THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. I---NO. 59. BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

BOARD OF TRADE.
Committee of Arbitration for month of November
WM. H. BRUNE.
JNO. M. OREM, | A. R. FENTON,
J. R. CONWAY, | ALEX. P. WOODS.

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, November 26, 1861

The Stock market to-day was quiet, but most of the stocks on the list were steady at about previous quotations. Northern Central Railway was firmer than on yesterday, a lot of 12 shares being sold at $16¾, and the market for it closing at $16¾ bid, $17 asked regular way, but Baltimore and Ohio was rather lower, $48 only being bid for it, a decline of ½ a dollar. None was offered however under $50. Railroad bonds were inquired for, and sales were made of $1,000 Northern Central 1885's at 62, $1,000 Northwestern Virginia first mortgage at 77, and $500 do. at 78. Northern Central 1885's closed at 61¾ bid, 62 asked; Northwestern Virginia first mortgage at 77 bid, 77½ asked; and Baltimore and Ohio bonds left off at 82½ bid for 1867's; 73 bid for 1875's; 70¾ bid, 73 asked for 1880's; and 68 bid for 1885's. There was nothing done at the Board in State stocks, but for City 6's there was some inquiry and sales were made of $1,000 1886's at 87¾, and $500 1890's at 88. Maryland 6's closed firm at 91 bid, but only 45 was bid for Virginia 6's, and 40 for Missouri 6's. Baltimore Gas Co. closed without sales at $102¾ bid, $107 asked, these figures being an advance of ¼ a dollar on yesterday's quotations. There is a good inquiry for Bank stocks but there are very few offering, and the only sale made at the Board was one of 10 shares Mechanics' at $14. For the more desirable of this class of stocks the market is very firm.

In New York to day Virginia 6's declined ¼ per cent; Missouri 6's ¼; Tennessee 6's ¼; but North Carolina 6's advanced ¼; Erie ¼; New York Central ¼; Reading ¼; Treasury notes ¼, the 6 per cents. selling at 99¾.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD
TUESDAY, November 26, 1861.

$1,000 Baltimore 6's '86	87¾
500 do. '90	88
1,000 Northwestern Virginia 1st m. bonds	77
500 do. do.	78
1,000 Northern Central Railroad bonds '85	62
10 shares Mechanics' Bank	14
12 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	47	00
Missouri 6's	41¾	41¾
Tennessee bonds	42	00
North Carolina bonds	60	00
Canton Company	10	00
Erie Railroad	30	30
New York Central Railroad	77½	78
Reading Railroad	33¾	34
Treasury notes 2 years 6 per cents.	99	00
	steady.	unsettled.

The New York *Post* of Monday afternoon says:

The principal topic of Wall street to-day is the rise in foreign exchange, and to this may be attributed the continued weakness in stocks. The leading drawers commenced selling in moderate amounts at 109@109¼, but they are now asking 109¾, and some even more. France are 5 17½@5 22½.

The Philadelphia *Press* of yesterday says:

Pennsylvania 5's receded at the stock board to day, selling at 78. City 6's, new, sold at 93 at the first board, and 93¼ at the second board. The old issue was firm at 86¾. North Pennsylvania 6 per cent. bonds rose ¾, selling at 57. Pennsylvania Railroad shares partly recovered the recent decline, selling at 38. Reading Railroad shares advanced ¼. The business transacted was light, and the market closed rather heavy.

The following is the regular weekly statement of the Philadelphia banks, as compared with the preceding week:

	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	
Capital stock	$11,969,875	$11,969,875	
Loans	77,629,794	30,498,431	Inc. 2,868,637
Specie	7,066,809	7,347,163	Inc. 420,299
Due from other bks.	1,323,695	1,233,931	Dec. 89,764
Due to other banks	3,124,143	3,533,337	Inc. 409,189
Deposits	19,591,141	22,260,001	Inc. 2,768,860
Circulation	2,226,422	2,234,594	Inc. 8,172

The shipments of boots and shoes from Boston since January 1st is 82,849 cases, against 183,862 cases to same time last year—showing a falling off of 101,013 cases.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Saturday says:

There is no change in the condition of the money market, so far as the offerings of paper are concerned. The receipts of currency still continue large. The disbursements of the government to-day were $160 000, most of which found its way into the Ohio bank. First class paper is in good demand, and the market very firm at 10@12 per cent.

