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.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1861.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

Public attention is beginning to be attracted towards the various naval and military expeditions, which have been for some time in process of organization, and are now said to be nearly ready for active service. Independently of the Port Royal expedition which has already reached its point of destination, there are three other expeditions, more or less formidable, which are intended to operate against the Southern States of the sea-board, and the Mississippi valley. We have first of all what is called at the North "the stone fleet" consisting of some fifty old whaling vessels, which have been loaded with stone, and are to be sunk in the narrow channels leading to some of the Southern ports. A portion of this fleet has already set sail, and the remainder are soon to follow, together with a supporting force of gunboats and transports carrying troops.

The military portion of the expedition, it is said, will be commanded by General B. F. Butler.—Another and still more formidable expedition, under General Burnside, is also fitting out, to which the regiments now concentrated at Annapolis are to be assigned. Whether these troops are intended to reinforce General Sherman at Port Royal or are to be disembarked on some other part of the Southern seaboard is altogether a matter of conjecture. A third expedition, composed of some eighty vessels under the command of Capt. Porter, is likewise getting ready for sea. In addition to these, an imposing flotilla of gunboats, river steamers, and floating batteries, is on the point of departure down the Mississippi river. The naval operations will be under command of Flag-Officer, Foote, whilst Brigadier-General Sherman or General Halleck will have the chief direction of the military movements.

The steamer Illinois, which reached New York on Thursday last from Port Royal, furnishes the latest intelligence from that portion of the Southern coast. General Sherman was busily engaged in throwing up intrenchments across the whole breadth of Hilton Head Island, and an expedition composed of two brigades, under General Veille, was getting ready to sail, but its destination had not been disclosed. Nothing is said in regard to the rumored skirmish at Beaufort; but when the Illinois sailed the town had not been occupied, although two gunboats were anchored in the river near by.

Information had been received at Port Royal of the occupation of Tybee Island, at the mouth of the Savannah river, by a detachment of marines from the gunboats Pocahontas, Seneca, Augusta and Flag. No opposition was offered to the landing of the troops on the Island, the works upon it having been wholly abandoned before the arrival of the gunboats.

The steamer Louisiana which came up from Fortress Monroe, brought no news of any special importance. A flag of truce came over from Norfolk as usual, and transferred four passengers to the steamer Washington off Sewell's Point. Two of the persons released on parole. Some five hundred Federal prisoners had been sent from Richmond to Tuscaloosa, Alabama, for the purpose of rendering them more comfortable during the winter. It is said that their treatment, though at first harsh, was subsequently greatly ameliorated. Singularly enough, one of the sergeants of the guard was Mr. Wm. Bradford, a son of the Governor elect of this State.

By the steamer from Fortress Monroe, which reached this port on Thursday we have some later intelligence, via Norfolk, from Pensacola. Fort Pickens had not been breached as reported, but General Bragg is described as being hopeful of early success, and as concentrating at intervals a terrible fire upon the fort. Before his reinforcements arrived which were then on their way, he expected to make a practicable breach, and then to storm the place with fresh troops under cover of his artillery. Five vessels of war which Col. Brown had called to his assistance had been driven off by the batteries, some of them were badly damaged.

On the other hand we learn that Col. Brown had destroyed the Navy Yard with hot shot and shell, and that Pensacola had been evacuated by order of General Bragg. It was thought however that Col. Brown would eventually be forced to surrender.

We have news from Rolla, Missouri, to the 27th inst. General McCulloch was encamped at Springfield with four thousand men. Rains was at Sarcoxie with seven thousand men. Price was at Pattonville in McDonald county with the main body of the Confederate army, on his way to form a junction with McCulloch and Rains. Many refugee families in a destitute condition had followed the Federal troops to Rolla.

A telegram from Louisville, Nov. 28th, states that the delegates assembled in convention at Russellville, had passed an ordinance of Secession.—Brigadier-General Geo. B. Crittenden, of the Confederate army a son of Senator Crittenden, has been promoted to a Major-Generalship. We have it again reported as Southern news received by way of Louisville, that the privateer Sumter has been captured off the coast of Texas. The report is not generally believed.

[illegible] Wilkes, in testimony of their appreciation of his services in capturing Messrs. Mason and Slidell, and "taking the responsibility." A speech was made by Captain Wilkes, who stated that, after examining the authorities on international law, and finding he had a right to take written despatches, he concluded he had also a right to take commissioners, "as the embodiment of despatches." Lieut. Fairfax, who was the active agent in making the capture, next gave a brief narrative of his proceedings. Governor Andrew also spoke. He complimented Commander Wilkes for his gallantry and patriotism, spoke of the excitement with which the news of the capture had been received at the War Department, and exulted in the thought that Massachusetts had furnished a prison for the traitors.

