was unfounded. The latest Nashville and Memphis papers show that Zollicoffer was still at the Gap, with 5,000 troops.

A brigade of Tennesseans, under General Carroll's order, were sent to reinforce Zollicoffer from Middle Tennessee.

The Bowling Green (Ky.) *Courier* of the 12th states, however, that three regiments, two companies of cavalry, and a battery of artillery, were sent from Bowling Green, in the direction of Scottville, Kentucky, it was supposed, for Zollicoffer's relief. This movement originated in the report of an advance on Louisville.

The Richmond *Enquirer* publishes, for the first time, an official report of the secret proceedings of the Virginia State Convention last Spring. It is full of interesting developments.

The friends and opponents of Gen. Beauregard are carrying on an angry newspaper controversy at Richmond. Beauregard publishes a card in the *Whig* requesting his friends not to notice the attacks of his enemies, disclaiming any ambitious aspirations, and announcing his intention of retiring to private life at the end of the war. The trouble arose from certain general orders and reports of Beauregard which implied reflections upon the defensive policy of the Confederate government.

Governor Harris, of Tennessee, in a proclamation dated the 12th inst., urgently appeals for private assistance to arm the five regiments of Tennessee Confederate troops now in camp, and threatens peremptorily to disband them if no arms be furnished.

The Tennessee Legislature passed a law on the 13th, authorizing Harris to seize all private arms, and call 10,000 men into service.

A. G. Brown and James Phelen have been elected by the Legislature of Mississippi to represent that State in the Confederate Congress. Pettus was almost unanimously elected Governor of Mississippi.

The Fort Smith (Ark.) *Times* says the telegraph wires between Fayetteville and Van Buren have been cut several times.

The junior colonel who was made a general and put over Gen. Walker's brigade was Colonel Richard Taylor, the brother-in-law of the President, and who but the other day came into the Confederate service.

The Planters' Convention, in session at Macon, Ga., have adopted resolutions endorsing the defensive position of the government, and recommending a discriminating duty of twenty per cent. on the productions of the United States; also, that the cotton planters, should the war continue and the present crop remain undisposed of, do not plant next Spring beyond the wants of home consumption.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

GREENMOUNT CEMETERY.—This cemetery, at present, is gorgeously arrayed in its autumn garb. Not even in the spring time, when the buds are bursting into the green leaf, and flowers into blossom—nor in the summer, when the roses are in their prime, and the very air is laden with a thousand sweets—is this silent city of the dead so beautiful, though sadly beautiful, as now. True, there are no violets to be seen, nor daisies to greet you with their bright faces. An occasional rose, more lovely in its loneliness, shivers in the chilly air, and throws off its rich perfume, which the rapid winds bear away and waste. The tiny creeping vines that stretch their tendrils over the loved earth, still hold to their embrace; but they have cast off their leaves, and are now naked and sere. The queen of the late autumn—the dahlia—is still there in her proud isolation, a type of those who still linger on the earth, while fairer and sweeter ones have returned to their mother. The willows, through whose graceful tresses the summer winds whispered, have wept their luxuriant dresses away, and the silent stars have no trouble in looking down through their branches in their watchings of the dead. Other trees, however, are arrayed in gorgeous beauty, their leaves varying in color from gold and purple and orange to dark brown and vivid green, deepening into harsher colors. The hands of affection, which early in the spring-time were busied in sowing seeds, planting roots, pruning bushes, guiding vines, and in a hundred different ways attesting their love and devotion for those who are sleeping in the narrow houses, are again at their affectionate labors, carefully gathering the frail branches, wrapping them in woollens, and binding them with straw, as a protection against the blasts of winter. Frequently is it the care that desecrating hands have injured, and, in some instances, stolen the shrubbery and flowers which ornament the cemetery. The offices which sorrow pays to the beloved dead, are evidences of a fond humanity. They tend to keep fresh the remembrance of those who were endeared to them on earth, and whose virtues and frailties are all which remain as sources of joy or sadness.

MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was held on Tuesday. There was a very full attendance. John W. Garrett, Esq., the President of the Company, after announcing that the meeting had been called for the purpose of electing a President and Treasurer to serve for the ensuing year, vacated the chair and retired.

Mr. Fowler, a State director, was then called to the chair, and the meeting proceeded to vote, by ballot, for President of the Company. On counting the ballots, it appeared they were all thrown for Mr. Garrett, and he was thereupon declared unanimously re-elected.

On motion, a committee, consisting of Mr. Miller of the city, Mr. Reese of the State, and Mr. Nicholas of the Stockholder directory, were appointed to wait on Mr. Garrett and inform him of the result.—Mr. Garrett soon appeared, resumed the chair, and addressed the meeting as follows:

GENTLEMEN—Your committee has informed me that the board has again honored me with a reelection to the presidency of this company by a unanimous vote.

