# 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.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1861.

## WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

Whatever movements may have taken place on the Virginia shore of the Potomac, no report of them has been suffered to emanate from the War Department. The official answer to all inquiries on the subject is uniformly of the same tenor; and in the face of many rumors to the contrary, the public is informed that "nothing of importance has transpired," though the phrase is sometimes varied by the substitution of the briefer announcement that "all is quiet." We hear, nevertheless, from outside sources, that this quiet has recently been more than once rudely disturbed; that foraging parties have not uniformly returned to camp without loss; that reconnoissances in force have met with far greater opposition than is permitted to be recorded in the papers; and that so late as Friday last what was originally but a skirmish swelled during the course of the day by the accession of fresh combatants to the proportions of a battle in which more than twenty thousand men were engaged. The conflict is said to have occurred in the neighborhood of Pohick Church, and the fact that it did take place reaches us from a variety of sources, each independent of the other, but all bearing the same general testimony. As, however, the War Department ignores entirely the rumors current in Washington, and reports "all quiet along the lines," we must assume that the official announcement is correct, unquestionable authority to the contrary notwithstanding. There are those who confidently expected to obtain yesterday the particulars of the battle, but they have not yet come to hand.

We publish from our files of European papers received by the Etna, the speech of Mr. Adams at the Lord Mayor's Banquet in London, and the response of Lord Palmerston. Mr. Adams dwells largely upon the necessity of cultivating friendly relations between the two countries, but avoids altogether any allusion to the present aspect of American affairs. Lord Palmerston is equally adroit. He commences by eulogizing the enrollment of volunteers as the best local defence of English liberty against foreign invasion, but presently changes the subject, touches lightly upon the cotton famine, expresses the hope that out of temporary civil war will come permanent good, by developing supplies of the flocculent staple in other quarters of the globe, and closes by expressing the deepest affliction at witnessing "differences of the most lamentable kind among those whom we call our cousins and relations." Both the speeches are apropos to nothing. Mr. Adams is graceful and eulogistic. Lord Palmerston is hopeful in one sense and regretful in another; both the speaker's shrank from expressing any opinion upon the great question that agitates the popular heart of England and America. The comments of the English press upon the speeches to which we refer vary considerably. The *Times* is sarcastic as usual. The *Morning Herald* thinks it "a great pity that Mr. Adams' speech could not be imported in Mr. Seward's despatches." The *Post* hopes that no occasion may arise to belie the allusion to the mighty events by which his country is convulsed."

Almost at the same point of time that Mr. Adams was complimenting the English people in Guildhall, Mr. Yancey was enlightning the members of the ancient Guild of Fishmongers—a lesser corporation which embraces a much larger share of wealth and respectability, and wields far greater influence than its name would imply. The conservative chiefs—The Earl of Derby, Lord Stanley, Mr. D'Israeli and others are not unfrequently its honored guests. Messrs. Yancey and Mann were both present; but it fell to the lot of Mr. Yancey to speak squarely on the question, which Mr. Adams thought it best to evade. Both gentlemen however found patient listeners, and the sentiments which both uttered, diverse as they were are reported to have been loudly cheered. The Manchester Guardian in comparing Mr. Yancey's speech with that of Mr. Adams', characterizes the former as "a business like statement of the case on the part of his employers, creditably free from bounce on the one hand, and from hypocrisy on the other."

We have nothing new from Fortress Monroe beyond the fact that General Wool refuses to recognize any longer the passes given to Southern women by General Scott before he left Washington. General Wool based his refusal on the ground that General Scott was a private citizen of the United States, and that passes written before he resigned his official position were now valueless.

The particulars of the capture of the brig Betsey Ames by a Confederate privateer, and her safe arrival in Charleston harbor, are given by the Boston *Traveller*. It charges that "the statement proves conclusively the gross neglect of the blockading vessels," and further intimates that "the easy violations of the blockade may be by collusion with the commanding officers."

Great preparations were making at Boston yesterday to give Commander Wilkes a distinguished reception. Himself and his officers are to be welcomed at the wharf by a body of citizens with music and escorted to Faneuil Hall, where they are to be formally congratulated.

A correspondent furnishes us with a review of the Mason and Slidell case, which differs entirely in its conclusions from those that have been drawn by others from the precedents very generally cited. *Audi alteram partem* is a prudent maxim at all times—at the present, it is especially important that both sides should be heard.