We understand that in consequence of the death of the father-in-law of Col. Geo. P. Kane, that gentleman has been allowed by the Government to leave Fort Warren, and is expected to arrive here this morning. Colonel Kane's release is but for a limited period. The conditions of his parole obligate him to report himself at Fort Warren at the end of three weeks.

We are indebted to Henry Taylor, Sun Iron Building, for a copy of a new novel entitled "For Better, for Worse." This neat and well-told love story originally appeared in serial form in the pages of "*Temple Bar*," an English magazine. It is very cleverly written, and the story ends happily as all good love stories should. It is published by T. B. Peterson & Bro., Philadelphia.

PROMENADE CONCERT AT THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE.—The promenade concert which was given in the hall of the Maryland Institute on Saturday afternoon last, by the House of Refuge Band, gave such general satisfaction that it will be repeated this afternoon. The programme is one of rare merit.—The concert will commence at three o'clock and the price of admission has been fixed at fifteen cents for adults and ten cents for children.

AN ATROCIOUS JOKE.—One of the *ton* of Toronto, the other night, issued cards of invitation for a select re-union, to take place at his mansion in one of the fashionable streets. Some malicious person got hold of one of the cards, counterfeited it, and sent complete Tom, Dick and Harry, all of whom were totally unknown to the party-giver, and the last kind of persons he would wish to welcome to his parlors. The finale is described as being indescribable.

[illegible] 13 [illegible]

[COMMUNICATED.]

Messrs. Mason and Slidell.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Several communications have appeared in your valuable paper, in reference to the seizure of Messrs. Slidell and Mason, presenting various sound views touching the points of international law involved in that act.

Most of these writers have, in contending for principles which are undoubtedly true, hastily admitted other propositions wholly at variance with the best authorities. Among these, perhaps the most mischievous and most calculated to involve us in a war with Great Britain, is the idea that Ambassadors are contraband of war. An examination of the opinion of Lord Stowell, in the case of the ship Caroline, 6th Rob., 467-8, together with the paragraph from Vattel, upon which he relies, will at once disclose the error.

In speaking of the protection given by the law of nations to ambassadors, Lord Stowell says: "The limits that are assigned to the operations of war against *them* by *Vattel*, and other writers upon those subjects, are that you may exercise your right of *war against them* wherever the character of hostility exists; *you may stop the ambassador of your enemy on his passage.*"

This last clause has been repeatedly referred to as justifying the seizure of ambassadors on the high seas in a neutral vessel; but a reference to the preceding clause shows that such was not Lord Stowell's meaning; he expressly limits the right to the place "where the character of hostility exists," and we have yet to learn that a neutral vessel on the high seas has any such character attached to it.—His obvious meaning is that the character of ambassador does not *of itself* exempt an enemy from seizure before reaching the neutral country; he does not mean to intimate that an ambassador can be arrested *in any other place than "where hostilities exist."*

This is made clear by Vattel, page 467, where, on treating of ambassadors going to an enemy's country, he uses the following language:

"What we have here observed relates to nations that are at peace with each other. On the breaking out of a war we cease to be under any obligation of leaving the enemy in the free enjoyment of his rights. On the contrary, we are justifiable in depriving him of them, for the purpose of weakening him and reducing him to accept of equitable conditions. His people may also be attacked and seized wherever we have a right to commit acts of hostility. Not only, therefore, may we justly refuse a passage to the ministers whom our enemy sends to other sovereigns. We may even arrest them if they attempt to pass privately, and without permission, through places belonging to our jurisdiction."

Of such proceeding the last war furnishes a signal instance. A French ambassador, on his route to Berlin, touched, through the imprudence of his guides, at a village within the Electorate of Hanover, whose sovereign, the King of England, was at war with France. The minister was there arrested and afterwards sent over to England.

As his Britannic Majesty had, in that instance, only exerted the rights of war, neither the Court of France nor that of Prussia complained of his conduct.

THE REPUBLICAN PROGRAMME SHARPLY CRITICISED.

Colonel Charles J. Biddle, who is now in command of one of the Pennsylvania regiments, has declared his intention to surrender his commission and assume the seat in Congress to which he has been recently elected by the voters of the Second Congressional district of Pennsylvania. In writing to "several distinguished citizens" who have tendered him the compliment of a public dinner, he declares himself a Democrat, but no partisan, and contrasts as follows the policy of the Democratic party with that which has been since inaugurated by the Republicans:

This, at least we may say for the Democratic party—it rated at their true value the fantastic theories, the whimsies, the "isms," the questions of mere phraseology, that men, calling themselves statesmen, have preferred to peace, to union, to the gradual progress and development of each section, and all races in due relation to natural causes. This, too, we may say for the Democratic party—while it maintained its sway, "Secession" was a little, baffled clique; as the Republican party rose, "Secession" became "an army with banners."