The following is the weekly statement of the New York banks as compared with the previous week:

Week end'g.	Loans.	Specie.	Circul'n.	Deposits.
Nov. 16	$137,508,635	41,451,833	8,799,675	110,214,604
Nov. 23	138,466,376	41,669,063	8,805,895	133,359,354
Increase	$21,151,741	47,230	—	22,168,150
Decrease	—	—	193,780	—

The *Herald* says:

The large increase in the loans and deposits is of course due to the recent government negotiation—our banks having placed to the credit of Mr. Chase seven-tenths of the proceeds of $50,000,000 United States six per cent. bonds at about 92¾. The loans and deposits have again reached their highest point for some time to come. They will now diminish steadily until a fresh negotiation is made. The specie average remains remarkably steady. It has not varied a million in a month. To-day the banks received $525,000 from California per North Star.

The stock market opened this morning with some degree of firmness, but the decline continued throughout the day. Comparing the quotations of this afternoon with those of Saturday, we note a decline of 3¾ in Pacific Mail, 2 in Missouri, 1 in Central, 1 in Erie, 1 in Hudson River, ¼ in Panama, 1¼ in Toledo, 1¼ in Galena, 2¼ in Rock Island, ¼ in guaranteed, 1¼ in Michigan Central; governments were steady and bank stocks; everything else shared the decline.

The St. Louis *Republican* of Friday says:

The demand for exchange was very moderate, and the rates unaltered, buying ¼ per cent., and selling at 5 premium for bankable funds. Gold is selling at an advance of 1 per cent. premium on exchange.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Saturday says:

The supply of Eastern exchange is still light, and the market is very firm at ¼ per cent. premium; that being the rate for buying and selling. Some of the banks and brokers sold at ⅜ per cent.; but the usual figure was a ¼. Gold is firm at ⅛@¼ per cent. premium.

The receipts of grain at Chicago fall not much below 53,000,000 bushels, flour included. The following are the figures for three seasons to Nov. 23.

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	1,361,871	565,581	651 875
Wheat, bush	17,221,815	13,398,481	7,673,384
Corn, bush	25,823,610	15,816,563	4,698,873
Oats, bush	1,288,518	1,523,881	1,501,861
Rye, bush	465 310	293,501	227,412
Barley, bush	712,468	521,213	581,549
Live hogs	275,952	313,381	108 473
Dressed hogs	149,357	53,171	25,601
Beef cattle	148,461	131,728	81,213

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

TUESDAY, November 26

COFFEE.—There has been no movement in Coffee again to day, although there is still an inquiry for it. There is a very strong feeling in the market, and holders are generally indisposed to sell except at advanced rates. We quote to-day as follows, viz: fair to 15@15¾ cts. for ordinary to fair; 16@16¼ cts. for good; and 17 cts. for prime; Laguayra at 17¾@18¾ cts.; and Java at 21@22 cts. per lb. The stock of Rio here is about 17,000 bags.

FLOUR.—There was a little inquiry for Flour this morning, and sales were reported on 'Change of 300 bbls. Ohio Extra at $6, 200 bbls. choice do. at $6 25, and 200 bbls Howard Street do. at $6 per bbl. For Super there was however very little demand and we heard of no sales. We however still quote it as follows, viz: at $5.62½ @5.75 for Howard Street, the latter figure being for choice retailing brands; $5.50@5 62½ for Ohio; and $5.37½@5.50 per bbl. for City Mills. Extra Flour closes steady at $6@6.25 for Ohio and 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, $6 10@7 for Ohio and Howard Street, and Baltimore high grade Extra is bringing $7 75 per bbl.

RYE FLOUR AND CORN MEAL.—Rye Flour is firm at $4 87½@4 50 per bbl. There is some demand for Corn Meal, but there is none here. We quote it nominal at $3.25@3 25 per bbl. for both Baltimore and Brandywine.

GRAIN.—Wheat was rather dull this morning but prices for it were about the same as on yesterday. There were about 15,000 bushels offered to be received, some 3,000 of which was red, and the remainder white. No sales of red were reported, but we quote it nominal at 120@135 cts. for fair to prime. For white there was a fair inquiry, and sales of a few thousand bushels were made at 140@150 cts. for fair to good, and 155@160 cts. for prime lots. Corn was in good supply again to day, some 11,000 bushels being at market. New sold at 57@60 cts. for both white and yellow, but old white sold at 67@70 cts., and old yellow at 60@63 cts. per bushel. There were about 400 bushels Rye, and 5,500 bushels Oats at market. We quote Rye at 65@67 cts. for Maryland, and 75cts for Pennsylvania. Oats were active and firm at 40@42 cts. for Maryland, 44 cts. for Pennsylvania, and we notice a sale of 1,700 bushels Virginia Oats, from Accomac County, at 40 cts.