A correspondent of the New York *World*, writing from Southwestern Missouri, gives a very depending view of the state of affairs in that quarter. The recall of the Federal troops from Springfield is regarded as nothing less than a retreat by the people generally. The Unionists, terrified at the danger to which they are exposed, are either deserting their homesteads, or awaiting, with anxiety, the approach of the Confederate forces. Lane has fallen back to Kansas and re-occupied Fort Scott, and the plundering propensities of a portion of the Federal troops have given rise to much indignation against them, even on the part of those who were formerly reported to be loyal.

The following named prisoners, belonging to Maryland, have been released from Fort Warren:—John J. Heckart, Leonard G. Quinlan, William G. Harrison, George W. Landing, Thomas Shields, George Thompson, A. Williamson, David Lucchesi, George A. Appleton, Michael J. Grady, John L. Bouldin, Robert Rae, Charles D. French, Robert A. Carter, S. B. Frost, and J. H. Maddox.

CONCERT.—The lovers of good music will have an opportunity for an evening's rare enjoyment at the concert to be given at the New Assembly Rooms to-night for the benefit of the orphans of St. Mary's Asylum. The talent which has volunteered for this noble object comprises some of the best which is to be found in the most distinguished musical circles of our city, and the programme embraces many choice gems which will doubtless be rendered in a faultless style. Mr. Joseph Gegan has devoted much care to the effective presentation of this concert, and his well-known abilities as the leader of one of the most distinguished choirs in Baltimore is a guarantee of its entire success. As the proceeds are to be devoted to a cause which commends itself to our liveliest sympathies, we cannot doubt that a brilliant audience will respond to the appeal.

An act, for the prevention of kidnapping has passed the Vermont Senate, and is now before the House, which repeals in part the Personal Liberty laws of the State.

The movement of produce at the West greatly exceeds that of any previous year, and since Jan. 1st the lake-water receipts are in advance of last year by 2,025,920 barrels of flour.

[COMMUNICATED.]

## THE OTHER SIDE.

### The Capture of Messrs. Mason and Slidell.

The capture, by an American armed vessel, of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, from the British Royal mail steamer Trent, and the probable consequences of the act, have enlisted very general attention throughout the country. Upon the first receipt of the news that sensitive barometer, the stock market, gave evident signs of uneasiness, and some respectable journals in the North did not hesitate to condemn the act as injudicious, contrary to the principles of international law, and likely, unless speedily disavowed by the Administration, to embroil us in a serious conflict with Great Britain. The Cabinet at Washington, having, however, very strongly intimated their purpose to sustain Captain Wilkes, and having, according to newspaper reports, entrenched themselves behind the impregnable opinions of Edward Everett, Reverdy Johnson and Edwin M. Stanton, gentlemen who have never been even accused of maintaining to-day what they repudiated yesterday, the respectable journals have confessed their first impressions to have been "churried," though the stock market still obstinately continues sick. The exploit is accordingly very generally approved in the North; the newspapers have with singular unanimity endorsed it, and their editors appear to have explored Vattel and Puffendorf, and Kent and Lord Stowell, with a remarkable industry. Theophilus Parsons, too, Professor of Law at Harvard University, the same gentleman who, if we mistake not, has purchased an immortality of fame, by undertaking to reverse Chief Justice Taney's opinion in the *habeas corpus* case of John Merryman, has entered the arena and attempted to show that the seizure was entirely in accordance with well-attested principles and recognized precedents.

An examination of the authorities relied on by those who justify the act, has failed to convince me that they sustain their conclusions. On the contrary, the cases referred to will be found on analysis not to be parallel. I propose, therefore, even at the risk of a charge of presumption for venturing to differ from such jurists as the learned champions of the administration, to call attention to some few points which appear to me to show that undue importance is ascribed to the decisions quoted.

It is to be observed that the argument on the side of the Government proceeds entirely upon an abandonment of the position assumed by them since the beginning of hostilities. It is based altogether on the theory that the Confederate States are belligerents, against whom it is competent to resort to such measures, thus yielding, for a temporary purpose, hardly commensurate in importance with the principle surrendered, the high ground (in theory) inflexibly adhered to by the administration that the citizens of the Confederate States are rebels and traitors. The reason of this surrender is obvious, for on no other ground could the seizure be for one moment vindicated. Messrs. Mason and Slidell, if not to be viewed as hostile agents of a belligerent Government, were simply gentlemen guilty of a political offence, and having escaped from the jurisdiction of the United States Government, and sheltered themselves under the British flag, were safe, and could not under the extradition treaty lawfully be reclaimed as traitors by a formal demand upon the British Government, much less forcibly taken from the deck of a Royal mail steamer, against the protest of her captain.