Nor was the foresight of the Republican leaders wider than their patriotism. The false prophets of the party promised their followers that three months should see the end of all the trouble; and when war came upon them even then they wanted only three-months volunteers to end it. They created and fostered that intoxicating self-confidence that was the cause of our earlier reverses. They had so persistently abused that part of the American people that lived across a geographical line, that they had come at last to underrate and despise them, and Republican oratory summoned its hearers not to stern encounters, but only to pays and pillage.

When the national flag was struck down at Charleston, and the national capitol was threatened by Secession, the North rose like one man. The world saw with astonishment the great uprising of the people; Europe prejudged the issue in our favor; yet, as if smitten with blindness, the Republican leaders seemed striving to waste and dissipate instead of to seize and use, the noble material for great armies which was, with scarcely any limit, placed at their disposal. The soldier who offered himself for the public service found that he must ear-wig some politician before he could be allowed the privilege to fight or die for his country. Men began to say that the war was to be made "a Black Republican job."

Men who were put at the head of troops—politicians to pocket pay, was the whole duty of the officer—feasting and frolicing and speech making took the place of training and discipline; and while the officer spouted and revelled, the rank and file were robbed of their first right—the right to skilful guidance and instruction. The reins were nominally put into the hands of a venerable chieftain; but every politician, every "able editor," took a pull at them, till they upset the coach. Amid shouts of "On to Richmond," the North, with its teeming population, found itself outnumbered at every point of conflict, and the battle of Bull Run proved that the Administration had known neither its own strength nor the enemy's.

PAPERS ADDRESSED TO THE BRITISH MINISTER SEIZED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, under date of the 27th instant, telegraphs as follows:

The President and Cabinet were startled on Saturday afternoon last by the arrival of a distinguished military officer of the United States Army from Fortress Monroe, with papers that had been seized (where, or by whom, I cannot say). These papers were spread before the President and his ministerial advisers for examination, and to their astonishment, proved to be communications from Confederates in the South, forwarded by British Consular agents in the principal cities of the South to Lord Lyons, who, in his official capacity, it appeared, had forwarded the Confederate documents on their way to England. How they fell into the hands of our officers is more than I can tell at present. That the President and Cabinet were a good deal excited about the developement made by the obtaining of the papers there is no doubt. It is possible that Lord Lyons will be able to explain the matter satisfactorily to our government, and thus extricate himself from the suspicion that now rests upon him of collusion with those who are in open rebellion against the government to which he is accredited.

The following, from the Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, will probably explain how papers addressed to Lord Lyons happened to come into the possession of the Government:

Last evening a Confederate flag of truce was brought to by a blank shot from the gunboat Gen. J. E. Wool, and upon boarding her she was found to have on board a few letters from our poor fellows who are prisoners of war, and one gentleman, with a foreign air, a consumptive cough, and a trunk full of generalities, all of which the Confederate Lieutenant "reckoned was all kore." This gentleman said he had very pressing business in Baltimore. Captain Davis, the Provost Marshal, thought the air of Fortress Monroe might be of benefit to the invalid refugee, and told him he might take rooms at the "Hygeia," and then started for the headquarters of Major-General Wool for instructions. After Captain Davis had explained matters General Wool determined to detain the man and await orders from Washington. The "poor refugee" entered his name on the register of the hotel as "Brian O'Hara, Puerto Rico, N. Y."

Upon examining his trunk some valuable papers were found, the contents of which it would not be proper to publish. Some were sealed and stamped by "Robert Bunch, her Majesty's Consul at Charleston, S. C." These were directed to "His Excellency, Lord Lyons, H. B. M. Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington," &c., &c., and were carefully consigned to the care of a special agent, who will take them to Mr. Seward for inspection. This morning this apparent emissary applied for a release, which was again refused by General Wool, as he had not yet been advised of the wishes of the Government.

THE NEW BOUNDARIES OF VIRGINIA.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says:

Map-making was never so beautiful an art as when it displayed the reformed boundaries of Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, to be presented to Congress in Mr. Cameron's report. The security of Washington, the capital, being the object—the agreement of the three States being the means—surrender of the three-fifth black representation being the condition precedent, as far as Maryland is concerned—Virginia hereafter is bounded north by Pennsylvania and east by the Blue Ridge. Maryland is bounded west by the Blue Ridge, south by North Carolina, and east by the Chesapeake; and Delaware, bounded on the east by the Atlantic and on the west by the Chesapeake, takes instant rank as a big State. This beautiful map-making is finished off by the retrocession to the Federal Government of that portion of the District of Columbia abandoned to slavery by a slavish Congress. Richmond becomes a Maryland village; Accomac, the home of Wise, a Delaware county.

