THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

PUBLISHED BY

CARTER & NEILSON.

TERMS

Served in the city, and juvenile only to the carriers, TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS WEEKLY.

Mailed to subscribers out of the city at SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, or for a shorter period at proportionate rates, payable invariably in advance.

☞ A liberal reduction to Clubs and News Agents.

THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS SHEET.

Mailed to subscribers:

1 copy, one year	$4
Do. six months	2
Do. three months	1

ADVERTISING RATES.

One square, six lines	one insertion		$0
" "	two insertions		75
" "	three "		1 00
" "	one week		1 25
" "	two weeks		2 25
" "	three "		3 00
" "	one month		4 00
" "	three months		10 00

* Longer advertisements at proportionate rates. Yearly contracts to be matters of special agreement

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,

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1861.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

President Lincoln's message, which was read in Congress yesterday, is, in many respects, one of the most remarkable State papers that has ever been given to the public.

From the intimations thrown out at the commencement, we are led to infer that our foreign relations are in a singularly unsatisfactory condition, and that the possibility of a war with some one or other of the European Powers is seriously entertained. The chief points of the message may be thus condensed:

The number of troops under arms and in process of organization, is in excess of the force authorized by Congress.

The receipts of the Treasury, derived principally from loans, during the two previous months ending June 30th, 1861, are stated to have been $171,368,400.64, whilst the expenditures for the same period are put at $182,818,568.16.

The deficiency in the receipts of the Post Office Department for the past fiscal year is estimated at about 2 per cent. less than the revenue.

In the further conduct of the war, Congress is admonished not to be too hasty in determining what radical and extreme measures, which may reach the loyal as well as the disloyal, are indispensable.

The thorough loyalty of Maryland is emphatically endorsed. She is said to have given seven regiments to the Federal service, and none to the enemy; whilst her people are reported as having sustained the Union by a larger majority, and a larger aggregate vote than they ever before gave to any candidate on any question.

Kentucky, Mr. Lincoln thinks, though for some time in doubt, is now unchangeably ranged on the side of the Union; whilst Missouri is declared to be comparatively quiet and, as he believes, cannot be again overrun by the insurrectionists. The suppression of revolt in the two Eastern shore counties of Virginia is recorded. The people of Western Virginia are also said to have become, after a desperate struggle, masters of their own country, and a footing is claimed to have been obtained at Hatteras, Port Royal, Tybee Island and King's Island. The message closes strangely enough with some trite but by no means philosophical remarks on the comparative merits of capital and labor.

The greater portion of the message is, however, made up of suggestions and recommendations. These, which for convenience of reference we group together, are briefly as follows:—Recommended, on the authority of the Secretary of War, that Congress authorize the coast, river and lake defences be put in the best order.

That compensation shall be made to the owners of the British ship Perthshire, for losses sustained by capture and detention in June last.

That prizes re-captured from privateers in the Eastern seas be submitted for adjudication to the consular courts established in those countries, if [illegible] recognized.

That the militia be reorganized upon an uniform basis.

That the navy be more perfectly organized by introducing new grades into the service.

That radical changes be made in the existing organization of the Supreme Court.

That the laws of Congress, from its first session to the present day, be revised and condensed into one or two volumes.

That military courts be established for the collection, by summary process, of debts due to Northern creditors by merchants and others in the South.

That the judgment of the Court of Claims shall be final, reserving only the right of appeal to the Supreme Court.

That the original boundaries of the District of Columbia be restored.

That an agricultural Bureau be established.

That the slaves forfeited by the rebellion as well as the free blacks, be transferred to some colony in a congenial climate where land shall have been previously purchased for them by authority of Congress.

By the terms of the treaty recently made by Mr. Corwin with the Juarez Government of Mexico, the United States agree to furnish a loan of ten millions of dollars to Mexico, in consideration of certain commercial advantages, and of permission to transport American troops across Mexican territory.

A regular and systematic exchange of prisoners has been urged upon the Washington authorities by General McClellan. The effective forces at the disposal of the government are estimated to number six hundred and sixty thousand men. No more regiments or companies are to be raised without further orders from the War Department.

The news from the South indicates the spirit and determination with which the war in that region is to be prosecuted. The planters on the seaboard are applying the torch to all the cotton within reach of the Federal troops—many of the plantations on the Edisto and elsewhere on the South Carolina coast being one sheet of flame.

Information has been received by General Pillow that an attack on Columbus is imminent—the plan devised being to surround Columbus with an immense military force, supported by a naval flotilla, and to starve the garrison at that point into submission.

