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, DECEMBER 7, 1861.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

The steamer North American reached Portland last evening with Liverpool dates to the 22d ult. The capture and burning of the American ship Harvey Burch had given rise to some discussion, especially as to whether the Queen's Proclamation of neutrality had not been violated by landing the captain and crew of the Harvey Birch on British soil. The London *Times* refers to the fact that the United States steamer Adger had been permitted to anchor in an English port, and says it were better to keep the ships of both belligerents out, but if this cannot be done they must be let in alike. The steamer Adriatic, ostensibly fitting out for the West Indies, was supposed to have been purchased by the Confederates. Messrs. Mason and Slidell were expected to arrive at Southampton on the 29th in the steamer La Platte.

The proceedings of the State Legislature present no points that are worthy of note, with one exception. Mr. R. Stockett Matthews, from the Committee on the Judiciary, asked leave to report a bill repealing the act authorizing the Mayor and Corporation of Baltimore to increase the public debt, and also repealing section 871 of the article passed at the extra session of the Legislature in June last.

The steamer Vanderbilt, which arrived at New York yesterday morning from Port Royal, brought no news of importance. The Baltic sailed the same day for Fort Pickens with the 5th New York regiment.

According to the Boston *Traveller* Mayor Brown of Baltimore has been released from Fort Warren on parole for thirty days, for the purpose of attending to important interests with which he is connected. By the terms of his parole he is not permitted to leave the State of Massachusetts.

From the account of the affair as given by a correspondent of the New York *Times* the conduct of the Federal gun-boats in the recent skirmish with the Confederate steamer Yorktown was by no means creditable. When the Yorktown first opened fire upon them they ran away and sought protection under the guns of the Frigates Cumberland and Congress. Subsequently however, they steamed towards the Yorktown, formed in line of battle across the river, about two miles and a half distant from their antagonist, and for a couple of hours kept up a cannonading which did no damage whatever.

The Confederate Congress recently passed a vote of thanks to General Price for his active service in Missouri.

The Fall River *Daily News* publishes a letter from Kansas which gives a terrible picture of the outrages perpetrated by the Jay Hawkers and other partisan bands of Federal troops upon the people of Missouri.

Governor Letcher's Message to the Legislature of Virginia has been published in the Richmond papers. He deprecates the inactivity of the Confederate army on the banks of the Potomac, and urges the necessity of assuming offensive operations at once. He thinks that the battle should be fought, not on the Potomac, but on the shores of the Susquehanna, believing that a very large majority of the people of Maryland are with the South, and that, sooner or later, she is destined to become a member of the Southern Confederacy.

Tybee Island, though chronicled by Mr. Lincoln in his message to Congress as one of the conquests achieved by Federal arms on the Southern coast, does not appear to have been long held by its captors. The Savannah papers state that it has already been evacuated. A Confederate officer had visited the Island but "found no enemy," the force stationed there having been withdrawn.

Sixteen Federal vessels-of-war had crossed the bar at the mouth of the Savannah river for the purpose, it is supposed of bombarding Fort Pulaski. A fight was hourly expected.

The campaign in Western Virginia being over for the winter, General Floyd has moved Southward with his command and at the last advices was within thirty miles of the Virginia and Tennessee railroad.

The Charleston correspondent of the Richmond *Examiner* states that since the capture of Port Royal immense numbers of volunteers from North Carolina, Alabama, and Louisiana have rushed to arms. The writer describes the whole coast from the Pedee to the Savannah river as a vast camp, and the Sea Islands as bristling with bayonets.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* gives, in the following condensed form, the pith of the foreign correspondence with the State Department, from which copious extracts have been already published:

England entertains, or at least expresses, no sympathy for us, but rather the reverse.

France has not been cordial, but has been less offensive than England.

Austria has been friendly, and from the outset has declared that she would not recognize the Southern Confederacy.

Prussia and all the German States have been equally cordial.

Russia has been friendly, but anxious for the war to end.

Sweden and Norway have been friendly from the beginning.

Belgium is undecided, but passive.

Holland is disposed to follow the lead of England at a respectful distance.

Italy is full of warm sympathy for our Government and for freedom.

Spain, though not aggressive, has an evident leaning towards the Jeff. Davis Republic.

Denmark is friendly.