THE IRON DUKE IN BATTLE.—The Duke of Wellington was remarkable for the coolness with which he gave his directions. Even in the heat of an engagement he has been known to give a humorous observation, especially when it seemed to raise the spirits of his men. Thus when the British were storming Badajoz, his grace rode up whilst the balls were falling around, and observing an artilleryman particularly active, inquired the man's name. He was answered "Taylor." "A very good name, too," said Wellington. "Cheer up, my men, our Taylor will soon make a pair of breeches—in the walls." At this sally the men forgot the danger of their situation, a burst of laughter broke from them, and the next charge carried the fortress.

The escaped fugitive slave, Anthony Burns, whose case has excited so much interest, is now occupying the pulpit of the Colored Baptist Church in St. Catharine's, Canada West.

BANQUET TO COM. WILKES IN BOSTON.

The good people of Boston are having quite a happy time with the newly-made "lion," Commander Wilkes, of the Navy. A grand complimentary dinner was given him on Tuesday evening, at which speeches were made by Captain Wilkes, Governor Andrews, and others. A speech of welcome was delivered by J. Wiley Edmonds.

CAPTAIN WILKES' REMARKS.

Fellow-Citizens of Boston—I am sure that I cannot sufficiently thank you for myself and the officers and crew of the San Jacinto, for your kind reception and enlorsement of our action. I am profoundly grateful for it.

As the despatches which I have sent to the Government have not been published, I deem it not improper for me here to say a few words in regard to the course I pursued, to place ourselves in a proper position before you, although your judgment has already been given.

Captain Wilkes here gave a statement of the facts in regard to the arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, in substance the same as has already been laid before the public through the press. He then proceeded:—

Before deciding upon the course I adopted, I examined the authorities—Kent, Wheaton, and the rest—and satisfied myself that these "Commissioners" or "Ministers" as they styled themselves, had no rights which attach to such functionaries when properly appointed; and finding that I had a right to take written despatches, I took it for granted that I had a right to take these "Commissioners," as the embodiment of despatches. (Laughter and loud cheers.) I therefore took it upon myself to say to those gentlemen that they must produce their passports from the General Government, and as they could not do that, I arrested them.

I will say, for the officers and crew of the ship, that the orders I gave were carried out in the spirit in which they were given, and not a word said, or act done, which would not redound to the honor of the American Navy. (Loud cheers.) I should have felt justified in seizing the Trent itself, but I concluded to allow the vessel to proceed, though I thus deprived my men of a prize worth $150,000; and I take pride and pleasure in saying that there was not a man on board the San Jacinto who said I did not do right. (Capt. Wilkes took his seat amid enthusiastic cheers.)

SPEECH OF LIEUTENANT FAIRFAX.

I thank you, gentlemen, for this courteous welcome. I am in heart a Virginian; but I am a native of the United States, and owe allegiance to the government of the United States. (Loud applause.) When this difficulty, which has now culminated in open war, was pending, I was on the coast of Africa, where, of course, I could not enter into the merits of the case; but, as a Southern man, I felt that I would give all my energies to sustain the Stars and Stripes. (Cheers.) When the question was presented to my mind whether I should identify myself with my State, and withdraw from the United States service, I could see nothing but the United States government, which I had pledged myself to support. (Applause.)

Sticking to that text, I readily arrived at the conclusion that I had but one duty to perform, and that was the duty I owed to the United States Government, of which I had been for twenty-four years an humble representative. When I saw those who were seeking the disruption of the Union turning their eyes to the two great Powers of Europe—England and France—as their only hope, it seemed to me a pitiable thing that men who had contended that no foreign power should put its foot on this continent, should now be so ready to welcome their aid, and I felt the full force of the obligations which we all owe to the Government.

Captain Wilkes put me forward in the position which has called forth the expression of your feelings to-night; and I take little credit to myself for the part I took in the act which seems to have met the approval of the Government and of the people of the country. It was by no means an agreeable duty to go on board the Trent and arrest my old friend, Mr. Mason, whose family is connected with mine by marriage, though we are not, as some of the papers have said, cousins. I knew pretty well what I had to do, and I know, soon after I got aboard the vessel, that I should have something to contend with than the four gentlemen I was to take with me to the San Jacinto.

Mrs. Slidell and her daughters were there; they were womanly and ladylike; but they were under a great deal of excitement, and you may well imagine that they gave utterance to a good many not very pleasant expressions. I extended to them the courtesy, agreeably to the instructions of Capt. Wilkes, of a passage in the San Jacinto, which they declined, and they were permitted to go on their way to Europe, and I made as short work of the matter as I could. (Laughter and applause.)