The Federal troops attempted to land near Buckingham, South Carolina, on the mainland, but were repulsed by the Confederates. A landing was, however, effected at Bennett's Point, at the mouth of the Ashepo River, and on Otto Island in St. Helena Sound.

It is reported on the authority of a refugee who arrived at Fortress Monroe on Saturday last, that General Bragg, after making a practical breach in Fort Pickens, has, in all probability, carried that place by storm and captured Lieut. Maury and Lubricia to his command.

The two Houses of the Maryland Legislature assembled yesterday, but adjourned without transacting any business. The Governor's Message will be sent in to-day.

From the Boston Courier, Nov. 30.

GENERAL JIM LANE.—A helter-skelter abolition harangue fitly closed the anti-slavery exercises of last week. The address of General Lane speaks for itself. It is equally unprincipled, inconsequential and vulgar; the speech of a marauder, not a statesman—and what a man this is to take his seat in the once honorable Senate of the United States! The tone of his sentiment may be seen in the grateful anecdote he gives of himself and "Joe Darragh." The small craft, in ascertaining the place of his rival's bruise, and his generous use of this stolen advantage, shows what a "Jay-hawker" he is. And then to tell of it, too, with such consciousness of merit, proves what a successful effort he must have made long since to overcome not only his native modesty, but all other qualities usually attributed to a soldier and a gentleman. The audience appears to have been not very full, but sympathetic. A timely snow-storm kept back some of the strong-minded women and weak-minded men, especially from the neighboring towns; still they were represented, and their representatives enjoyed the intellectual and patriotic entertainment provided.

From the New York Times, Dec. 3.

OUR OCEAN STEAMERS.—We understand that the American mail steamer Fulton, which was to sail next Saturday for Southampton and Havre, has been withdrawn, in consequence of the lack of business. A good deal of uneasiness has been created among shippers, as well as among persons designing to go to Europe, by the utter lack of protection for any of our vessels on the main track to Europe. The Confederate privateer Nashville was at Southampton on the 20th of November, and it was generally understood that she was intending to cruise against American vessels on the European coast. Some fears have been expressed lest she should capture the Arago, with Gen. Scott and Thurlow Weed on board, but there is little danger of this. The Arago was due at Southampton on the 21st, and there was no probability of the Nashville's leaving before that time.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Stone Blockade.

The people of France and England are quite restive under the effects of the blockade of the secession ports. It is possible that this discontent may become still greater when they learn that the interdict, instead of being temporary, is to be perpetual. The stone fleet, as it is termed, is on its way, for the purpose of sinking vessels loaded with rocks in the harbors and channels leading to them; so that when the blockade is raised, either by conquest or agreement, access to those ports will be, for a long time, if not permanently, as completely debarred as if they had never existed. Thus, when the merchant vessels arrive, to bear away to Europe the cotton and tobacco, or other great products of the South, they will find themselves excluded from the wonted trade by an impracticable barrier, and compelled to retrace their voyages in sad disappointment, to say nothing of the fruitless cost of their expeditions. They will bear back with them the intelligence that a region of country of unbounded productiveness in commodities so essential to the wants of man, is doomed to suffer its rich harvests to perish in the field, or to relinquish their culture.

It is certainly a novel mode of blockade, unknown to other nations, but, it must be admitted, of signal efficiency. We are a people of remarkable ingenuity and of wonderful inventive genius. From remote antiquity to the present day, none of the great maritime States had wit enough to make this American discovery. No British Minister seems to have ever dreamt of thus annihilating the harbors of Holland, Belgium or France, in the long and terrible conflicts of England with these powers. Nor has France, or Holland, or Spain, entertained at any moment the thought of such an expedient.

As we are about to do this unique and effectual deed, it is no doubt right. It is probable, also, that the volumes on the law of nations have not a paragraph on the subject, as there is no anterior practice of this device. From the remote date of the laws of Oberon to the present time, no nation has, to save the risk, expense and trouble of the accustomed blockades, destroyed all means of ingress and egress to and from the commercial cities and towns of its enemy. Such cities have been grievously injured by bombardments and conflagrations, in the regular course of warfare, but at the termination of hostilities their sites remained, and their ports were still practicable for mercantile purposes. But, under this new practice, though the sites would still exist, yet their ancient ports would be as useless as if they never had been bestowed by a kind Providence.