The right of the Government to take them, and the argument in support of that right, also, involved the surrender, for the same temporary and insignificant purpose, of that other principle of American international law to maintain which our Government, even in its infancy, did not hesitate to enter on a war with Great Britain, and which, from that time until the present, has always been considered a cherished American doctrine, viz: That the right of a belligerent to search American vessels does not go to the extent of authorizing a seizure of anything but goods contraband of war, and persons in the land or naval service of the enemy, and does not, therefore, cover the case of Mason and Slidell, who belong to neither of those classes. Indeed, the act of Captain Wilkes is not sought to be vindicated on the principle of international law as maintained by the United States Government, *in war and in peace*, ever since their existence as a nation. On the contrary, its advocates place their vindication of it exclusively on the ground that England, having always asserted (as they allege) a different doctrine, is estopped from complaining of the application of her own doctrine to herself, and that, therefore, no apprehension need be felt that she will resent it. It is not pretended that the United States would submit to similar treatment to their vessels; but it is said that, because Great Britain is believed never to have renounced her right to take from neutral vessels on the high seas men subjects, therefore she will not object to the seizure from one of her vessels of persons regarded as their traitorous subjects by the Federal Government.

Before proceeding to an analysis of the Admiralty cases relied on by the advocates of the seizure, it will be perhaps proper to call attention to the main obligation on the part of a neutral. Chancellor Kent, in his *Commentaries*, vol. 1, page 123, lecture VI., declares that a "*neutral is not to favor one of the belligerents to the detriment of the other, and 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.*"

The Federal Government having from the commencement of hostilities made use, freely and without objection, of British vessels for the transmission to Europe of accredited agents of various degrees, of despatches, and in many instances for the transportation hither of munitions of war, are estopped from treating as a hostile act a precisely similar service rendered by a British vessel to the other weaker of the two belligerents, the benefits which it does not dare to withhold from the stronger. These considerations are perhaps collateral, but they are not undeserving of attention, especially when the attempt is made to bind England by what is alleged to be her uniform doctrine and practice.

It may confidently be asserted, however, that the English doctrine is not such as is now pretended. Three cases decided by Lord Stowell are mainly relied on—that of the Orozembo, the Atlanta, and the Caroline—all reported in the sixth volume of Robinson's Admiralty Reports. In none of them were the facts like those in the case under examination; and it is of the utmost importance to keep this distinction clearly in view. The present case is not one of a neutral vessel carrying military officers or military despatches between different portions of the dominions of one of the belligerents, and therefore subjecting herself to search by the cruisers of the other belligerent—nor is it even the case of a neutral vessel sailing from a port of a belligerent to a neutral country with officers, men, munitions or despatches, which, under some circumstances, might render her liable to seizure—nor is there, in this instance, any violation of a blockade. But here, the Trent sailed from a port of one neutral country (Spain) to a port of another neutral country (England), having on board, as passengers, civil officers, bearers of despatches, or *quasi* ambassadors, from one of the belligerents to neutral governments, with whom that belligerent was desirous of cultivating friendly relations.

No case can be found where, under such circumstances, the validity of a seizure was upheld.

The Orozembo was a case of a neutral vessel, employed at the time of the capture in the service of the enemy in transporting military officers of the Dutch Government, with whom England was at war, from Holland via Lisbon to Batavia, a Dutch colony,—and the capture was vindicated on the ground that one belligerent has a right to intercept communications between different portions of the enemy's dominions. On board the Orozembo, and bound on the same voyage, were *civil officers*, and Lord Stowell doubted whether the principle authorising her capture would apply *to them alone*, though it seemed to him in that case that it might. His opinion he distinctly puts on other grounds.

The Atlanta was seized for having aboard public despatches from the government of the Isle of France to Paris, and the seizure was upheld on the same ground as in the Orozembo.

The Caroline was the case of an American ship, which was captured on a voyage from New York to Bordeaux, having on board despatches from the Minister and Consul of France in the United States to the Government of France. This is the authority quoted by Professor Parsons, not on account of its facts or the decision in it, but because, in the course of the opinion of the Court, Lord Stowell declared that "*you may stop the Embassador of your enemy on his passage.*" The Professor seems to have hastily concluded that you could therefore stop him whilst on his way between two neutral ports in a neutral vessel, whilst the context clearly shows that Lord Stowell meant to state no such opinion.

The Caroline was not condemned, because, in the opinion of the Court, "carrying the despatches of an Embassador situated in a neutral country, did not fall within the reasoning on which the general principle is founded."