There was nothing at all meritorious in what I did. I introduced myself to the Captain of the Trent who received me properly; but when I informed him of my mission, he demurred considerably to my proposition. Seeing Messrs. Mason and Slidell not far off, I told him it was not necessary to insist upon what I had first demanded, an examination of his passenger list, as I had tangible evidence that my friends were on board. I then addressed Messrs. Mason and Slidell and told them my mission. They intimated that they would not go unless force were used.

I told them I was prepared for that (cheers), and in a short time I had sufficient force on board to impress every one on the ship with that fact. Lieut. Greer, of the San Jacinto, came on board, and took quite as active a part in the transaction as Lieut. Fairfax did. He was rather apprehensive that the ladies and the mob would overcome me, and presented six very inoffensive marines on board, to be made inoffensive, if necessary. (Applause.) That gave rise to the report about a charge of the marines, with fixed bayonets, on the ladies.

Messrs. Mason and Slidell conducted themselves with a good deal of propriety, under the circumstances.....Mr. Mason was perfectly courteous—crustiness in his disposition, but it must be remembered that he had much more to embarrass him, leaving his wife and family with him; therefore it was more difficult to impress him with the belief that I intended to carry out the purpose of my visit. He said he would not go unless I employed more force than I then seemed willing to show; but by the aid of the officers the gentlemen were removed on board the San Jacinto, where we made them very comfortable.

With the spirit of men brought up in naval or military life, we felt desirous to make them feel as little as possible the discomforts of imprisonment. On arriving here I was instructed to escort them to Fort Warren, and introduce them to Colonel Dimmick, to spare them the mortification of being placed in the hands of the U. S. Marshal. I took leave of them with those feelings which strike me as perfectly natural under the circumstances. When we were about to part, Mr. Mason said he could not express how much gratitude he felt for the attentions and kindness he had received. (Applause.)

I feel the full force of your kind exhibition of feeling to-night, but I take no credit at all to myself; it belongs entirely to Captain Wilkes. It affords me great pleasure to be here, for I am no stranger to Boston. I went to school in Jamaica Plain, and I have often, as a boy, been to Faneuil Hall, and listened to Mr. Everett and the other great men of Massachusetts. As Island here tonight, my memory goes back to the time when our fathers of Virginia and Massachusetts were boon companions, and made good cheer in the city of Boston; and it is with a great deal of satisfaction that I receive your welcome here to-night with Capt. Wilkes. (Cheers.)

SPEECH OF GOV. ANDREW.

Governor Andrew, on being introduced, said he rejoiced to be present on an occasion like this, for the purpose of paying the utmost honor to the illustrious commander who was the guest of the evening. Enough had been done during the past two weeks to make the name of Wilkes history. He had performed the most illustrious service that has been rendered since the war began. It had happened to him (Gov. A.) to be present on official business at the War Department, when the telegram announcing the capture of the two Confederate ministers was received. He thought it but courteous that the Secretary of War should lead in the cheers which followed, but he begged to assure the company that he was not behind the second man to raise his voice in loud acclaim; and he felt the satisfaction of knowing, at a very early hour, that the territory of Massachusetts would have the opportunity of furnishing a prison to these unnatural and audacious traitors. When he thought of the continuedly and scorn our glorious New England had received from these men—once Senators, now captives—he felt more than repaid in contemplating their present condition. The Governor concluded by proposing the health of Lieutenant Fairfax, officers and crew of the San Jacinto. It was received with great applause.

SPEECH OF CHIEF JUSTICE BIGELOW.

Chief Justice Bigelow made a fervid speech.—There were occasions when a man did not need to look into law books or to consult counsel. His own instincts and his own patriotism would tell him what to do. He vindicated the act of Capt. Wilkes, as being in exact and strict conformity with his international law, as it was his duty as an officer. He had occasion within the last few days to consult the last speech of Senator Slidell made in the Senate of the United States. He told the Senators in that speech, among other things, that they (the "Confederates") would cover the seas with the millils, and if you ask me where our ships, our sailors, our commanders are to come from, I answer, we will get them from England. The Chief Justice would answer for it that Slidell's hopes of getting ships and men from England would prove quite as false as his hopes of representing rebellion in that country. He ventured to say that England, unless she falsifies her own conduct, the declarations of her statesmen, and the decisions of her judiciary, cannot make an issue with us on the arrest of Slidell and Mason. We need only to refer to the recorded judgment of her great jurists to see that she can make no just quarrel with us on this question. Nothing could be more deplorable than a war with England, but he trusted that, if it did come, we were prepared to meet it like men. We needed peace with all nations, but we should never buy it at the cost of our own degradation.