The Pope, though he announces that his Government is not of this world, but that he is concerned with spiritual things, yet if he were to express an opinion, he, as a good Christian, will always be on the side of law and order.

ENGAGEMENT AT NEWPORT NEWS.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the New York *Times* says of the recent engagement at Newport News, between the Confederate steamer Yorktown and some of our gunboats, that:

"The general impression seems to be, among naval men and those who at Newport News witnessed the fight, that the gunboats did not behave in the most creditable manner. Before the Yorktown was made out, owing to the heavy morning mists, two shots were fired by her at the gunboats; that they all got under way at once and steamed down the river away from her, firing as they retreated. They got down very near to the frigates Congress and Cumberland, and then gathered courage and steamed up again to within about two miles and a half of the enemy. They lay there in line of battle, across the river, for two hours, firing at long range, many of their shots falling short, and few of them good line-shots, while the Yorktown's practice was very good, the shells falling thickly about our boats. During part of this time the Yorktown was hard aground, and had a little of the old Yankee pluck animated the commanding officer of the gunboats, she could have been boarded and carried with but trifling loss, notwithstanding the 'iron-plated sides,' which seem to have struck terror into our boats. After an hour or two of this work, the Yorktown rounded up stream and steamed away slowly, yawing now and then, and pitching a shot over to the right and left shores of the river, as a sort of insult to her insignificant foes, and she was gone."

From the Louisville Journal, December 3.

We find the following in one of the Washington despatches of the 1st instant:

"The entire article reprehensive of Cameron's speech was sent by some person without the knowledge of Prentice."

This statement refers to the remarks in the *Journal* of the 22d ult., on the opinion concerning slavery which Secretary Cameron expressed at a public dinner given by Colonel Forney to Mr. Prentice.—It is hardly necessary to say that the statement is a ridiculous falsehood. The article in question, though of course prepared without the privity of Mr. Prentice, was written by one authorized to write it, and, what is more, it expresses faithfully the unalterable views of the loyal men of Kentucky. If anybody at Washington or elsewhere fancies that the Louisville *Journal* can be moved to abandon these views, and to advocate or palliate the opposite views, he is strangely mistaken. The article which the wiseacre of the telegraph undertakes to dispose of so cavalierly, expresses the views of the Louisville *Journal* as well as of the loyal men of Kentucky. This fact might as well be understood first as last.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

The Descent Upon Beaufort.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Examiner* writes from Charleston, that, since the descent upon Port Royal, there is in South Carolina a universal rush to arms. "In districts which had seemed to be stripped of fighting men to swell the army of the Potomac, a new crop of armed men have sprung up at the roll of the drum. The coast has suddenly become a vast camp, and from the Pedee to the Savannah river the sea islands are bristling with bayonets. Regiment after regiment has come in from North Carolina, and others are on their way hither from Alabama and even from Louisiana.

The Richmond Prisons.

The following is given, in the Richmond papers, as a list of the officers in charge of the prisons and hospitals in that city:—Captain G. E. Gibbs, of Florida; Lieutenants J. T. W. Hairston, of Mississippi; R. M. Baker, of Virginia; W. R. Bradford, of Maryland (son of Governor Bradford); E. Semple, of Alabama; Sergeant Henry Wirtz, of Louisiana; clerk, Charles S. Chapman; surgeons, Drs. E. G. Higginbotham, W. M. Fuqua, and Owen B. Hill.

The Black Flag.

The affair of the black flag is thus alluded to by the Charleston *Courier* of the 25th ult:

"War in its best estate is war, and is horrible enough. If we must meet invaders, let us meet them with all the mitigation which invasion affords. To say that no prisoners are to be taken under any circumstances is only to proclaim a war of extermination, in which both sides will suffer uselessly. The cry of extermination, black flag and no quarter, is shouted most vociferously by some who are evading any kind of war. People who fight are willing enough to accept a war of rules, as long as possible, and if they catch thieves and incendiaries they can readily discriminate against them in favor of prisoners of war."

From the Richmond Dispatch of Thursday.

Virginia Treasury Notes.