MOLASSES.—There is little or no stock of Molasses here and we hear of no sales. We still quote nominally as follows, viz: Cuba at 28@33 cts for clayed, and 33@35 cts. for Muscovado; Porto Rico at 35@45 cts; and New Orleans at 50@55 cts. per gallon.

PROVISIONS.—We heard this morning of sales of 60 bbls Mess Pork packed from Bulk Sides at $12, and of 100 hhds. Bacon Sides at 5¾ c s., the latter being the sale alluded to in our report of yesterday. Bacon Shoulders are selling in retail lots at 5@5¼ cts., and we quote Sides at 5¾@6 cts. Hams still range at from 8 to 10 cts. per lb. 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. There is no established rate for Mess Pork, prices for it ranging from $12 to $14 per bbl. We quote Prime at $10@11, and Rump at $9@10 per bbl.

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@7¼ 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 selling at $4.50@4.75 per bushel, but there is very little arriving, and the transactions in it are quite limited. Timothy Seed may be quoted at $2.12½@2 25 per bushel. Flaxseed is bringing $1.60@1.70 per bushel.

SUGARS.—There are no Sugars selling, but there are none offering at present, holders generally being under the impression that the duty on Sugars will be further increased, and that prices will go up again in consequence. We however still quote as follows, viz: Cuba at $5@5 25 for refining, and $5.50@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: 11¼@11¾ cts. for loaf; 10¾@11¼ cts. for crushed, powdered and granulated; 10¼@10¾ cts. for soft crushed white; and 9¾@10 cts. per lb. for C yellow.

WHISKEY.—Whiskey continues dull at our former quotations, viz: 21 cts. for County and City, and 21@21¼ cts. for Ohio. We hear of no sales to-day worth noting.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Cotton closed buoyant—sales of 4,000 bales at 26@26¾ cts. Flour is heavy—sales of 26,000 bbls.; Ohio $5.35@5.90; Southern unchanged. Wheat is firm—sales of 423,000 bushels; Milwaukie club at 90 cts. @$1.28; red Western $1.22@1.24; white at 30@1.45. Corn is firm—sales of 180,000 bushels; mixed 63¾@64¼ cts; white 72 cts; yellow 65 cts. Whiskey is dull at 20 cts. Sugar is firm at 7¾@8¾ cts. Coffee is quiet. Spirits Turpentine closed firm at $1.37½@1.40. Rosin is dull at $3 50. Freights are lower.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Navy Department Relative to the Attack at Pensacola.

WASHINGTON, November 26.—Assistant Secretary Fox received a despatch this morning from Baltimore stating that the Norfolk *Day Book* publishes advices from Richmond to the effect that an engagement was going on at Pensacola, and that Fort Pickens was firing on the Pensacola Navy Yard.

Another despatch says the fight commenced on Saturday, and was in progress on Sunday. Fort Pickens by firing hot shot had set the Pensacola Navy Yard on fire three times, but the Confederates managed up to the latter day to extinguish the flames.

They had not, however, been able to prevent the burning of the town of Warrington, which the shot had utterly destroyed.

Affairs in Mexico.

Advices received here (not by the Government) from Mexico, represent that the kindest feelings exist between the British Minister and the Juarez Administration, while the opinion is expressed in distinguished circles that the friendship of France will be as satisfactorily secured. But little is hoped for, however, from Spain, whose designs upon Mexico are as well understood in the latter country as in the capitals of Europe.

Those who profess to be well acquainted with the Spanish programme, say that to Genl. Marquez is entrusted the duty of combining the strength of the Church party, consisting of both Mexicans and Spaniards, who will pray Her Most Catholic Majesty for a King for the throne of Mexico, now sought to be constructed. For this office an uncle of the Queen has been designated. As he is already old he could, in the natural course of events, live but a short time, and as no provision would be made for a successor, Mexico would thus revert to Spain, the policy being similar to that pursued towards Hayti. Such is the substance of letters received here from both Europe and Mexico.

There seems to be some doubt as to the immediate return to the United States of the American Minister, Mr. Corwin. The probability is that he will not, in view of our important interests in Mexico growing out of the European intervention.

From the Upper Potomac.

A letter from Darnestown, dated to-day, says there are no fixed bodies or Confederate picket-stations from opposite the mouth of Muddy Run up to half a mile south of Goose Creek. Above the creek, on the sidelling, they have dug rifle pits, and keep up a regular system of pickets of considerable strength. They still occupy the fort in view of Edward's Ferry, and on Sunday displayed a full regiment on parade just above the fort.