A letter from Major-Gen. Butler was read, in which he characterized the conduct of Capt. Wilkes as equalling in importance any one of our naval records.

THE LUXURY OF A STATE PRISON.—The editor of the Chicago *Record* has the following mention, in his last number, of one of the flourishing New York State institutions:

"We visited the State prison at Sing Sing, New York, the other day, and among other curious sights saw a noted forger (who acts as bookkeeper for one of the persons who contracts with the State for the labor of the convicts) occupying a sumptuously furnished room—Turkey carpet, easy chairs, &c., and enjoying his cigar and champagne, and learned that he paid seven dollars a week for his rations, inquiring for another notorious felon, we learned that he lived in similar style. Wishing to see him also, we could only learn from the keepers that he was 'somewhere around.' Truly a comfortable caravan for convicts who have any money. In passing through the female department, we were struck with the high color of a rather good-looking, middle-aged woman, where all look so pale; and on inquiry of the matron, were told the person in question was Mrs. Robinson, the veiled murderess, who regularly *rouges* except in rare instances when her material is exhausted. She procures it by making an extract from the little red wild flower that grows in the prison yard."

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, Nov. 27.

As a Interesting Relic.

First Lieutenant of Marines, John R. F. Tattnall, left the coast of Africa in the San Jacinto, but before the steamer arrived here, he was within the walls of Fort Lafayette. Yesterday he was conveyed to Fort Warren. He avowed his secession sentiments very freely while on the coast, and, refusing to do duty on the passage home, was put ashore at Key West, and sent to New York in the steamer Rhode Island. Young Tattnall is a son of Captain Tattnall, commander and hero (?) of the Confederate flotilla at Beaufort, who evinced a masterly skill in keeping out of the way of our fleet. The Lieutenant is a native of Connecticut, but a citizen of Georgia, and entered the service fourteen years ago. He has a fine figure and a martial bearing, an interesting lisp, an eye-glass, and an affected, "foine wethaw" style of pronunciation, which give him an air of effeminacy.

ANOTHER VICTIM.—The estimable wife of Governor Morehead of Kentucky is reported to have become insane since his seizure and incarceration. Prentice of the Louisville *Journal* is said to be engaged in the effort to secure the release of this political prisoner. Of the merits or demerits of Governor Morehead as a rebel, the public have not been definitely informed.—*Syracuse (New York) Union.*

The steamer Fulton, at New York, from Southampton, brought some 30,000 stand of arms for the Federal Government.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Committee of Arbitration for month of November

JNO. M. OREM, WM. H. BRUNE,
J. R. CONWAY, J. A. R. FENTON,
ALEX. P. WOODS.

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, November 29, 1861.

The Stock market was tolerably firm in tone to-day, but very little business was done at the Board; sales being made of only $1,000 Northern Central Railway 1885 bonds at 62, and 10 shares Powhatan Steamship Co. at $80. Railroad shares were firm but nothing was done in them. Baltimore and Ohio closed at 48⅜ bid, 48¾ asked, and Northern Central left off at $17 bid, $17¼ asked regular way. For Maryland 6's 91 was bid to-day, but there was very little demand for Baltimore City 6's and no bids were made for them; 1880's and 1875's were offered at 88, and 1893's at 88¾. Railroad bonds were inquired for, and they were generally pretty firm. Baltimore and Ohio 1876's closed at 82¼ bid; do, 1880's at 70 bid; do, 1885's at 68 bid, 69¾ asked; do. 1862's, (the extra dividend bonds) at 48 bid, 50 asked; and Northern Central bonds left off at 64 bid, 70 asked for 1875's, and 61¾ bid, 62 asked for 1885's. Bank stocks continue pretty firm. Merchants' closed to-day at 88 bid, 90 asked, Bank of Baltimore at 72½ bid, 75 asked; Farmers and Planters' at 222 bid; Mechanics' at 114¼ bid; and Western at 114¾ bid. For Baltimore Gas Co. $102 was bid, and $107 asked, but Baltimore Coal closed at $15 bid, $50 asked, and Canton Co. at $10 bid, $11 asked. Nothing was done in the Mining stocks to-day, but Guilford closed at 30 cts. bid, 80 cts. asked, and Springfield at $1.75 bid, $1.80 asked.

Money continues very abundant, but the demand for it is limited, and capitalists find it a very difficult matter to make satisfactory investments. The banks take all the good endorsed paper that is offering, and good single name passes readily on the street at from 7 to 12 per cent., the inside figure being for strictly first class signatures. Money can be readily had on call with good collaterals at 5@6 per cent.