Lord Stowell, in his opinion, *6 Robinson, 466*, refers to the cases already alluded to, and says: "These were cases of neutral ships, carrying the "enemy's despatches from his colonies to the "mother country. In all such cases you have a "right to conclude, that the effect of those des-"patches is hostile to yourself, because they must "relate to the security of the enemy's possessions, "and to the maintenance of a communication be-"tween them. You have a right to destroy these "possessions and that communication; and it is a "legal act of hostility so to do. But the neutral "country has a right to preserve its relations with "the enemy, and you are not at liberty to conclude "that any communication between them can par-"take, in any degree, of the nature of hostility "against you.

"The enemy may have his hostile projects to be "attempted with the neutral State; but your reli-"ance is on the integrity of that neutral State, that "it will not favor nor participate in such designs, "but, so far as its own councils and actions are con-"cerned, will oppose them.

"And if there should be a private reason to sup-"pose that this confidence in the good faith of the "neutral State has a doubtful foundation, that is "matter for the caution of the Government, to be "counteracted by just measures of preventive "policy; but it is no ground on which this court "can pronounce that the neutral carrier has violat-"ed his duty by bearing despatches which, as far "as he can know, may be presumed to be of an in-"nocent nature, and in the maintenance of a pacific "connection.

"It is to be considered, also, with regard to this "question, what may be due to the convenience of "the neutral State, for its interests may require "that the intercourse of correspondence with the "enemy's country should not be altogether inter-"dicted. It might be thought to amount almost to "a declaration that an Embassador from the enemy "shall not reside in the neutral State if he is de-"barred from the only means of communicating "with his own."

From this review of the decisions relied on, it abundantly appears that the English rule does not embrace such a case as the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell. They were not engaged in running the blockade; they were not in the land or naval service of the enemy; they were not Embassadors going abroad in a vessel of their own country, or in a neutral vessel sailing from a port of their country and carrying despatches, whom it was lawful to stop on their passage. They were, on the present theory of the British Government, Embassadors from a belligerent State, who may be said to have reached the neutral country to which they were accredited, carrying despatches which they had a right to carry, and attempting to open, as they had a right to open, friendly relations with that neutral.

Suppose, for the purpose of testing this question, that there was no blockade of the Southern ports, that the Confederate States had a minister received as such in London, and he had sent despatches, in a British vessel, to his government at Richmond:—would it be pretended for one moment, in the face of the decision in the Caroline, that such a vessel would be liable to confiscation? Has England not a right to hold diplomatic communication, if she chooses, with the Confederate States? Is she not bound, on her theory, to grant to them the same privileges she grants to the United States? And is it not clear that if she allows her vessels to be stopped and searched as the Trent was, there is an end to the safety and security of all her ocean mail service? It is impossible to believe that she will tamely submit to what the newspapers in Canada openly stigmatize as "a gross outrage on her flag," and there are not wanting those who dread that a refusal on the part of the administration to disavow the act will involve us in a war with her, and thus multiply to a fearful extent the calamities which now press so heavily upon our unhappy country.

STOWELL.

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MEETING OF THE BALTIMORE UNITED FIRE DEPARTMENT.—An adjourned meeting of the Baltimore United Fire Department took place last night in the Old City Hall, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee relative to the City 5 per cent. stocks, held by the Department. Hon. Joshua Vansant, Chairman of the Committee, presented the report, which states that it is the opinion of the Committee that it will be impossible to reach the funds without the aid of an enabling Act, and proposes that the next Legislature be petitioned for the passage of such an Act. The Committee are also of the opinion that it would be almost an impossibility to secure the passage of such an Act with the understanding that the fund would be distributed to the several Companies of the Department, and therefore recommend its distribution to charitable institutions. The report was accepted, and in accordance with the views of the Committee, a resolution to that effect was offered and passed, authorizing the appointment of a Committee, to consist of one member from each Company, who should be empowered to select the charitable institutions which should be the recipients. The Committee was appointed, and Hon. Joshua Vansant made Chairman. Without the transaction of any other business of importance, the meeting adjourned.

REMOVAL OF THE CITY AUDITOR'S OFFICE.—The office of the City Auditor was yesterday removed from the building known as the City Hall to the adjoining dwelling, recently occupied by the janitor as a residence. The Appeal Tax Court has also been removed to the west room on the second story of this dwelling. Since Dr. Graves assumed the position of City Collector in March last, he has, by direction of the City Council, on his recommendation, made many improvements in the rooms occupied by the City Tax Department. The Collector's office proper has been remodeled, and in point of convenience and appearance is far superior to its former condition. The room occupied by the Appeal Tax Court has been tastefully fitted up as a private office for the Collector and his chief clerk, which adds much to the convenience of the Department. The system of collecting the taxes has been radically changed. Formerly each clerk received the money paid as taxes on the property in the locality of the city of which he had charge. Now, however, the clerks make out the bills and hand them to the parties who desire to pay, who takes them to the Paying Teller, who receipts the bill and receives the money. By an admirable arrangement of checks it is almost impossible for a mistake to occur. The Department is to-day in a higher state of efficiency than it ever has been.