The novel doctrine will not fail to set the wits of jurists, statesmen, and moralists, at work, to sift its validity or its adaptation to the large principles of general right and universal justice.—Questions may therefore spring up, as to whether, in the exercise of belligerent powers, you can absolutely, or for a long period, destroy that to which the whole word has a claim? Whether it is just, or humane? Whether it is done in a craven, niggard, or malevolent spirit? Or whether, that the ships of war enforcing the blockade may not be more conveniently employed in some other service? And, whether it is not the duty of every Christian State to adhere to the settled laws of blockade, to which, as a prescriptive right, all other States have an indefeasible claim? Again, can a nation legally so destroy its own ports as to render them inaccessible to foreign trade, or can an enemy do it for her? If either be legitimate, then the result would be to place that nation in the condition of Chinese exclusiveness. China and Japan had, for centuries, shut out the stranger from all admission to their dominions. England and France broke this barrier as to the former, and the United States as to the latter. If these acts were right, then the destruction of harbors is wrong, and *vice versa*. Both cannot be just. MARTENS.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

The New York and Philadelphia papers of yesterday published the following items of intelligence from the South, which reached those journals over the wires via Louisville:—

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 2.—The Southern papers to the 28th ult. have been received. They contain scattered accounts of the Fort Pickens affair, from which it appears that the bombardment commenced on Thursday, the 21st, and continued, with occasional intermissions, night and day till the evening of the 24th, when Col. Brown ceased firing.

The Confederates did not respond till after Fort Pickens opened fire. The fire from the fort and the outside Santa Rosa Island batteries, was directed against Fort Barrancas, and the other Confederate batteries, the Confederate steamers Time and Nelmo, and the navy yard, while the Federal vessels engaged Fort McRea. The Confederates admit that they lost sixteen killed and wounded in the bombardment. Also, that considerable damage was done to Fort McRea, including the caving in of the powder magazine. The navy yard and town of Warrington were partially destroyed. The Confederates appear to have acted strictly on the defensive. The stories about the disabling of the United States steamers Colorado and Niagara appear to be unfounded. The Confederate steamers Time and Nelmo were somewhat damaged, but succeeded in getting out of the reach of Col. Brown's fire. Col. Brown received no reinforcements.

The East Tennessee "bridge burners" are to be court-martialed. Ex-State Senator Pickens is among the prisoners.

The members of the Legislature from East Tennessee were called upon by the State Legislature for an explanation of their alleged treasonable [illegible] the morning. There [illegible] were the representatives of only a small section in their districts.

A despatch from Memphis says that at a meeting of the merchants of that city a resolution was adopted recommending the banks to cut their bills into fractional parts, in order to supply the demand for small change.

The Charleston *Courier*, in an editorial, deprecates the policy of raising the black flag, saying that it is urged principally by those who keep at a safe distance from the war.

A New Orleans despatch says that on the 24th, Governor Moore and Generals Lovell and Ruggles participated in a review of 28,000 troops, including 1,400 free colored persons.

The Bowling Green (Ky.) *Courier* recommends the seizing of hostages for any Confederates in Federal prisons.

The Richmond (Va.) *Examiner* publishes a correspondence between Lieut. Maury and the Grand Duke Constantine, Grand Admiral of the Russian navy. The latter invites Lieut. Maury to enter the Russian service. Lieut. Maury replies that he cannot accept the position until the independence of the South is established.

The Confederate gunboat Tuscarora, while coming from New Orleans, and when fifteen miles above Helena, on the 23d ult., accidentally caught fire and became a total loss.

Commander Hollins, of New Orleans, passed through Memphis on Monday, the 18th, on his way to Columbus, Ky.

The South Carolina Planters Burning their Cotton and Rice.

From the Norfolk Day Book, Nov. 30.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 29.—The patriotic planters on the seaboard are hourly applying torches to their crops of cotton and rice. Some of them have authorized the authorities to destroy their crops to prevent the ravages of the enemy. Many of the plantations on North Edisto and the neighborhood elsewhere on the coast of South Carolina are one sheet of flame and smoke.

From the Norfolk Day Book, Nov. 30

Threatened Attack on Columbus.

MEMPHIS, November 29.—General Pillow has information from a reliable source that the enemy will attack Columbus in twenty days with a force of 75,000 to 100,000 men. A large amount of ammunition and cannon, from St. Louis, has been sent to Cairo. The enemy has thirty-eight mortar boats and eight gunboats. The enemy's plan is to surround Columbus, and starve them into submission. General Pillow says we should make every effort to meet the enemy with a strong force right away. There is no time to be lost.

From the New Orleans Picayune, Nov. 17.

The Opening of Cotton Ports by the North.