Gen. Jackson, who as Colonel formerly commanded at Harper's Ferry, is engaged at Winchester in organizing, arming, and equipping a regiment of free negroes, said to number fully one thousand. The negroes are reported to be very enthusiastic in their profession.

Gen. S. W. Smith, of New York antecedents, is now commanding at Leesburg and over the surrounding country.

Post Office Order.

The Post Office Department has issued the following:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Nov. 26, 1861.

In view of the increased number of letters held for postage and returned to the dead letter office, it is ordered that the order of this Department, dated 8th October, 1860, be rescinded, and the former practice be restored. Postmasters will, therefore, notify the persons addressed that such letter is held for postage, and that upon his writing therefore, and prepaying the postage on his letter, and enclosing a stamp to be placed on the letter held for postage, the same will be forwarded to his address. By order of the Postmaster General.

[Signed] JOHN A. KASSON,
1st Ass't Postmaster Gen'l.

A Resignation.

Henry Grice, Marshall for Utah, has resigned on the ground that the business of the office is noncompensative since the creation of the territorial government of Nevada.

Review of Regulars at Washington---Testing of a Pontoon Bridge

The review of the regular forces of the army, on this side of the Potomac, took place this afternoon on the East of Capitol Hill. There were 1,900 infantry and 2,200 cavalry, and nine batteries of artillery, including Capt. Tibball's flying artillery, which after the review, delighted and astonished the thousands of spectators with the exercise of that wing of the service.

Another prominent and interesting feature of the day was the signaling between a corps stationed on the field and those on the dome of the Capitol, the latter also communicating with the army in Virginia by telegraph.

Previous to the review Wm. Cunningham, of Co. K, 2nd Artillery, fell from the limber chest and a wheel of the gun carriage passed over his breast.

After the review Gen. McClellan and staff attended an exhibition of the new pontoon bridge now being constructed under the supervision of Lieut. Col. Alexander of the Engineer corps, at the Eastern branch of the Potomac, near the Navy Yard. Three hundred feet of the bridge was thrown out in the course of twenty minutes, when its qualities of strength and durability were tested by the passage of heavy wagons and subsequently by a body of infantry at double quick time. The result was altogether satisfactory.

Inspection of the Quartermasters' Department—Communication with the Lower Potomac.

Capt. Blanchard, of the Assistant Quartermasters Department, has been detached from that post for the duty of inspecting the Quartermasters property of the army of the Potomac.

Caleb S. Wright, of Philadelphia, will open a new means of communication to-morrow, down the Potomac by placing a line of steamboats between Washington and Budds' ferry, the headquarters of Gen. Hookers' division.

The first steamer bound thither is the Raindeer, Capt. Riehl. This vessel ran the blockade last night, without obstruction from the Confederate batteries, bringing four contrabands, who were placed on board the flotilla, and turned over to Captain Dahlgren, the Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard.

Unfounded Rumors.

Foolish rumors are prevalent about an advance of the Confederates to-day. These, doubtless, have their origin in the fact that the pickets from Gen. Blenker's Division mistook for the enemy the force of cavalry under the command of Gen. Wadsworth, who were returning from a successful reconnaissance made in the direction of Fairfax Court House. Much alarm was occasioned by this mistake, but it was not of long continuance.

Aid for the Sufferers by Famine in Ireland,

The Hon. R. J. Walker has addressed a letter to the editor of the *National Republican*, which will appear in that paper to-morrow, in favor of Congress immediately making an appropriation for the relief of Ireland in view of the impending famine. He concludes by saying:

"Now, when so many thousands of Irishmen are perilling their lives on the last battle field of liberty in our defence, where so many have already fallen, and others are immured in rebel dungeons, let us show that we are not ungrateful, and when the next great conflict comes, as soon it must, the shamrock, intertwined with the stars and stripes, will wave in triumph over a field of victory for Liberty and Union."

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

COLUMBUS, Mo., Nov. 22.—The *Statesman*, published here, has information from Neosho, that the rump Legislature of this State, after obtaining a quorum by the appointment of proxies, elected John B. Clark, formerly member of Congress from Howard county, and B. L. Y. Peyton, of Cass county, Senators to the Confederate Congress.

The Legislature also appointed members to the Confederate House of Representatives from the different Congressional districts of the State. Among them are Emanuel MacDonnel, of St. Louis, of *habeas corpus* notoriety; L. M. McIlhenny, of Adrain county, and James S. Rains, of Jasper county—all of whom are in the army of General Price.