Under the grave responsibilities and difficulties and unprecedented circumstances by which the management has recently been environed, this renewed expression of your confidence and appreciation of the faithfulness and labors of your executive, and of his devotion to the protection and promotion of all the great interests connected with the Company, demands my cordial acknowledgments.

The prolonged interruption of the business of the Company, whilst it has proved so seriously disastrous to Baltimore and the regions traversed by its roads, has proven with equal force that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is a vital necessity for this community, and the large population upon its route who are so dependent upon its facilities.

The vast importance of this great highway has been made still more manifest to the whole country, and is now universally felt and understood.

We may, therefore, expect with the arrangements being organized, that at an early period the Baltimore and Ohio road will be again in full and successful operation. Under your auspices, and with that effective co-operation upon which I know reliance can be placed, I shall confidently anticipate this most important and desirable result.

On the conclusion of Mr. Garrett's remarks, an election for treasurer was gone into, and J. I. Atkinson, Esq., the present incumbent, was chosen without opposition.

SELECTION OF JURORS.—The following persons were yesterday selected as jurors for the third three weeks of the September term of the various courts. The drawing took place in the presence of Judges Martin, Krebs and Marshall:

*Petit Jury of the Criminal Court.*—Benjamin Maitland, Chas. A. Smith, S. J. Sharp, Gerard Gover, William H. Israel, R. W. Allen, W. B. Larmour, Thomas J. Rich, Morgan Coleman, Jas. C. Coale, Joseph Pierson, James C. Nelson, G. A. Bausemer, Thomas Shields, John Stellman, James R. Langley, Alexander Penn, J. R. Rose, Edward Boninger, Thomas E. Hambleton, Jr., W. H. Johnson, Samuel B. Owens, Bignal Appleby, Richard Coupland, John Jones.

*Superior Court.*—A. C. Hall, Joshua Royston, B. Dallin, Samuel M. Barry, H. C. Hack, J. H. Ehlen, J. W. Jevens, E. Frey, George A. Moale, John Gephart, Jr., Robert W. Gale, John M. Ely, J. M. Coulter, James R. Herbert, John N. Buck, F. W. King, John B. Frey, G. J. Gilbeny, R. R. Magee, Julius Douglas, H. A. Lucas, W. S. H. Pentz, N. M. Bosley, Daniel Chase, H. L. McAvoy.

*Court of Common Pleas.*—Amon Cate, S. G. Spicer, John Cushing, Jr., W. R. S. Gittings, Henry White, A. G. Elliott, Joshua Inloes, Chas. F. Baylis, B. F. Hynson, W. P. Clotworthy, Eldridge G. Duval, E. C. Chickering, S. H. Schurmann, C. G. Kerr, Edward Small, P. Kephart, John N. Mathews, F. Littig Schaefer, Thomas Lee, Thomas J. Phillips, W. G. Harrison, F. N. Kurtz, George S. Moore, Dr. George Harris, W. K. Howard.

VIOLATING AN ORDINANCE.—Yesterday Walter Johnson, negro barber on Gay street, near Baltimore street, was arrested, charged with violating an ordinance relative to the exhibition of business signs. It appears that for the last twenty years Johnson has had the awning posts in front of his place of business painted with red white and blue stripes. A few days since he had the posts repainted, when he was arrested and taken before Justice Hiss who fined him $5 and costs, which he paid. Johnson then went to the Mayor, and made a statement of the case, on hearing which, and being convinced of its truth, the Mayor remitted the fine. Johnston returned to the magistrate with the notice of remission, but Justice Hiss refused to return the city's portion of fine, stating that the city owed him the money and he intended to keep it.

FIRE.—About four o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered in the second story of warehouse No. 63 Calvert street, near Pratt, occupied as an office by Messrs. R. Kraus & Co., dealers in wine, liquor and cigars. The Fire Department was called out, and in a short time the flames were extinguished, without much damage having been done to the building. The building is owned by Mr. John B. Morris. The fire is supposed to have originated from accident. The loss of the firm, which is estimated at $100, is covered by a policy in the Baltimore Fire Insurance Company.

SHIPPING.—Not within the recollection of the oldest shipping merchants or masters has there been such a small quantity of shipping in the harbor as at present. There are now but six ships in port. Two of these will leave to-day and another on Saturday, which will leave but three in port. The coasting trade has dwindled down until it is scarcely noticeable, and in fact the shipping interests of the city with all countries is at present merely nominal.

AN INHUMAN FATHER.—Dallys Higgins was yesterday before Justice Logan, charged with beating his wife and assaulting the policeman. The children of the family accompanied the mother to the stationhouse, and as they were in the most destitute circumstances, it was thought proper to send them to the alms-house. The father was committed to jail to answer at Court the charge against him.