Our special telegraphic despatches this evening furnish us with another illustration of the absurd latuity, or the gross hypocrisy, of the government at Washington in the conduct of this war. We can hardly imagine the possibility of its being anything else than the most arrant and criminal hypocrisy, on the part of Wm. H. Seward, to pretend that there is any such thing as a shred of "Unionism" existing in all these Confederate States, and yet we read that he has undertaken to raise a merchant fleet in New England to accompany his invading fleet, for the purpose of obtaining cotton in our ports, in exchange for supplies for the relief of the friends of the "Union" here.

We can hardly conceive that there is any member of the Cabinet of Abraham Lincoln who seriously entertains the belief that there is any portion of the population of these States who occupy such [illegible] or any such relief, or who would accept it on any terms. It is but a flimsy cover for the nefarious designs of the insolent invader of our soil, a shallow pretext with which to excuse himself to the credulous fools of the North and the hasty-judging world for the buccaneering raid he is making upon our coasts.

Protection and relief to the Unionists of the South mean, simply, the burning of our seaports, the shelling of our cities, the stealing of our slaves and the seizure of our cotton. Pelf and revenge are the twin impulses which actuate the invaders. They starve for what we withhold from them, and what we will utterly destroy before they shall have it, and they come, under hypocritical pretences, to steal it from us. They affect to believe that we are starving here for the necessaries of life, which they offer to give us, if we will but return to an allegiance we have thrown off forever. They will find out their mistake, in both of these insolent assumptions, before they have proceeded much farther in the work of supporting them.

When "the most Catholic King" of Spain sent his famous fleet to take possession of Protestant England, we read that among the *personnel* of the armada were one hundred and eighty priests. The despotic and politic King pretended, as a cover and a cloak to his ambitious design of making Elizabeth's realm an appanage of his crown, to have great concern for the souls of the people whose country he was invading. But England would have neither the political nor the ecclesiastical protection of her benevolent neighbor, and she made her denial of both sufficiently plain to his comprehension before he had proceeded far on his philanthropic mission.

The parallel is significant. Better that every ounce of cotton now existing on the soil of these States be burned to ashes, and that not another be produced while this war shall last, than that even that much of it be allowed to fall into the hands of the mercenary and marauding foe. And as to the protection and relief so hypocritically proffered to a class of people who live but in the imagination of those who assume to believe in their existence, they who offer it will find but slender opportunity for its display.

Skirmishing in South Carolina.

The Richmond *Examiner* of Friday, Nov. 29, contains the following telegrams:

CHARLESTON, Nov. 28.—The *Courier* of this morning says that a skirmish took place near Buckingham on Saturday last between the Confederates and Union invaders. The Unionists attempted to land, but were driven off. One of our men was slightly wounded by a shell. It is reported that the enemy landed on yesterday at Bennett's Point, at the mouth of Ashepo River. Four Union steamers shelled Otto Island, near St. Helena, on Monday, and then landed. They now hold entire possession of St. Helena Sound. A number of lights passed our bar on Monday night, and it is presumed that the Union fleet were *en route* South. Perhaps they were the "twenty old whalers" referred to in the Union papers.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 28.—The papers of this morning state that Fort Pulaski, on yesterday, threw a few shot and shell at the camp of Federals on Tybee Island, which caused a Bull Run stampede to safer quarters on that island. There are now six Union vessels inside the bar and five outside.

LYNCHBURG, Nov. 28.—Floyd's command expects to go into winter quarters at Peterstown, Monroe county. The roads are almost impassable, and it is thought that neither the Yankees nor ourselves can accomplish anything until next spring.

The Fight at Pensacola.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* gives a list of the killed and wounded in the Pensacola fight, in Col. Villipigue's Georgian and Mississippi regiment. The Colonel himself was wounded, also a lieutenant and two privates. Seven were killed, all in or near Fort McRae.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

FORTRESS MONROE, December 1, P. M.—I learn from a refugee, arrived yesterday afternoon by a flag of truce, that a despatch, published in the Richmond *Examiner* on Thursday last, reads as follows:

MONTGOMERY, November 27.—From a messenger, arrived here last night from Tallahassee, we learn the important intelligence that Gen. Braxton Bragg has at last battered Fort Pickens in a frightful manner, and probably captured Colonel Brown and his command. The fort was breached in front and attacked in the rear by our troops. The loss is great on both sides, and the fighting was of the most desperate character. U. R. T——N.

General Huger has issued a request to the effect that passengers for Fortress Monroe shall refrain from taking copies of public newspapers out of the limits of the Southern Confederacy.

General Butler's expedition is spoken of in the Southern newspapers with derision. It is evident that they are not apprised of the fact that the "van" has sailed.

Bombardment of Fort Pulaski.