PROPERTY SALES.—Yesterday Col. S. H. Gover, auctioneer, sold at the Exchange salesroome two parcels of ground, situated in Baltimore county, lying between Charles street avenue and the Falls road, about one mile north of the city limits, formerly belonging to Henry Mankin, Esq., and latterly to George U. Graff, Esq., known by the following names:—"Mount Pleasant," containing 30 acres, 3 roods and 25 perches, and "Edwards' Lot," a narrow strip of land used as a road or outlet to the first named. The improvements consisted of a stone dwelling, stone barn and outbuildings—the whole subject to an annual ground rent of $180. Purchased by John J. Wright, for $8,000. F. W. Bennett & Co. sold at the same place a lot of ground on Charles street, near Reed, having a front on Charles street of 25 feet, with a depth of 134, improved by a handsome first class three-story dwelling, with back building, and subject to an annual ground rent of $300. Purchased by John Glenn, Esq., for $5,100. Also, a lot adjoining the above described, of the same size and similarly improved, and subject to the same ground rent. Purchased by same, for $5,500. Also, a lot on the north side of Lexington street, near Carey, having a front of 20 feet and depth of 110 feet to a ten feet alley, improved by a three-story brick dwelling, and subject to an annual ground rent of $110. Purchased by same, for $1,700.

ARREST FOR PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A man giving the name of Ephraim Shanks, was arrested yesterday morning upon the charge of attempting to pass a five-dollar counterfeit note, purporting to be of the Bank of Commerce, of this city. He was taken into custody at the store of Mr. Martin Solomon, on Franklin street, where he had offered the money. Previous to his arrest information had been lodged with the Police Commissioner, and he was followed to the station house, where he stated that he was from Waynesboro, Pennsylvania. Upon his person was found ninety dollars in counterfeit notes of various denominations on banks in different parts of the country, and one hundred and four dollars in genuine notes. He was examined before Justice Logan, who committed him to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

BONDING OF THE NEW SHERIFF AND CLERK OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Edward R. Sparks, Sheriff elect of the city of Baltimore, bonded and qualified on Saturday. He has made the following appointments:—Clerk, Joseph F. Creamer; License Deputy, George M. Addison; Deputies, John J. Dannaker, Jas. E. Alford, Stephen A. Morse, Francis P. Scott, James E. Amiss; Deputy for County Business, Joseph Graillin. James D. Lowry, Clerk elect of the Court of Common Pleas, also bonded before the Hon. William L. Marshall, Judge of that Court. His appointment of Clerks has heretofore been published. These parties, with the Clerk elect of the City Circuit Court, J. T. Adams, will assume the duties of their respective offices on Monday next, the second of December.

DEATH FROM FRIGHT.—An inquest was held by Dr. Greentree, coroner, on Sunday evening, upon the body of a colored woman, whose death was the result of fright produced by being followed several squares by a negro man. She was discovered on Saturday night at a late hour leaning against a lamp-post near the door of Mr. Condor, No. 61 Lexington street, near Charles, in an apparently exhausted condition. Upon being interrogated she stated that she belonged to Mr. Crane, living on Mulberry street. She was attended by Dr. Chatard, but he was unable to relieve her and she died in a short time afterwards. A subsequent investigation as to her places of residence proved fruitless, and she was buried in the Potter's Field.

BODY RECOGNIZED.—The body which was found in the brick-yard of Messrs. Wilson & Pitcher, Spring Gardens, on Friday evening last, has been recognized as that of Francis Cusick, living at No. 51 East Monument street. His brother recognized it by the prayer-book which was found in his pocket. The deceased had for some time been subject to fits, and having left home on the morning of the day upon which he was found, it is supposed that he fell in a fit and died for want of proper attention.

CHARGE OF TREASON.—Mr. Charles Cole was arrested at a late hour on Sunday night at the boarding-house of Mrs. Webster, corner of Green and Saratoga streets, upon the charge of having been recently connected with the Medical Department of the Confederate army. It is also said that an indictment is pending against him for rioting on the 19th of April. He is detained at the Western district police station to await the order of the Provost Marshal.