Price Advancing Rapidly---Federal Pickets Near Sedalia Driven In.

SEDALIA, Mo., Nov. 25.—It is reported that Price is still advancing, and is now coming towards this place, and that the Federal pickets were driven in this evening. A number of Confederates were arrested last night, while on their way to join Price's army.

The secessionists residing in this town are quite certain that the Union forces are to be driven from this section of Missouri. They are very quiet in regard to the movements of Price. Without doubt he is advancing towards Sedalia. The military authorities are very strict in enforcing the regulations, and no one can pass the lines without a pass signed by the commanding officer of the post.

The train from Warsaw arrived yesterday morning. It brings a report that a sick soldier left at Warsaw was murdered by the secessionists of that town. All the business portions of Warsaw were destroyed in the late fire. No clue has yet been obtained to the incendiaries.

The Missouri Department---Progress of the Investigating Committee.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.—The committee appointed to investigate the claims against the Government in this Department have been in session for over two weeks, during which time claims amounting to more than $6,000,000 have been presented and approved.

Many witnesses are examined daily, and their evidence relating to the different claims is reported in full. Claims will continue to be presented daily, in large numbers, and the labors of the committee will hardly be concluded for several weeks yet.

The Latest from Missouri---Confederate Movements.

ROLLA, Mo., Nov. 20.—A reconnoitering party under Capt. Rosa, from Gen Asboth's division, proceeded a few miles west of Gasconade, and returned last night. They report a body of troops and eighty Texan Rangers at Lebanon, destroying property generally, and robbing emigrants. On arriving hither they took several of Col. Boyd's pickets prisoners. McCulloch's army was expected in Lebanon on Sunday last. The Confederates say he will be prepared to give us battle. Another party left camp last night, going in the direction of Lebanon.

This place was crowded with emigrants who were arriving daily in large bodies, some with wagons and a great number on foot. Some are entirely destitute, and are furnished with rations from the commissary stores here, which are very abundant and daily increasing.

FROM GEN. BANKS' DIVISION.

DARNESTOWN, Nov. 23.—Gen. Williams confines himself strictly and continuously to the duties of his position, and when his brigade shall be called upon to perform the sterner duties of the war it will compare favorably, at least, with others in the field.

The Pennsylvania Forty-sixth, Colonel Knipe, have received new suits of clothing, excepting overcoats, which they expect in a few days. Their old overcoats are serviceable, but much worn. The health of this regiment is generally good.

The Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania was paid off yesterday, and several of its officers are now en route homeward, with thousands of dollars of the hard earnings of the soldiers for the relief of their families. Corporal Joseph J. Mercer, of this regiment, died yesterday of the typhoid fever. He belonged to Company B, late the Second Company of West Philadelphia Greys.

The first section of the Van Allen Cavalry, Major Lewis, has been ordered to Poolesville to rejoin the remainder of that regiment, where comfortable quarters and good stabling have already been erected. This corps has made a favorable impression upon the officers and other corps of the army.—Their improvement and discipline has vastly increased since their connection with this division.

First Sergeant William Pollard, Company F, Thirtieth Pennsylvania, died of typhoid fever on Thursday night. He was attended by a devoted wife during the latter part of his illness.

Lieut. Rutherford, of the New York Ninth, arrived at camp yesterday with a considerable body of picked recruits. His regiment is now in a flourishing condition.

The weather last night was very unfavorable to camp life. A driving, cold rain pierced through the thinner tents and forcibly reminded the occupants of the winter comforts of feather beds and close rooms at home. This morning, after a slight fall of snow, the weather cleared up with a cold but seasonable wind from the northwest.

Firing was heard yesterday morning in the direction of the Great Falls. Reports say it was from a Confederate field battery coming down to the river, and paying their respects to one of our infantry regiments stationed there, and then suddenly retreating. Later in the day heavy cannonading commenced in the same direction, but apparently more distant, continuing until sunset. This is unaccounted for.

DARNESTOWN, Nov. 25.—Everything has been quiet in this division since my last communication. Several of the regiments having been paid off, officers are now *en route* for their respective homes conveying considerable sums of the hard earnings of the soldiers, to gladden the hearts and hearths of their families.

Last night was the most inclement of the season. A light snow fell during the night, producing much suffering among the unsheltered horses. The ground this morning is frozen quite hard.

The General Court-Martial meets daily, but no results in any of the important cases have been promulgated.

The canal is now open, and large supplies of forage are expected to arrive.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT PICKENS.