The Savannah *Republican* of Thursday says that the cannonading from the fleet upon Fort Pulaski could be distinctly heard the day previous. Commodore Tatnall, with his little fleet of six gunboats, had arrived off Savannah utterly disabled. There was but one regiment at Fort Pulaski, and no practised artillerists, and it was feared that the whole garrison would be either slain or forced to surrender. These rumors and reports created the greatest excitement, and Governor Brown is greatly disturbed in consequence of the unfinished state of the defences on the Savannah river.

Nassau, on the Georgia coast, had been taken possession of by the Federals, and a large amount of unhulled rice and unginned cotton had fallen a prey to them. The planters are destroying their cotton as fast as possible, when unable to carry it into the interior.

The Georgia troops at Richmond and Petersburg had formally demanded to be sent home by the Government. They had entered requests to this effect through their Colonels. It is said that their call will now be heeded.

The people of the Cotton States are greatly in fear of being overrun by the Northern "Goths and Vandals" this winter.

There is no longer any constant guard of vessels at Beaufort, and it is left almost exclusively in the possession of the negroes, of whom there are many. There is, however, one white man—a Secessionist—who remains in the towns nights, and on those days when the United States forces are not seen; but on the appearance of danger, he instantly retires. He is supposed to be a spy.

HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., Nov. 28.—On Monday, Nov. 25th, a heavy cannonading was heard at this place, apparently proceeding from the neighborhood of Savannah and Braddock's Point, the lower extremity of Hilton Island. On the day previous several of the gunboats attached to the blockading squadron had landed at Tybee Island, which lies about two miles from Fort Pulaski, out towards the sea, and completely commands the entrance to Savannah harbor. There was no opposition made to their landing, and on Tuesday afternoon Gen. Sherman determined to make a reconnoissance of the island. He went down on the steamer McClellan, escorted by the Savannah, the Flag, Capt. J. Rogers; the Seneca, Capt. Ammen, and accompanied by Capt. Saxton, Chief Quartermaster, and Lieut. James Magner, Aid-de-Camp.

WAR ITEMS.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The steamer Louisiana, from Fortress Monroe, arrived yesterday morning, bringing no news of importance. A flag of truce came down from Norfolk on Monday, which brought six female passengers from Norfolk. They report everything quiet in that city, and no news of moment from the South. There was no arrival either from Hatteras or Port Royal. About daylight on Monday morning a vessel was observed steaming towards the Fortress from Norfolk. It proved to be the Confederate war-steamer Yorktown. She came close enough to be clearly seen, when she stopped.—Four Federal gunboats left their moorings and went near her. The latter opened a brisk fire on them. It was returned, and the fight lasted two hours, when the Yorktown retired, badly cut up. The Federal boats were not hurt.

The accounts by the latest Southern papers confirm the statements recently published in regard to the Southern planters were destroying their cotton. All the most extensive growers in the State of South Carolina were determined not to let a pound of it get into the hands of the people of the North.

The report that the Confederate Capitol was to be removed from Richmond to Nashville, Tenn., is said to have been incorrect.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Washington Despatches to the N. Y. Herald.

THE TREATY WITH MEXICO—IMPORTANT CLAUSE PROVIDING FOR A LOAN BY THE UNITED STATES.

Information has been received here that one clause in the treaty with the Mexican Government provides for a loan of $10,000,000 by our Government, to be furnished in five annual sums of $2,000,000 each, in return for the commercial advantages and transit of United States troops through Mexican territory, guaranteed by the treaty. The sum appears to me an inadequate one if it be intended to relieve Mexico from her present difficulties.

PROPOSED EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

General McClellan is understood to have made the most urgent representations to the President in favor of a regular and systematic exchange of prisoners, demonstrating that the interests of the country, no less than those of the army, to say nothing of the dictates of humanity, require this. He will probably succeed in having his views approved and acted on.

Special Washington Despatches to the New York Times.

NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

The effective force at the disposal of the Government now rises to the enormous aggregate of 660,000 men, (including regulars,)—of whom in round numbers, 550,000 are infantry, 51,000 cavalry, and 20,000 artillerymen, besides sharpshooters, engineers, &c. The great Powers of Europe will learn, from the figures of the Secretary of War, that, judged by their own standard, the Union also is a great Power, and that, if large armies are the test of the strength of a Government, there is yet a powerful cohesive force in the American Republic.

POPULAR MEASURES.