MORE ARRESTS.—There were brought to Fort McHenry on Saturday six citizens of St. Mary's county, in charge of a file of soldiers. The names of two of them could not be ascertained; the other four were Dr. Wm. W. Abell, Garner Haven, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Cecil, formerly of this city. They had been arrested by the soldiers in that vicinity upon the charge of holding communication with Virginia.

APPOINTMENT OF MAGISTRATES FOR THE POLICE STATIONS.—Provost Marshal Dodge has appointed Benjamin F. Nalls, Esq., Magistrate to the Central police station, vice Charles D. Hiss, Esq., removed. Samuel Spicer, Esq., to the Eastern station, vice Thomas Griffin, Esq., whose commission as magistrate has expired.

SEARCH AND SEIZURE.—The house of Peter Brannan, corner of Bath and North streets, was entered on Sunday evening by a squad of policemen, who searched it for "contraband of war." The only articles of this character found were three rifles, in a useless condition.

RESIGNED.—Mr. James C. Clarke, who has for some years very satisfactorily filled the position of Superintendent of the Northern Central Railway, has tendered his resignation, to take effect on the 1st of December.

PARDONED.—Augustus W. Ford, convicted of rioting at the Fifteenth ward polls, about two years ago, has been pardoned by Governor Hicks. He was released from the Penitentiary on Saturday last.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—Mr. Isaac Tyson, Jr., a well-known and highly respectable citizen, died on Sunday last, at his residence, No. 33 Franklin street. He was 69 years of age.

Amusements.

BALTIMORE MUSEUM.—This evening a magnificent fur cape will be given away to the ladies, and an appropriate and valuable gift to the gentlemen. The audience in attendance last evening was large, fashionable, and appeared to be highly delighted. Not only is lots of merriment dispensed by Kunkel's Troupe, but the great excitement incident to the highly honorable mode of distributing the gifts creates incessant excitement. Both the ladies and the gentlemen will be cared for to-night. The set of furs given away last evening were valued (cost price) at twenty-three dollars. We think the management cannot afford to dispense such gifts every night. There will be a day performance on Thursday and Saturday afternoons.

HOLLIDAY ST. THEATRE.—Bourcicault's great drama of the "Octoroon" was a complete success last evening, and attracted a crowded and fashionable audience; the drama is replete with interest, most admirably acted throughout, and cannot fail of having a successful run. The new scenery by Parker is magnificent.

The Government has purchased one of the Sandy Hook pilot boats, and is examining several others with the same view. They are intended to be used as mail or despatch boats.

# LAW INTELIGENCE.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE GILES.

The United States *vs.* The Hooner Fairfax. Libel of information. On trial.

CITY CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE KREBS.

Hulseman *vs.* Moale. Bill for specific performance of an agreement to lease.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE MARTIN.

John P. Berry *vs.* L. W. Gither, Henry A. Rodewald, W. W. Berry, and Caroline, his wife, and Thomas M. Lanahan. Before reported. Opinion of Court and decree file

M. H. House *vs.* Henry Pender and B. Alden, garnishees of L. P. D. Newmi. Attachment on judgment. On trial.

# LATEST FROM TE SOUTH.

*From the Richmond Enqui Nov. 19.*

### The Complexion of the War.

When a struggle commence the parties to themselves cannot at first cre the lengths to which they go in the subsequ heats and exigencies of the contest. The usr result, however, is, that all the means of injury and all the appliances of malice, are called into requisition before the attempt is abandoned for whi the controversy was begun.

Especially were we to expects of our enemies in the present war. No hate equals that of the man who hates without a cause No malice equals that of him who is attempting wrong, and meets resistance. Demons' work juires a demon spirit, and it generally finds it.

The usual considerations of pie and of interest which involve nations in war, also felt by the North in an extreme degree. They are almost frantic at the thought of the terial injury and the moral humiliation impendi over them, as the consequences of their extraordinary wickedness and folly.

We are not surprised, therefo, at the extreme measures upon which the Ni are resolving, under the sting of defeat and b growing fear of final failure.