The Convention yesterday passed the subjoined ordinance, authorizing the Auditor to issue Treasury notes, to bear no interest, which will relieve the Treasury of a very considerable liability.—The plates and paper are all ready for printing, and the notes will be put in circulation without delay:

Be it ordained, That the Auditor of Public Accounts be and he is hereby authorized to issue Treasury notes, which shall bear no interest, to an amount not exceeding four millions of dollars, for the purpose of redeeming at maturity, or at such other time as they may be presented for payment, the interest-bearing Treasury notes which were issued under the ordinances of this Convention, passed as aforesaid, respectively on the 30th day of April, 1861, and on the 28th day of June, 1861.

The said notes shall be of denominations not less than five dollars—be payable to bearer at the Treasury on demand—and when presented for payment in sums of five hundred dollars, or any multiple of one hundred dollars above that sum, they may be converted into registered bonds of the State, bearing six per centum per annum interest. All the provisions of said ordinance, numbers thirty-five and seventy-one, in this ordinance referred to, and the ordinance entitled "an ordinance requiring the banks to receive the Treasury notes of this Commonwealth," passed July 1st, 1861, shall be held to apply to the notes authorized to be issued by this ordinance, except so far only as they may be inconsistent therewith.

Miscellaneous Items.

The following items are from the Richmond *Dispatch* of Thursday:

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.

Three prisoners of war arrived last evening by the Central train, under charge of Sergeant E. F. Morrison, of Company A, 4th North Carolina regiment. Their names are—Charles Runnel, a citizen of Fairfax county; Daniel Sullivan, private in the 34 Pennsylvania regiment, and Henry Vanport, private in the 69th Pennsylvania regiment.

SKILFUL WOOD-WORKMANSHIP.

We have seen a curious and ingenious specimen of handiwork, executed by William Henry Baldwin, jr., a prisoner of war, who was wounded in the battle of Manassas. It is a pipe, made of mahogany, and richly carved with imitations of leaves and flowers; while the mouth-piece and mountings are wrought of beef bones, polished like ivory. The only instruments used in this extraordinary specimen of carving were old steel pens, which the prisoner managed to pick up. He has presented it to Dr. Higinbotham, surgeon of the post, as a token of gratitude for kindness shown him during a long period of suffering.

A RUNAWAY PRISONER RECAPTURED.

At an early hour yesterday morning an individual in blue uniform was observed skulking through an apple orchard in Hanover county, and Mr. W. C. Smith very properly took him into custody. He proved to be one of the Bull Runners of the Federal army, who had made his escape from a Richmond prison two or three days previously, and was making his way to Middlesex county, in the hope of finding his way to the blockading fleet. Mr. Smith conducted him back to Richmond, and last evening he was returned to his old quarters. He had been employed for some time as a hospital nurse.

Telegraphic Despatches from the Richmond Papers of Thursday.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 4.—Sixteen of the enemy's ships are now inside the bar, and an attack on Fort Pulaski is hourly expected.

EVACUATION OF TYBEE ISLAND BY THE FEDERALS.

AUGUSTA, December 4.—The Savannah *News* of to-day says that the Federals have evacuated Tybee Island. Captain Reed, who visited the Island on yesterday, says he saw no enemy and no works.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONFEDERATE STATES SENATORS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 4.—The Legislature on yesterday elected the Hon. R. W. Barnwell and Hon. James L. Orr Confederate States Senators.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

AUGUSTA, December 4.—The Presbyterian General Assembly convened here to-day. The Rev. Francis McFarland was elected Moderator by acclamation.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL FLOYD—WITHDRAWAL OF FEDERAL TROOPS FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

NASHVILLE, December 3.—A gentleman who has just arrived here from the army in Western Virginia says that the campaign in that region is virtually ended for the winter. The nature of the country, the want of forage and subsistence, and the condition of the roads, make any aggressive movement for the present, in his opinion, by either party, impracticable.

Gen. Floyd has fallen back to a point within thirty miles of the Virginia and East Tennessee railroad.

DAMAGE TO THE LICK CREEK BRIDGE REPAIRED—ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH-SIDE ROAD.

LYNCHBURG, Dec. 4.—President Branner, of the East Tennessee Railroad, telegraphs here that the bridge over Lick Creek is all right, and that the trains are passing over. He will have a line of packets at Union on Thursday to carry passengers around that bridge.