Bombardment of the Confederate Fortifications by Fort Pickens---Warrington Village Burnt---The Navy Yard on Fire Three Times

NEW YORK, November 25.—The *Tribune* has received, via Fortress Monroe, important news from Fort Pickens, said to have reached Norfolk, and thence brought down by one of the passengers who came by a flag of truce.

Fort Pickens opened fire on Bragg's Confederate batteries on Saturday. The particulars are meagre and entirely through Confederate sources. Bragg is said to have telegraphed that he was taking the bombardment coolly.

The Confederates claim to have breached the walls of Fort Pickens. They admit that the Navy Yard was on fire three times, but that it was put out; and that the village of Warrington was burned by the fire from Fort Pickens on the first day.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER BOHEMIAN

FRENCH FINANCES---LETTER FROM THE EMPEROR---FINANCIAL REFORMS PROPOSED.

PORTLAND, November 26.—The steamer Bohemian has arrived from Liverpool, with advices to the 15th instant.

The sales of cotton at Liverpool for the week amounted to 105,000 bales. The market was quiet and prices unchanged. American and other descriptions have advanced ¼@½d. Breadstuffs closed quiet and unchanged. Corn—tendency downward; mixed 32s. @32s. 6d.

Provisions closed dull.

Consols closed at 93¾@94 for money.

The *Moniteur* of the 14th contains a decree nominating M. Fould Minister of Finance. The *Moniteur* also publishes a letter from the Emperor to the Ministry, approving M. Fould's financial programme, and acknowledging "that the budget should be confined within the invariable limits."—The Emperor says "the only efficacious means to attain this end is to resolutely abandon the faculty which appertains to one of opening fresh credit in the absence of the Chambers. I am determined to introduce changes, and that strength and durability were tested by the passage of heavy wagons and subsequently by a body of infantry at double quick time. The result was altogether satisfactory.

The *Moniteur* publishes Fould's programme, which demonstrates the necessity for the suppression of extraordinary credits and examines the financial situation. He calculates that the deficit will reach one thousand millions of francs, and concludes by showing that the abandonment by the Emperor of his prerogative, and the curtailment of armaments, will calm the uneasiness of Europe and remove the pretex for hostile measures.

Accounts from Spain state that General Prim has been appointed Military and Political Chief of the Spanish expedition to Mexico.

The Latest.

LONDON, November 15.—Mr. Domscoville, a member of Parliament from Finsbury, is dead.

A Madrid despatch says that General O'Donnell is ill. A banquet had been given there to General Miramon.

Arrival of the Steamer George Peabody---Capture of the Privateer Beauregard.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The steamer George Peabody has arrived from Key West.

The Confederate privateer Beauregard had been captured by the Government steamer G. W. Anderson, of Boston, with twenty-seven prisoners and one large pivot gun. The prize is lying safe at Key West.

From Key West---The Capture of the Privateer Beauregard---Another Prize Captured.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—A letter from Key West states that the privateer Beauregard made no resistance. She was commanded by Captain Gilbert Hay. She was captured on the 12th instant, one hundred miles from Abaco. She threw overboard most of her ammunition, etc. She had met no vessel and had not even fired a gun since leaving Charleston.

The steamer Connecticut, which had arrived at Key West, from New York, had captured a prize—the schooner Adelaide, of Nassau, bound to Savannah. She had several cases of swords aboard. Her purser was Lieutenant Hardee, of the Confederate army.

The steamer Isabel is represented as being nearly ready to receive her armament at Charlestown. She would be commanded by Captain Rollins.

From Santa Fe.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 25.—The Santa Fe and Carson City Express has arrived with dates to the 16th, two days ahead of time. There were no through passengers.

At a meeting of the merchants of Santa Fe on the 7th instant, it was resolved that they would endorse for the Government to any amount that may be advanced to the Territory. This action was taken in consequence of the scarcity of the coin which has heretofore made up the circulating medium in the transaction of business, and has, from some cause, almost entirely disappeared, causing an unusual stringency in the money market.

The call of the Government of New Mexico for 1,200 militia to garrison the different posts in the Territory has been promptly responded to. The whole number will, in a short time, be reported for duty.

A light artillery battery, commanded by Lieutenant Anderson, of the United States army, left Santa Fe on the 9th for the South. An important movement in that direction is anticipated.

Gen. Hatch and family have gone East.

The small-pox prevails with fearful mortality among the children in the Rio Abajo, and it has also spread to the Navajo Indians, proving fatal to many of the tribe.