Foreign Exchange is in limited demand but rates are firm. We quote sterling to-day at 108⅜@109¼ for bankers', and 107¾@108¼ for commercial bills, and francs at 5.15 for short sight, and 5.20@5.22½ for 60-day bills.—Bremen bills are quoted at 79@79¼; Amsterdam at 40⅜@41; Cologne at 72; Hamburg at 36¼@36½; and Frankfort on-the-Main at 41@41¼.

The foreign exports from Baltimore have been quite light this week, the value of them being only $44,113, against $369,062 the previous week. Included in the exports were 1,410 hhds. flour, 162 bbls. rye flour, 326 bbls. corn meal, 1,881 bushels corn, and 366 hhds. tobacco.

In New York to-day Virginia 6's advanced 1¼ per cent.; Missouri 6's ⅜; Erie $1¼; and New York Central ⅜; but Tennessee 6's declined ⅜; and North Carolina 6's ⅜. Canton, Reading and Treasury notes all closed at the same figures as on Wednesday.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

FRIDAY, November 29, 1861.

$1,000 Northern Central Railroad bonds '85.....62
10 shares Powhatan Steamship Co.....80

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	48	00
Missouri 6's	41⅜	41⅜
Tennessee bonds	41⅜	00
North Carolina bonds	50¼	00
Canton Company	10	00
Erie Railroad	31⅜	32⅜
New York Central Railroad	78⅜	79⅜
Reading Railroad	34⅜	34⅜
Treasury notes 2 years 6 per cents	99⅞	00

steady, firm.

REVIEW OF THE BALTIMORE MARKETS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 29.

ALCOHOL.—Alcohol is steady at 43 cts. per gallon for 95 per cent., but we are not advised of any sales worth quoting this week.

ASHES.—Ashes are selling at New York at $5.50 per 100 lbs. for both Pot and Pearl, but we hear of no sales here.

BRIMSTONE.—There is no Brimstone here, but crude Sicily, is quoted at New York $42.50@45 per ton.

BREAD.—Bread is unchanged in price and it is still selling at 4¼ cts. for Navy; 5 cts. for Pilot; and 6¼ cts. for Nsyk.—Quercitron bark ranges in price at from $18 to $22 per ton, according to quality. There is a pretty good inquiry for it, but we have heard of no sales this week.

COFFEE.—There was some movement at the opening of the week in Coffee sales being made of 200 bags Rio at 15 cts. net, 250 bags do. at 15¼ cts. net, and 800 bags do., 600 of which were to go to Philadelphia, at 16 cts. less 3 per cent., making a total of some 1,250 bags, but no sales have been made for several days past so far as we have heard. There is a very strong feeling in the market, and holders are indisposed to sell except at extreme rates. We quote to-day as follows, viz: Rio at 15@15½ cts. for ordinary to fair; 16@16¼ cts. for good; and 17 cts. for prime; Laguayra at 17¼@18¼ cts.; and Java at 21@22 cts. per lb. We note the import this week of 3,367 bags per brig "Mount Vernon" from Rio, and the stock of Rio to-day is about 20,000 bags.

COTTON.—Cotton continues to move upward, and we note sales this week of some 350 bales on a basis of 25¼ @26 cts. for middling Upland and Gulf. The demand is limited, but quote equal to the supply. The market closes firm at 26 cts. for Middling.

CHEMICALS.—Soda Ash is selling at 2¾@2¾ cts. cash, for 80 per cent; Sal-Soda at 1¾@2 cts.; Bi-Carb Soda at 3¼@4¼ cts.; Bleaching Powders at 9¼@4 cts., and Saltpetre at 9¼@10¼ cts. for crude, and 13@14 cts. per lb. for refined.

CANDLES.—Candles are dull. Adamantine are selling slowly at 15@17¼ cts.; Chemical Sperm at 28@29 cts.; Sperm at 30@32 cts.; Paraffine at 22@25 cts.; and Patent Wax at 390@40 cts. per lb. Mould may be quoted at 10@12 cts. for Western, and 12¼@13 cts. per lb. for Baltimore.

COAL.—There is nothing doing in Cumberland Coal there being very little here, but Anthracite is active and very firm. It is selling by cargoes for steam purposes at $4.50@4.80 f.o.b., and from the yard for domestic use at $5.25 per ton of 2,240 lbs. The stock here is unusually light.

COPPER.—We hear of no sales of Copper, but Baltimore refined Ingots are held firmly at 20¾@21 cts. per lb. Yellow Metal Sheathing is selling at 19 cts., and Yellow Metal Bolts and Nails at 22@23 cts. per lb.

FEATHERS.—Feathers still range at from 30 to 45 cts. per lb., as in quality, but there is very little doing in them.