The South-Side train failed to connect with the Western to-day, in consequence of an accident about two miles below this city. The engine ran over a bull, which caused the mail car to be thrown from the track. The car was much damaged, but no person was hurt.

FEDERAL GUNBOATS CHASED—CAPTURE OF A LUMBER VESSEL, ETC.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 3.—On Sunday last several Federal gunboats came in sight of Columbus, Ky., and five of the Confederate gunboats chased them several miles. No capture was effected.

The Confederate steamer Grampus, captured on Friday a lumber boat near Bird's Point, which had on board 175,000 feet of lumber.

The Feds ralls have sent twelve boats loaded with troops from Paducah and Cairo to St. Louis.

Affairs at Charleston.

A reliable Union man, just arrived from Charleston, has furnished the Philadelphia *North American* with some important information. The blockade of Charleston, he states, is violated mainly by the Maffit channel. By this outlet the Nashville accomplished her exit, and privateers are continually running in and out of it. The steamer Isabel, loaded with 1,000 bales of cotton, is watching her opportunity to run the blockade, and so is the schooner Prince of Wales, which has a cargo of the staple. Six or seven regiments of State troops, with three from North Carolina, are stationed at Cooswhatchie, to resist the anticipated advance of the National forces, and the forts in Charleston harbor are all fully manned. Arms are plenty, for the Fingal brought 12,500 superior Enfield rifles, and the Bermuda 3,000, and provisions are reported to be abundant and cheap. The general tone of talk among the people leaves the impression that secession can only be overwhelmed by a victory won by the National arms in front of Washington.

BOILER EXPLOSION IN BROADWAY.—A boiler explosion occurred at half-past ten o'clock, this morning, at No. 376 Broadway, occupied by J. Lansing, dealer in clocks, which resulted in an entire destruction of the vault under an alley where the boiler was situated, and injury to persons and property, but, fortunately, no loss of life.

The boiler, which was about the size required for an eighteen-horse engine, was used only for heating purposes, supplying the pipes throughout the building with steam. The fire had been lighted only about two hours; and, according to the statement of the engineer, there was plenty of water, but as the supply of coal had been exhausted, very little fire. When the explosion occurred he had just come from the boiler-room into the basement of the building, and was ascending the stairs to the first story, when, by the force of the concussion, he was thrown down and tumbled to the foot of the stairs again.

The shock was very great. The alley where the explosion occurred was entirely destroyed, the paving had fallen in, and the earth was thrown in every direction. The wall between the boiler-room and the basement of the store was partly torn down, and the doors connecting with it burst open. The hot water from the boiler was thrown for many yards into the building, drenching the walls. The windows in the rear and the large one in front (the latter nearly a hundred feet from the scene of the explosion) were entirely destroyed, partly in consequence of the immense shock to the building; and of those who were passing at the time, one, it is known, was injured by having his head severely cut. His name was not ascertained. No particular reason is given for the accident.

There was much excitement in Broadway when the explosion took place, and the pavement was crowded with spectators for hours afterwards.—*New York Post.*

PETITION FROM COLORED RESIDENTS TO RAILROAD MANAGERS.—The colored residents of Philadelphia are petitioning the managers of city passenger railways for the privilege of riding in the cars.—The petition sets forth that they suffer very serious inconvenience and hardship daily by being excluded from the cars; that in all the principal northern cities, except Philadelphia, the colored people ride in them; and that they pay more taxes here than is paid by the same class in any other northern city.

EXTRAORDINARY WEATHER IN ENGLAND.—English papers contain accounts of the effects of the mildness of the weather—a prolongation of the summer—on vegetation. In the South of England new leaves and new fruit are forming on trees that have already borne good crops this season. Currant, gooseberry, apple and pear trees are frequently met, with good sized new fruit on their branches.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE—SPECIAL SESSION.

SENATE

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 6.—The Senate met at 12 o'clock, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. PATTERSON, Chaplain. The proceedings of yesterday were read and approved.

Mr. BILLINGSLEY, Senator from St. Mary's, appeared in the Senate, qualified and took his seat.

On motion of Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH, the President was directed to appoint a Committee on Federal Relations.

On motion of Mr. EVERETT, it was ordered that when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn to meet at one o'clock on Monday.