The feeling of the House and the people on the subject of sustaining Commander Wilkes was shown by the unanimity with which the vote of thanks to him was passed, and the words of satisfaction that passed along the galleries. When the resolution calling upon the President to confine Mason and Slidell in felons' cells so long as Cols. Corcoran and Wood were so treated by the Confederates, the applause that resounded from the gallery showed how deep was the feeling of the people upon the subject of the barbarous treatment of those gallant men.

FUNDAMENTAL PROSPERITY OF THE COUNTRY.

The report of Commissioner Edwards, of the General Land Office, is a work of great labor. It has been in preparation for some months past. I learn that it exhibits the astonishing fact that, notwithstanding the political difficulties of the country, actual settlements on the public lands have greatly increased, and that during the year forty thousand new farms, of eighty acres each, have been added to the wealth of the Republic.

THE CONFEDERATES DOWN THE POTOMAC.

No flag has been flying from the Confederate batteries on the lower Potomac for some time, until a few days since, when a South Carolina flag was unfurled, and is now displayed all along their line.

A CALL UPON THE PRESIDENT.

The Justices of the Supreme Court called upon the President to-day, and were cordially received. A duty that devolves upon the President is to fill the vacancies in the Supreme Court Bench, caused by the resignations of the Confederate Justices Campbell and Daniel, and by the death of Mr. Justice McLean. Congress will probably take measures to reorganize the Supreme Court during the present session.

ZOUAVE UNIFORMS FROM FRANCE.

To-day, Capt. Thomas, of the Quartermaster's Department, received from France the complete clothing and equipments for three regiments of troops. The uniforms are of the French Zouave style, and consist of overcoats, jackets, shirts, trousers, gaiters, stockings, shoes and caps.—Besides, there are single tents for each man, knapsacks, kits, pans, cups, spades, shovels and everything pertaining to the equipment of the French soldier.

MARSHAL MURRAY AND THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Marshal Murray arrived in this city last night, and left on his return this evening. His visit was to make further provision for the stoppage of the African slave-trade, and he goes to New York armed with the fullest power to use men and means in the furtherance of this purpose. His success has not only met the highest praise of the Government, but has received the commendation of the London *News*, which states that he had done more for the suppression of the slave-trade than both national fleets have done for ten years.

A SERENADE AND SPEECHES.

A serenade was given to night to Senator Lane, of Kansas, at Willard's. It furnished the occasion for two speeches, one from Owen Lovejoy and the other from Mr. Lane. Both speakers took grounds that emancipation was necessary in conducting the war to a speedy and successful termination, holding that leaving Slavery undisturbed was only giving strength to the rebellion. They were loudly applauded.

The band then proceeded to the residence of the Secretary of State, who, on being called for, said that he believed the day had turned, and that in ten days we could have joyful news. A year ago a Union man dared not enter the speaker's house in Washington, except by the basement door. To-day a traitor dare not show his head in Washington. In another year all will be settled.

THE FEELING ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The deepest feeling, and almost excitement, prevails among the Union members of Congress from Western Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, in regard to the future policy of the Administration. The most prominent among them, and those who have labored most earnestly from the beginning against the Southern rebellion, declare that the inauguration of the Abolition policy of the war, and a movement looking to the arming of the slaves, will instantly throw the three States named into the Southern Confederacy, and annihilate the great National armies in Kentucky and Missouri—in fact, all National organization west of the Alleghany Mountains.

Special Washington Despatches to the New York Tribune.

IMPORTANT ORDER RESPECTING ENLISTMENT.

A most important order will soon be issued from headquarters, informing the Governors of the several Free States that no more regiments, batteries, or independent companies must be raised or received by them, except upon the requisition of the War Department. The regiments, etc., now forming, will be completed, unless it shall be deemed more advantageous to the service to assign the men already raised to incomplete organizations actually in the field. General superintendents of the volunteer recruiting service will be appointed for all the States, and recruiting in each will be directed upon the system pursued in the regular army. These superintendents will be officers of the regular army, retired officers if possible, or officers of artillery not serving in the field.

Depots for the collection and instruction of recruits under command of the superintendents will be established at the following places, and such other as shall be considered advantageous in each of the States: Minnesota, Fort Snelling; Iowa, Davenport; Wisconsin, Madison; Missouri, Jefferson, or Benton Barracks; Michigan, Detroit; Illinois, Springfield; Indiana, Indianapolis; Ohio, Columbus; Kentucky, Louisville; Pennsylvania, Harrisburg; New Jersey, Trenton; New York, probably Elmira and Albany; Vermont, Montpelier; New Hampshire, Concord; Maine, Augusta; Massachusetts, Cambridge; Rhode Island, Providence; Connecticut, New Haven; Delaware, Wilmington; Maryland, ——. The enlistment papers of the volunteers will be the same as for regulars. Clothing will be issued to them at the State depots. Commanders of regiments in the field wanting troops, will make requisitions directly on the superintendents for their respective States. The minor details of the order, which is lengthy, we omit.