The South must expect the orst they can do, and must meet it boldly. Eve trace of conservatism—that much-abused wor—is fast disappearing. The affected moderation lregard to Southern slave property, with which Lincoln sought to create a "Union party" at the South, now dismissed.—Lincoln did not know our pede when he offered his bribe—but he now knows tt it has failed of its object. Those who con the most barbarous measures are those whose counsels now prevail. Read the article in the New York *Tribune* of November 12th. See how it suits that Dickinson and Gerret Smith, Lincoln and Fremont have got together. Nay that ts instections of Seward to the late maritime expedition are in advance of the proclamation by which Fremont for a moment galvanized the manliness and the conscience even of Critten den and of Prentice. The domestics of the South are to be "lured" into the Federal service, and armed into companies to aid in crushing the rebellion—not those o the rue Southern men alone, but also of the tori s who thus still affect to believe are to be found amongst us. Thus speaks Greeley. See, too, how that proclamation of Lane, which would have disgraced a Camanche, and any but a Kansas Jayhawker, has been copied after in Missouri and Kentucky. Rapine and confiscation are the laws of the North rn camp.

In short we have to expect the very worst efforts of the very worst men that deform the nineteenth century. Let us summon all our energies and all our resentment, as become the enormous provocation! Let every man feel in his arm a double measure of strength! Let us meet such foul robbers and such double-dyed demons with the indignant heroism with which men fight fiends. The feeble race which the Providence of God has confided to our tutelage and care must be shielded from their enemies and ours. Where they are exposed to the inroads of the enemy, let them be removed, when possible, into the interior. Let supplies which cannot be removed before the advance of the enemy, be everywhere and without hesitation committed to the flames. Let them obtain no plunder; but let them experience, at every step, the accuracy of Southern fire and the retribution of Southern steel! We must renew ourselves, and must exhibit before the world a heroism, a prowess, and a fortitude, a wisdom, a unanimity and a self-sacrifice that shall win us everlasting fame! If the enemy comes in his utmost strength, we will overwhelm him with ours. If he comes goaded by insane madness, we will teach him the superiority of virtuous rage!

*From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 19.*

### Disaster on James River---Three Men Drowned.

Five men belonging to the Charles City Southern Guards, went over from Malberry Island, on Sunday morning, to the steamer Schultz, to procure some articles for their company. They started to return about eight o'clock at night, and when half-way across, the boat was capsized by a flaw of wind. The men all clung to the boat until about midnight, when three of them became so benumbed that they could hold no no longer, and one by one they sank and drowned. The names of these unfortunate men were Lieut. Thompson Waddell, Acting Quartermaster, and privates Robert A. Pierce and Edward E. Haines. The two survivors, Fleming Sinns and Thomas J. Guy, were discovered in the morning still on the wreck, and Capt. Hill, of the Schulz, dispatched a boat to their aid, and so ceeded in rescuing them from their perilous situation. They were almost insensible, and must have perished in a short time, but through the exertions of Capt. Hill, after they were taken on board the steamer, they were restored in a few hours, and landed at the Charles City wharf.—Lieut. Waddell had the mail for his regiment in charge, which was lost.

### Unfortunate Occurrence.

[illegible] ing party of Confederates, each regarding the other as enemies. Firing commenced immediately, when Major Bayley, of Mobile, was shot and instantly killed. Capt. Morris, of Burke county, Ga., received a slight wound in the hand. Mr. Rogers, of Capt. Morris's company, received a severe wound in the leg below the knee. His leg has since been amputated. The horses of Lient. Garnet and Capt. Morris were shot under them. Two of the Virginia cavalry were wounded. Major Bayley's remains are *en route* for Mobile.

CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH RAILROAD.—The American *Railway Review*, which is good authority upon such a point, expresses the opinion that the possession of the railroad between Charleston and Savannah is a matter of minor importance, as it can be of but little use to the Confederates. The road is 80 miles in length, extending from the west side of the Ashley river to the Savannah, which it crosses by a fine bridge 16 miles above the city.—The connection with Charleston across the Ashley is made by the ferry-boat Boston, which was used for some time on the Grand street ferry, New York. "The road was opened about a year since, but has never been ballasted or fully completed. The rolling stock is very limited, there being but four or five locomotives on the whole road, and barely a corresponding number of cars. It can be of but little use as a means of army transportation or for carrying supplies. A good Northern turnpike would be twice as useful."

The news just received from Europe announces the death of Pedro V., King of Portugal. He was born in Lisbon, Sept. 16, 1837. He was the son of Dona Maria II. and Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, and his mother dying in November, 1853, he succeeded to the throne under the regency of his father. He visited England in the same year, and France at the time of the great exhibition in Paris in 1855, and also travelled in Italy, Switzerland, Holland, and Belgium. During his minority, the most important transactions were the conclusion of extradition treaties with France and Belgium, and commercial treaties with the States of South America. He assumed the reins of government Sept. 16, 1855. On May 18, 1858, he married the Princess Stephanie of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, who died July 17, 1859. His successor, Louis Philippe, Duke of Oporto, born Oct. 31, 1838, is the oldest brother of the deceased King. He was bred a sailor, and held the rank of Captain in the Navy.