SEARCH AND ARREST.—A squad of policemen yesterday morning proceeded to Miller's Hotel, corner of German and Paca streets, and arrested three persons, J. Earl, the barkeeper, and Mr. T. Webster and his wife, boarders. The safe in the bar-room was then opened, and a search instituted for treasonable documents. The parties were in custody all day at the Western District Police Station. It is expected that the matter will be disposed of by General Dix this morning. So far as could be learned, there were no "contraband" papers found.

ANOTHER SEARCH.—The residence of Col. N. Montgomery, No 3 Lexington street, was yesterday afternoon searched by a detachment of policemen, but the only article taken possession of was a musket.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday a man named Charles Brown, one of the crew of the schooner Alice Gray, Capt. King, lying at Whitelock's wharf, sustained an accident by which his right hand was terribly crushed. He was assisting in removing a large block of stone from the deck of the schooner, when his hand was caught by the machinery used in the operation, and two of the fingers were torn off and the others badly crushed. Dr. Evans dressed the wound.

MASONIC ELECTION.—The Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in session in their Hall, on St. Paul street, have elected the following gentlemen officers for the ensuing year: R. W. G. M., Colonel John S. Berry; R. W. D. G. M., N. Brewer; S. G. Warden, Hon. W. S. W. Seabrook; J. G. Warden, James Logue; Grand Secretary, Joseph Robinson; Grand Treasurer, F. Eckey, Jr.; Grand Chaplain, Rev. J. D. McCabe; Grand Marshal, Wm. Campbell.

ANOTHER BAIL CASE.—Judge Giles yesterday took bail in the case of Mr. Joseph Hood, recently indicted for treason by the Grand Jury of the United States District Court. The bail was fixed at $5,000. Joseph Hood was taken in his own recognizance for $2,500, and his father, Thomas Hood, entered for the remainder. The party was held to appear at the April term of the United States Circuit Court.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.—George Schaeffer, a brakeman in the employ of the Northern Central railroad, was very seriously injured on Monday evening last, by being caught between two freight cars which he was engaged in coupling at Bolton depot. He was removed to his residence on North Exeter street, where he now lies in a critical condition.

ACCIDENT TO SOLDIERS.—On Monday night last two soldiers attached to a Pennsylvania regiment were knocked from the top of a car, whilst passing through a bridge, on the Northern Central Railway, near Phœnix station. One of them is so seriously injured that his life is despaired of.

THEFT.—Mary Nevins, a negro woman, was taken into custody yesterday morning upon the charge of stealing a dress pattern from Catherine Ballinch. She was committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of Maryland has been called to meet in extra session on the 3d of December, and not on the 27th instant, as inadvertently stated by us a few days since.

### Amusements.

FRONT STREET THEATRE.—It is seldom indeed that a dramatic entertainment is offered at this place of amusement, which is possessed of sufficient interest to throng the spacious building with a respectable audience. When the theatre is crowded it is a sure guarantee that the performance given is of no ordinary character. For the three last nights the friends of Mr. John Owens and the lovers of mirth generally, have been present to witness that gentleman's personation of character, which may truthfully be said to be his own. His Solon Shingle, Billy Lackaday, in "Sweet Hearts and Wives," and Sampson Law in "The Windmill" are his own peculiar creations, and it will cure almost any ill, and lighten the heaviest heart, to see Mr. Owens in either. Since the death of Burton, the duty of perpetuating Timothy Toodles has fallen to Mr. Owens, and his personation of this character has no rival on the stage. Miss Susan Denin, an actress well known, and a particular favorite, renders her characters with truthfulness and effect. Mr. Bass never was better, and it would be superfluous even to commend him to the public. Mr. Felton is an excellent reader, and although the pieces in which he has been cast thus far, have afforded but little opportunity to display his capacities as an actor, he has given evidence of much talent, and we hope that during the week some play will be presented which will enable him to show what he can do. Messrs Boyd and Walton are new faces on our boards, and have acquitted themselves with merit. There is one of the stiff awkwardness about them which too frequently make walking gentlemen such objectionable features of a play. An excellent bill is offered to night and our citizens should embrace the opportunity of seeing one of the best commedians in the profession.

A NEW EPOCH IN AMUSEMENTS.—We see that Manager Kunkel has determined to commence the celebration of the Christmas festivities by inaugurating to-night with a select presentation concert. The programme for to-night will be a special one and contains many a hearty laugh. But the most exciting part of the entertainment will be the presentation of a beautiful gift to some one of the audience, each purchaser of a twenty five cent ticket having an equal chance in the impartial bestowal. One or more tickets purchased entitles the bearer to one or more chances for the present offered. There will be two presents—one for a lady, the other for a gentleman. Who will be the fortunate drawees?