NO MORE CAVALRY.

No more cavalry will be accepted by the Government, and it is the purpose of the Commanding General to muster out of the service all cavalry regiments in incomplete regiments, unless they will consent to come in as infantry. The number of the cavalry already amounts to between 60,000 and 70,000, much more than the Government can use.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS---FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Senate met at the appointed hour of 12 noon, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. NOBLE.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress be, and they are hereby tendered to Captain Samuel F. Dupont, and through him to the officers, petty officers, seamen and marines attached to the squadron under his command, for their decisive and splendid victory achieved at Port Royal on the 7th day of November last.

The resolution was laid over, to go to the Naval Committee when appointed.

On motion of Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, it was resolved that the Vice-President appoint two members to fill the vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, occasioned by the death of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, late a Senator from Illinois, and the withdrawal and expulsion of the Hon. James M. Mason, late a Senator from the State of Virginia.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, gave notice of a bill supplementary to the act entitled "an act to authorize protection to be given to citizens of the United States, who may discover deposits of guano islands," approved August 18th, 1856.

At quarter-past 12 o'clock the President's private secretary appeared and announced a message from the President of the United States—the annual message on the general affairs of the country; which was at once read.

It occupied about one hour in the reading, and having been concluded, the usual number of copies was ordered to be printed for the use of Senators.

On motion of Mr. HALE, of N. H., the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

Senator PEARCE, of Maryland, was in his seat today; also Mr. WILMOT, of Pennsylvania. Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, was still absent. Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, was present both yesterday and to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, rose to a privileged question, and presented the credentials of Dr. Clemens, elected from the 4th Congressional district of the State of Tennessee.

On motion of Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, the papers were referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, moved to take from the Speaker's table the President's Message and read it, which was agreed to.

The Clerk then proceeded to the reading of the Message, at the conclusion of which

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved that it be referred to the Committee on the Message, and printed, upon which he demanded the previous question. Carried

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, moved that twenty-five thousand extra copies be printed. Agreed to.

Mr. DUNN of Indiana, offered the following:

Whereas, Henry C. Burnett, a Member of this House, from the State of Kentucky, has taken up arms against the government of the United States; therefore,

Resolved, That Henry C. Burnett, be, and he hereby is expelled from this House, and the Governor of Kentucky be notified.

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to pay the said Henry C. Burnett his salary at the close of the session.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, said he intended to offer a similar resolution, and at the proper time would deliver an obituary on his colleague.

The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM called for the regular order of business.

Mr. STRATTON, of New Jersey, submitted a resolution granting twenty days to Mr. Verree, of Pennsylvania, the sitting member, to take rebutting testimony in the contested case. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. COX, of Ohio, the House adjourned.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE---SPECIAL SESSION.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 3.—The assembling of the Legislature at Annapolis, to-day, together with the expensive military surroundings, has given the ancient city an aspect of life and vitality to which it has long been a stranger.

It was the intention of the Union members last night to have held a caucus for the selection of presiding officers, clerks, printers, &c., but there being still a number of absentees, it was deferred, and the evening was spent in social greetings and some informal meetings in relation to the organization of their respective bodies.

The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock, and after the swearing in of new members, adjourned until to-morrow at noon, without further progressing with the organization.

The House of Delegates also assembled at noon, and called Hon. Wm. Price, of Baltimore, to the chair. An hour was spent in administering the usual oath to the members, when, on motion, all further action towards an organization was postponed until to morrow. There was a pretty full attendance of members, and it is expected that all will be present to-morrow at noon, to which time the House adjourned. The Governor's message is not printed, and is expected to be ready for delivery to-morrow.

A caucus will be held in the Chamber of the House of Delegates this evening, by the Union members, for the selection of officers. For President of the Senate, there will probably be no opposition to the nomination of the Hon. Henry H. Goldsborough. For Speaker of the House, the candidates are J. Summerfield Berry and Thomas Donaldson, Eqs., both of large experience in legislative duties. There are a great number of candidates for the minor offices, but the great struggle is for the printing, principally between Messrs. Bull & Tuttle and Thos. J. Wilson, editor of the Annapolis *Gazette*. Mr. Wilson will, it is thought, be successful, as it has always been regarded as the perquisite of the Annapolis paper sustaining the party in power, without which it is carcely possible to sustain a paper in this city.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