The Hartford *Post* says: Mr. Beecher, in his recent lecture in this city, made this remark: "Our country is now forced to fight Great Britain, morally, with one hand, and hell broke loose down South, on the other."

Mr. James Brown has been arrested in Boston, and is now confined in Fort Warren. He has not been examined, but it is supposed that the charge against him is the fact that he owns property and slaves in Louisiana.

The New York millionaire, John Jacob Astor, has joined the staff of General McClellan, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Mr. Astor is the representative of thirty millions of property, with an income of two millions per annum.

The New York papers state that General Fremont is engaged in preparing his report, and such explanations as his friends feel they have a right to expect from him, which will be submitted to Congress.

The Board of Aldermen of New York has passed an ordinance making an additional appropriation of $600,000 for the support of the families of volunteers.

Two schooners, loaded with merchandize, cleared at New York on Friday for Port Royal, S. C.

MARRIED.

On Friday evening, the 22d instant, at the residence of Wm. Carmichael, Esq., Newington, Baltimore county, by Rev. E. Kinsey, Lieut. WM. H. WELDIN, U. S. A., to Miss LIZZIE A. ZACHARY, all of Baltimore.

On the 5th of October, by the Rev. John McCron, GEO. J. KIRBY to Miss MARY E. DEVILLIN, all of this city.

DIED.

On first day (Sunday) evening, the 24th instant, ISAAC TYSON, Jr., aged 69 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 33 Franklin street, on fourth day (Wednesday) the 27th instant, at twelve o'clock.

On the 24th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH LAFEVER, relict of the late Abraham Lafever, in the 77th year of her age.

On the 23d instant, CALEB C. LANPHER, in the 43d year of his age.

HEALTH OFFICE, Baltimore, Nov. 25, 1861.

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

Asthma 1; bronchitis 1; burn 1; casualty 1; child-bed 1; consumption 23; croup 2; dropsy 2; dropsy in head 1; dysentery 1; bilious fever 2; catarrhal fever 1; scarlet fever 10; typhoid fever 6; inflammation of brain 1; inflammation of lungs 1; inflammation of liver 1; measles 1; old age 6; organic disease of heart 2; palsy 3; teething 1; unknown adult 4; unknown infantile 1; whooping cough 1—total 62.

Under 1 year, 12; between 1 and 2, 7; between 2 and 5, 6; between 5 and 10, 3; between 10 and 15, 1; between 15 and 20, 2; between 20 and 30, 10; between 30 and 40, 12; between 40 and 50, 12; between 50 and 60, 4; between 60 and 70, 3; between 70 and 80, 7; between 80 and 90, 2; between 90 and 100, 0; above 100, 1. Still-births 6.

Males 35, females 23. Of which number 15 were colored persons—12 free; 3 slaves. By order,

CHAS. H. BRADFORD, Commissioner of Health


MERRILL'S BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.

MERRILL, THOMAS & CO.,

mh25-tf 279 BALTIMORE STREET.

NUTRITIVE CREAM FOR THE HAIR.—This preparation will render the hair soft and glossy and prevent its falling off. Composed as it is of the purest materials, it can be used with perfect safety and answers all the purposes of Pomade and Oils, without producing that greasiness so common to many hair preparations. Prepared only by

N. HYNSON JENNINGS & CO.,

Pharmaceutists,

mh26-tf 88 North Charles street.

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INSURANCE ROOMS,

73 and 75 Second street.

MARINE,

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES

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

THOS. D. JOHNSTON,

*FULLY AUTHORIZED AGENT*

OF

TWELVE STRICTLY "A1" INSURANCE CO.'S,

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

JOHNSTON'S INSURANCE ROOMS,

o24-eotm 73 AND 75 SECOND STREET.

GEO. S. CLOGG

Would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has REMOVED from his Old Stand, No. 178, to No. 161 BALTIMORE STREET, opposite the Adams Express office, where may be found, at all times, a complete stock of gentlemen's and children's SHOES, all of which are manufactured by himself and out of the very best materials, and will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH.

GEORGE S. CLOGG,

o8-eo3m No. 161 Baltimore 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,

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205 *BALTIMORE STREET*,

Has just received a NEW, CHOICE and COMPLETE assortment of

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FOR

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Cartwright & Warner's celebrated English Merino UNDER-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

Scotch Wool, Red and Shaker Flannel Goods of every size and quality.

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