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—A glance at the programme of entertainments announced for representation must convince our readers that the management is ever on the alert to provide a first class performance. Three highly attractive pieces, consisting of the drama of *Jonathan Bradford* and the farces of *Brother Bill and Me* and *A Row Among the Women*, will doubtless attract a crowded audience.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE BOND.

Archibald Stirling, Jr., State's Attorney, prosecuting.

John White, indicted for assaulting Frederick Frick with intent to kill him. Found guilty of a common assault; fined $25 and costs, and sent to jail for one month.

George Carey, indicted for acting as agent of the Humboldt Insurance Company of New York, without the proper license. Not guilty.

Robert Hopkins, colored, indicted for assaulting his wife with intent to kill her. Verdict of guilty.

Patrick Carey, and Mary, his wife, jointly indicted for the larceny of a lot of wearing apparel, the property of P. Medcalf. Verdict of guilty in both cases.

The Court then adjourned.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE MARTIN.

Chapman vs. Ready. Before reported. Not concluded.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE GILES.

United States vs. thirty barrels of whiskey and fifty sacks of salt. Libelled as prize. Argument concluded.

United States vs. Schooner Thomas J. Tull. Libelled as a prize. On trial.

FROM HAVANA.—The steamship Columbia, at New York, brings advices from Havana to Nov. 15.

The Spanish expedition for Mexico was waiting in the harbor for the balance of the fleet from Spain now some days past due. The French war steamer Lavoisier still keeps her anchorage in port waiting orders from the Commodore of the West India and Gulf of Mexico Squadron of that nation.

To-day (15th) is the celebration of the supposed patron saint of Havana, "San Cristobal," and there is no time for news.

Health of Havana in cold-weather condition. Amusements abounding. Strangers scarce.

There is the greatest necessity for an American man-of-war in Havana. Vessels are constantly arriving from and departing to the blockaded ports. They are generally small vessels, but there are many of them.

TROUBLE AMONG THE PAINTERS.—There is trouble among the printers in this city. They claim that they shall not be compelled to labor during the winter season, for a longer period than other mechanics, namely, from sunrise to sunset. This rule prevails in all the Government departments of labor in the navy yard, the arsenal, and on the extension of the public buildings. The existing rule has been to demand ten hours' labor. The Government office, in which a greater part of our city printers are employed, is willing to concede the right, but other employers object, and are bringing on competitors from Baltimore. In many of the offices the workmen have suspended operations, and are now on a strike.—*Washington Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.*

The anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar has just been celebrated in England. The engagement was fought fifty-six years ago, yet one hundred and seventeen veteran officers of the British Navy who participated in it met at the Royal Navy Club to celebrate the day.

At Holliston, Massachusetts, on Monday morning, an elderly woman and her daughter named Reeves were murdered by Alvin French, who beat their brains out with a flat iron, and then burned the house down. French is thought to have had *deliorium tremens*. He was arrested.

☞ General Stoneman, chief of cavalry of the army of the Potomac, it is said, will soon lead to the altar one of Baltimore's fairest daughters.

DIED,

On Wednesday, the 20th instant, R. M. HEIGHE, in the 22d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on to-morrow (friday) morning, at ten o'clock, from his late residence, No. 44 Mulberry street.

PARKER BROTHERS' LONDON CLUB SAUCE.—This celebrated Sauce is fast superseding all others. From the richness and delicacy of its flavor, it has attained a popularity almost as great in this country as in Europe. For sale by all first-class grocers and by their agents,

GREEN & YOE, Importers,
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BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY'S COAL. REDUCTION IN PRICE.

I am now receiving regularly my supplies of this celebrated COAL, and am enabled to offer it to consumers at very LOW PRICES. In view of the present unsettled state of affairs, and the possibility of shipments being cut off, I would recommend consumers of Coal to lay in their supplies at once.

As no Cumberland Coal is now coming to this market I would recommend the use of my Coal as a substitute for steaming and other uses. I shall keep a large supply constantly on my wharf.

R. W. TYSON, Sole Agent,
No. 33 Second street.

For the quality of the Baltimore Company's Coal for steaming purposes, I respectfully refer to the following parties:

Messrs. Dougherty, Woods & Co., Baltimore Steam Sugar Refinery; Samuel T. Pearce, Esq., Agent Cromwell's Line Steamers; A. L. Huggins, Esq., Boston Line Steamers.

Messrs. H. Abbott & Son, Canton Rolling Mill.

" Murray & Hazlehurst, Vulcan Works;

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Has just received a NEW, CHOICE and COMPLETE assortment of

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Cartwright & Warner's celebrated English Merino

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GENTLEMEN WHO WANT A REALLY GOOD

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