On motion of Mr. EICHELBERGER, Messrs. Schley and Coale, of Frederick, were appointed Printer to the Senate.

The bill from the House authorizing the Commissioners of Montgomery county to build a new jail, was received and referred to Messrs. Waters, Harrison and Jenkins.

Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH, from the Committee on Rules, reported the rules of the last session.

Mr. SMITH reported a bill incorporating the Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Protestant Church, which was read the first time.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The House met at eleven o'clock, and was called to order by the PRESIDENT, after which a prayer was delivered by the Rev. Mr. DAVENPORT, Chaplain. The roll was called and the proceedings of yesterday read and approved.

Mr. B. G. HARRIS, of St. Mary's county, appeared in the House this morning and was qualified.

Mr. MATTHEWS asked that leave be granted to report a bill repealing Sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, &c., of the Code known as the Baltimore Police Bill.—Referred to Baltimore delegation.

Leave was granted to the Caroline and Somerset county delegations to introduce a bill regulating the catching of fish and oysters.

Mr. MATTHEWS asked leave for the Committee on Judiciary to report a bill repealing certain portions of an act relating to the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas, which was granted.

Also, to the Committee on Corporation, leave to repeal an act entitled "an act to amend the fourth article of the Code of Public Local Laws, by adding thereto the sections authorizing the Mayor and Corporation of Baltimore to increase the public debt," and to repeal section 871 of the article passed at the June session, 1861.

On motion of Mr. PHELPS, the communication of the Secretary of State, received yesterday, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. ALEXANDER, the Committee on Judiciary was granted leave to report a bill authorizing the sale, mortgage or lease of certain real estate derived by the late Solomon Betts.

Leave was granted to the Worcester delegation to report a bill amending the local laws of that county in relation to oysters.

Leave was granted the Allegany delegation to report a bill authorizing the Judges of Election of the 10th district of Allegany county to change the place of voting.

Mr. JOHNSON offered an order that the Governor be respectfully requested to transmit to the House the returns of the election of its members, which was passed.

On motion of Mr. STOCKDALE, it was ordered that when the House adjourn it will adjourn to Monday morning at eleven o'clock.

Mr. DENT being detained from the House by illness, it was ordered to be noted on the journal.

A message was received from the Executive, transmitting the returns of the election of members of the House. Referred to Committee on Elections.

Mr. ENSOR asked leave to introduce a bill to provide for the appointment of a Commissioner to supervise the re-copying and transcribing of the records partly burnt and destroyed by fire in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Baltimore county, and to prescribe the proceeding for the substitution and record of other deeds, mortgages and bills of sales, and other trial and chancery papers, dockets and evidence of debt, in cases where the records and original papers have been wholly burnt up and destroyed, and to authorize a levy for the expense thereof. Referred to the Baltimore county delegation.

Mr. HAMMOND offered a resolution requesting the Governor to have prepared a suitable number of blank military commissions, which was referred to the Committee on Militia.

The House at one o'clock adjourned, the most of the members leaving in the boats and cars.

DEFENSIVE PREPARATIONS IN CANADA.

From the Toronto Leader.

The announced object of Sir Fenwick Williams' visit to Quebec, his present Upper Canada tour, the movement of munitions of war from the seaboard to the interior, the construction of fortifications at exposed points of our lake coast, are amongst the circumstances which demonstrate the determination of the Imperial Government to discharge its whole duty to Canada, should hostilities occur. Now, as in other days, if war come, the full power of England will be exerted in our defence. And though we think these precautionary preparations would have been better had they been undertaken earlier—though we believe that the present number of Imperial troops should have been quadrupled before the close of navigation—the signs we see about us may well silence the expression of misgivings and inspire our people with confidence in the future. With England to sustain us, come what may, we have nothing to fear. And the movements afoot tell us, in language not to be mistaken, that England is and will be with us in whatever trials may be in store.

The arrangements in progress under the direction of the home government ought to quicken our volunteer movement, and to stimulate the reorganization of our militia on an efficient basis. These proceedings, under the eye of the Commander-in-Chief, are not designed for pastime. They indicate more plainly than words the light in which Lord Palmerston and his colleagues view the relations of England towards the Northern States. They prove that the menace of Secretary Seward is interpreted aright on the other side of the sea. They show that in the calm judgment of the rulers of England, the danger of collision has passed from a possibility to a probability; and that for the worst emergency England is resolved to prepare. Canada ought not to hesitate in its response. The crisis calls for more than an uncertain sound, and upon the people rests the responsibility. They are not asked or expected to perform impossibilities; but they are required to do what in them lies to assure England of their appreciation of her guardianship, and their readiness to share the sacrifice she is prepared to make.