FRUIT.—Some lots of new Malaga Fruit have been received here coastwise within the past few days, but there have been no direct imports here. Raisins are selling at $3.45@3.50 for bunch, and $3.00@3.05 per box for layer. We quote Figs at 9@10 cts.; Dates at 4¾@5 cts.; Currants at 10@12 cts. per lb. There are no Lemons or Oranges in market. Green Apples, which are arriving quite freely, are selling at from $3.25 to 3.75 per bbl., and we quote them at 75 cts. per lb. Cranberries have advanced, and we now quote them at $8@8.50 per bbl.

FISH.—Fish are in fair demand and quite firm, and for Mackerel prices have again advanced. We quote to-day No. 1 fat $10@10.50; No. 2's medium at $7.50@8; No. 3's large at $5.75@6.25; do. medium at $5.50@6; and do. small at $3.50@4.25 per bbl. Herrings are selling at from $1.75 to 2.25 for Shadgeen and Halifax, and $4@4.50 per bbl. for Labrador. Codfish at $3@3.75; and Hake at $1.75@2 per 100 lbs. There are a good many Fish arriving, but we have heard of no cargo sales this week.

FLOUR.—There has been very little done this week in Flour, and the market has throughout it been heavy as well as dull, although prices have not given way materially. The sales embrace 200 bbls. Howard Street Super and Street Extra at $5, 200 bbls. Howard Street Extra at $5.25, 200 bbls. Howard Street Extra at $5.75, 200 bbls. City Mills do. also at $5, and 200 bbls. very choice do. at $6.25 per bbl., and making a total for the week of only 1,200 bbls. To-day there was very little inquiry for Flour on 'Change, and no sales were made. The market may be quoted as closing flat at $5.62½@5.50 per bbl. for City Mills do. Ohio cut Extra is held at $5.62½. Howard Street do. at $5.75, and we quote Extras as closing at $6 for good standard brands Ohio and Howard Street, and $6.37½@6.50 for regular shipping brands City Mills. The exports of Flour this week are as follows, viz:

To Trinidad	bbls.
" Halifax	1,610
Total	1,610

FAMILY FLOUR.—Family Flour is still selling by the drayload to the trade at $8.25 for the best brands Baltimore, $6.50@7 for Ohio and Howard Street, and Baltimore high grade Extra is bringing $7.75 per bbl.

RYE FLOUR.—We continue to quote Rye Flour firm at $4.37½@4.50 per bbl. No sales have been reported this week, but we note the export of 162 bbls. to Halifax.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—Buckwheat Flour is in fair demand, and it is selling in lots as wanted at from $1.75 to $2.25 per 100 lbs.

CORN MEAL.—Corn Meal is still held at $3.25 per bbl. for Baltimore and Brandywine, and some sales of the former description have, we believe, been made this week at about this figure. We note the export this week of 376 bbls.

The following are the inspections of Flour and Meal for the week ending November 28th, 1861:

	bbls.	hf. bbls.
Howard Street	4,261	.....
City Mills	5,202	50
Ohio	3,085	....
Family	2,057	....
Total wheat Flour	15,205	50
Together with 507 bbls. Rye Flour, and 200 bbls. Corn Meal.		

GRAIN.—Grain has been arriving very freely this week, the receipts at the Corn Exchange of the various descriptions amounting to upwards of 200,000 bushels, against about 150,000 bushels last week. There has however been less buoyancy in the market than for a week or two past, and Wheat and Corn have both declined in price. Rye and Oats have sold somewhat more than for some weeks past.

WHEAT.—The receipts of Wheat this week add up about 85,000 bushels, which is some 15,000 bushels more than received last week. Although most of the lots received have found purchasers, the demand has been much less active than it was last week, and prices have declined some 5 to 10 cts. per bushels. The opening sales were made at 110@115 cts. for common red, 125@135 cts. for good to prime do., 110@115 cts. for low grades white, 140@145 cts. for fair do., 150@160 cts. for good to prime do., and 165@170 cts. for choice do.; but to-day red sold at 120@130 cts. for good to prime, and white at 105@115 145 cts. for good and 110@155 cts. for prime. Very choice might possibly have brought 160 cts., but we heard of no sales at that figure.

RYE.—Rye has ruled through the week at 63@65 cts. for Maryland, and 72 cts. for Pennsylvania, and it closes steady at these figures. There have been about 4,000 bushels received this week.

CORN.—Corn has been arriving quite freely this week, the receipts, a large part of which were of the new crop, adding up about 75,000 bushels. The demand without being active has been fair and the receipts have generally been taken up on arrival. The opening sales were made at 58@60 cts. for new white