The Privateer Sumter.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The bark Henry Trowbridge, from Barbadoes on the 5th inst, reports that the British war steamers Barracouta and Cadmus were there, and that the commander of the former reported that on the 27th of October, three degrees south of Bermuda, he boarded the privateer Sumter, and that the commander informed the British officer who went aboard, that he had sent in a challenge to the gunboat Cruiser to come out and fight him, but the latter declined.

Burning of a Church.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—St. Paul's Roman Catholic church, corner of Tenth and Christian streets, was destroyed by fire this afternoon.

The entire inner portion of the edifice was burned, and only the bare walls are left standing. The loss is estimated at $20,000, exclusive of the cost of the new organ, which is $3,000 more. The disaster falls heavily on the Roman Catholic community in the southern section of the city. The amount of insurance is not ascertained.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.—The continued rain makes business dull. Sales of Isthmus Butter, to arrive, 25@20 cts. Arrived, steamer St. Louis, Panama. Ship Visurges, Liverpool.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.—Sailed David Crockett, New York, carrying wool and hides, copper, oil, and 5,000 gallons turpentine; ship Lotus, Hong Kong, carrying $95,000 in treasure; brig Kaffir Chief, Hong Kong, with $65,000 in treasure.

Murder of an Overland Mail Agent.

ST. JOSEPH'S, Mo., Nov. 26.—Wm. Smith, Assistant Road Agent of the Overland Mail Company, was murdered and robbed of his mules and clothing by the Snake Indians.

The Mortar Fleet at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.—The work on the mortar fleet at this point has not been stopped, as stated, but is progressing rapidly, and the boats are expected to be finished this week. The mortars have been already cast, and are awaiting shipment at Pittsburg.

Arrival of Cotton from Porto Cabello.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The bark Thomas Dallett, from Porto Cabello, with 700 bales of cotton, arrived here to day.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

A New York Millionaire Arrested as a Spy.

From the New Orleans True Delta, Nov 13.

Early this morning Mayor Monroe received a despatch from Chattanooga to look out for Daniel Hand, of New York, who was on his way to New Orleans, as he was a Lincoln spy. The Mayor placed it in the hands of detective officer Farrell, who soon had Mr. Hand in custody, and brought him to the Mayor's office, after allowing him to communicate with some friends, who accompanied him to the presence of Mr. Monroe.

Mr. Hand is a gentleman of education and fine deportment, some sixty years of age, his features regular and well marked, denoting great intelligence, added to firmness and courage. He is the owner of property to the extent of one million dollars in Georgia and South Carolina, and some three years ago was a partner in *commendum* of the firm of S. A. Williams & Co., of Charleston. He claims to be a citizen of Georgia, but has resided for the last three years in New York, where he owns property, though he asserts that his property there is not equal to his debts. It is difficult to understand why he has remained in the enemy's country up to this late day, if he was really a Southerner, as he says; and by law he is probably an alien. The Mayor asked him why he came to the South at this time, and he said he came on business for S. A. Williams & Co., of Charleston, of which firm he claimed to be a partner; but Mr. Hollingsworth, their junior partner, who is here, says he has nothing more to do with them, and can have no transactions with them. The Mayor told him that it was not probable any one would run the risk of coming here at such a time from the North without an object, and wanted to know what he was doing in New Orleans, when his property was in Georgia and South Carolina. He repeated that he was here for Williams & Co., but would not say what that business was. One of the firm of S. & A. J. Levy, of this city, declared that he was ready to vouch for Mr. Hand, and give any security for him, although he did not undertake to explain why Mr. Hand, after quietly residing among our enemies for so long, should come into the South. The Mayor sent him and his friends before Governor Moore for examination.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 26.

What is Said of President Davis' Message.

We lay before our readers to-day the Message of President Davis to the Provisional Congress at its adjourned session. It is brief, clear and comprehensive. We recommend to the crookers its gratifying statement of the progress and success of the efforts of the South for independence. If the North could make such an exhibit—if she could point to an almost uninterrupted succession of brilliant victories, and to a satisfactory working of her financial system—would we hear a word of complaint from the most hypochondriac of her subjects? The President refers, in appropriate terms, to the recent outrage upon our ministers, and, in allusion to the pillaging and insurrectionary purposes of the war armada, speaks the sentiments of every Southern heart, of justice and of sound policy, as well when he declares that men who thus disregard the rights of humanity must expect to be dealt with as offenders against all laws, human and divine.

Running the Blockade.