"THE CHILD OF FRANCE."—The Prince Imperial is being prepared for the stronger bands of governors instead of governesses, from whom he will be withdrawn next March, by riding on horseback instead of a carriage, and [illegible] over leaps three feet high, and a dose of a little nerve, but which, with a sure-footed Sardinian pony, and a pair of well mounted grooms, besides the renowned M. Bachon, are not of a kind to risk the head or neck of "the child of France." His Imperial Highness still plays with a miniature musket, but has not yet been initiated into the mysteries of the shooting gallery, nor allowed to take a shot at the crammed fowls that are daily murdered in cold blood in the imperial preserves.—*Letter from Paris.*

A Birmingham contemporary asserts that in that town there is an active branch of a secret association formed in this country for the purpose of aiding the Hungarian revolutionary leaders. Arms are stated to have been purchased in considerable quantities, and to have "safely reached their destination."

The Paris *Presse* publishes extraordinary news from Russia. Three young ladies, Mdlles. Corsini Bluthner, and Badanow, who attended the lecture at the University of St. Petersburg, have been arrested, and one of them, Mdlle. Badanow, *whipped* at the offices of the secret police.

The *Nord* says:—"The reigning Prince of Schwarz bourg Rudolstadt, who is in advanced years, has married the daughter of a Prussian physician. He has made a happy choice, for the bride has much wit and great beauty. She has been raised to the rank of Countess Brockenbough, and has all the qualities requisite to sustain her position.

It is understood that the Flying Fish will be despatched to the West Coast of Africa, taking out a commission specially appointed by the Government to inquire into the cause of the disturbances at Lagos between the King of Bonny and his people, by which British interests on the coast are likely to be very materially affected.

The *Levant Herald* states that the notorious Ismail Pasha, whose escape from exile at Cyprus was mentioned some months ago, has been pardoned, and authorized to return from his refuge in the French capital to his old quarters in Stamboul.

Lady Franklin, the widow of the great navigator, has paid a visit to Nevada, in North Western America, and was received with marked distinction by the territorial legislation there.

THE SUFFER.—A letter from Barbadoes, dated November 9, reports that the British brig Falcon was boarded November 4, eighty miles northeast of Barbadoes, by a bark propeller which refused to give her name, and stated she had not been in an American port for four months. It is supposed that the propeller referred to was the privateer Sumter.—*New York Herald.*

MARRIED.

On the 28th November, by Rev. Richard P. Bell, ISAAC NICHOLSON to Mrs. CAROLINE BIAS, both of this city.

On the 26th November, by Rev. G. W. Rankin, of St. Luke's Church, THOMAS J. WATERWORTH to ELLEN T. McDONALD, both of this city.

DIED,

On Monday, December 2d, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, SARAH E. WILCOX, aged 41 years, 3 months and 28 days.

On Monday morning, December 2d, 1861, Mrs. LUCY M. WILLIS, the beloved wife of R. Willis, aged 45 years.

On the 30th ultimo, at Brooklyn, New York, HARRY MELVILLE, only child of Thomas Melville and the late Elizabeth V. Prentiss, in the 31 year of his age.

DR. A. A. BLANDY,

SUCCESSOR TO DR. C. A. HARRIS,

o30-tfr 91 NORTH CHARLES STREET!

GOOD 50 CENT BLACK TEA.

English Split Peas 6¼ lb.

Family Flour $7.25, $8¾ and 28¾;

Buckwheat 75 and 88 per bag.

Old Brandy, Wines, &c.

Gelatin 19. Brown Stout,

Philadelphia Ale, Cider, &c., &c.

For sale by

W. H. McLEAN,

52 N. Charles street.

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

GREEN & YOE, Importers,

33 West Baltimore street

WILLIAM F. OWENS,

205 *BALTIMORE STREET*,

Has just received a NEW, CHOICE and COMPLETE assortment of

FALL AND WINTER

FURNISHING GOODS

FOR

GENTLEMEN.

Cartwright & Warner's celebrated English Merino

UNDER-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

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

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER

by our improved pattern, and warranted to fit. o17-tfr

DANSKIN & CO.,

NO. 155 BALTIMORE ST., NEAR CALVERT,

MAKE

SHIRTS

TO

ORDER,

AND KEEP A FULL ASSORTMENT READY MADE

GENTLEMEN WHO WANT A REALLY GOOD

SHIRT,

WILL FIND IT AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

ALSO,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

DANSKIN & CO.,

125 BALTIMORE STREET.

mh11-tf

BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY'S COAL.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

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

As no Cumberland Coal is now coming to this market, I would recommend the use of my Coal as