The schooner Carrie Sanford, Captain ——, arrived here yesterday from Nassau, N. P., with a cargo of 4,500 bushels salt, seventy-one barrels sugar, a quantity of arrowroot, &c; very acceptable articles just at this time, and no doubt a very large profit will be realized therefrom.—*Wilmington Journal, 16th.*

The Draytons.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 15th inst. says that one of Gen. Drayton's negroes, from Hilton Head, reports that Commander Drayton, of the Federal fleet, who is a brother to the General, visited the plantation of the latter some days ago, and took a complete inventory of the negroes, crops, &c., now on the place. Possibly he considers it his share of the spoils of the expedition, and had a desire to know how much he was entitled to.

Governor of Mississippi.

Jacob Thompson, who was in Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet as Secretary of the Interior, has been elected Governor of Mississippi by 1,387 majority over John J. Pettus, the present executive. The vote was six thousand short of that cast for President one year ago.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

RETIREMENT OF MR. CHARLES MATHEWS.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews took their benefit at the Haymarket Theatre on the 26th. At the conclusion of the performances Mr. Charles Mathews spoke a "few words" to the audience, announcing his intention of forthwith quitting the stage, and of devoting himself to an entertainment, in which he is to be assisted by Mrs. Mathews. The following is the address referred to:—"Ladies and Gentlemen: I told you this evening I had something to say. So I have; but I am so out of breath I can scarcely say it. It is not a prologue, nor an epilogue, nor a last dying speech and confession. I am not about merely to thank you for the kind support you have accorded me—though I now do so very heartily—nor to tell you how well I have been treated here, though I can assure you I was never more comfortable in any theatre than in that of my friend Mr. Buckstone. I have come to bid you farewell—that is, farewell for a short time. I am not going to America—no, I should rather think not—nor Australia, nor to Seringapatam, nor to any of the colonies. But the fact is, I am about to retire from the stage; not that I have made my fortune; pray don't imagine that for an instant. The plain truth is, I am going to have a shop of my own—going to set up in business for myself—and I am asking you to become my customers. I know this is an advertisement; indeed, a large poster, and ought to be paid for accordingly. But everybody has said to me, 'Why don't you do an entertainment?' and at last the answer has come, 'Why shouldn't I?' To excuse a reply of this kind, I have only the old one to add, My father did so before me. If I succeed this will be my last appearance on the stage; if not, you will see me again in my old quarters. I have only to add, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews will be at home, some time in November, and we shall be happy to receive all the company we can get. Thanking you for the past, let me now invite the continuance of your favors in a new form for the future." The house was exceedingly full, and the applause bestowed on Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews throughout the evening was of the warmest kind.

The remains of Terrence Bellew M'Manus, a man who made some noise in the United Kingdom a few years since, were brought over from America in the City of Washington steamboat. The body was left at Queenstown, where it was deposited in one of the places of worship.

SCRAPS FROM PUNCH.—*The Perfection of Needlework.*—It is quite a prize pattern, if a lady can "hem" a refusal without there being a single cross-stitch in it.

An Area "Pensee."—"I wonder what Cookey has got for supper?"—*A Policeman, who is the victim of a devouring passion.*

Poetic Yarns in Cottonopolis.—A Manchester poet has commenced a new epic, which begins well. It opens with an invocation to the Muses, bursting forth with these words—"Ye femi nines."

Another Challenge to Blondin.—We are by (our own) authority enabled to announce that, after M. Blondin's last performance at the Crystal Palace, *Mr. Punch* will cross the transept in mid-air, and, as he walks along, will roll up the rope after him. (Blondin, beat that!)

The Orleans Filibusters.—A question very commonly asked is: What object have the Duke of Chartres and the Count of Paris in view, enlisting themselves on the side of the North against the South? Perhaps the conquest of New Orleans.

Advice to Backbiters.—The hunchback does not see his own hunch, but he sees clearly the hunch of another hunchback. Therefore it is well to know what there is at our own back, before we venture to laugh behind the backs of others.

Caution to Woolgatherers.—To those English steamers, who are attempting to run the blockade of South America, we beg to repeat the Spanish proverb: Take care, in going in search of wool, that you do not return home fleeced.

Policies that are Doubly Hazardous.—Amongst the questions that are required to be answered in an insurance paper, we believe the following is for the future to be inserted in those that have to be filled up by ladies insuring their lives, viz: "Do you wear a crinoline?" In the event of the answer being in the affirmative, the highest rate of premium will be charged. This regulation has been rendered necessary in consequence of the numerous fatal accidents that have occurred in consequence of that dangerous fashion. In fact, it is stated that several of the safest offices have