The vigorous prosecution of the volunteer movement is the best form these assurances can take. Let the companies already formed be equipped, drilled and perfected, and let the leisure of the winter months be employed in rural districts to organize other companies, and to qualify the stalwart youth of the backwoods for service in a more exciting field of labor. In this manner, more effectually than in any other, shall we avert danger, and at the same time knit more closely the relations that bind us to the parent country. Our interest in the preservation of peace is unmistakable, and it behooves us not gratuitously to jeopardize it. Our duty, in the event of trouble, is equally clear; and we give no just cause of offence when we avow an intention to fulfill it, cost what it may.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch, Dec. 4.

THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPH LINE, it seems, has gone into a very small peddling business, to subserve private ends. It takes from the Associated Press many thousands of dollars per annum for the privilege of receiving despatches over the line, and now, when the President's message is to come over the wires, the Eastern agent of this great Telegraphic Company violates the contract with the Associated Press, makes arrangements secretly with *one* paper of this city (the *Post*) perhaps days or a week before the message is delivered, to allow that paper alone to have the use of the wires for the transmission of the message, refusing to all the others even the privilege of receiving synopsis of the message from the Agents of the Associated Press! If this is the way the great telegraphic monopoly does business—if it coolly ignores contracts when it pleases, and shuts the Pittsburg press off whenever it can make a petty retail operation of $75 or so by refusing to send a message, it may of course do likewise with any other news, and we may expect to have news hereafter only when we can privately dicker for it with Mr. Brooks or some other agent of the company—the contract with the Associated Press being a mere sham or swindle. The Associated Press owes it to all its contributors to right this wrong. Will it do so? We may also ask why shall not the State Legislature remove the restriction upon the Central and other railroads, and allow their telegraph lines to accommodate the press with news?

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

SLAVES AT HILTON HEAD.—The newspapers have published most exaggerated accounts of the coming in of slaves at Port Royal. From several gentlemen who have recently returned from that port, we learn facts which are to be relied on as true.—The negroes have come to the Fort to sell provisions, poultry, &c., and their supplies have been bought. Others have come from curiosity, and loitered around awhile, going away again when they pleased. About 150 remain in the Fort, having been employed to work, receiving rations and $8 per month. The total number that have come in on any and every pretext does not exceed three hundred and fifty. No indication has been given of any desire to accept liberty as a permanency. Their attachment to their masters and to families to which they belong does not seem to be diminished, and there are large numbers, probably thousands of them in the neighborhood, who have not come in to the Fort at all. No reliance is placed on any information they give. The army officers appear to think there is some reason for the Southern law of excluding negro testimony. The remark is very common that a negro will answer a question precisely as he thinks you want him to, unless he has an end of his own to serve, when that will determine his reply. The idea of putting muskets into the hands of such men as the slaves at Port Royal, is considered ridiculous as a military proposition, and can be regarded only in the light of a proposal to incite them to murder their masters and mistresses, which no one who has seen them believes they would do. It is said that a visit to South Carolina has already opened the eyes of many gentlemen, of former abolition inclinations to some new facts in slavery.

A CLOCK MAKER AND BOOTMAKER.—At one of our churches yesterday, the clergyman, while proceeding in a very earnest discourse, said that no man could be first rate in two different occupations, adding, among other things, "no man can at the same time be a first rate clock maker and a first rate boot maker." Here a man in the congregation rising swiftly, uninterrupted him, and asked permission to controvert that sentiment. He maintained stoutly that it was not true, for he himself was first rate at both clock and boot making. He could match the best in making a boot, and work at a clock with the best man in Worcester. Of course there was a great stir in the congregation, but the clergyman soon induced his critic to yield the floor and mind his trade, to go on with his discourse.—*Worcester (Mass.) Spy.*

The shipbuilders of the Clyde are full of business. A contract has been made with the French Government for a transatlantic line of steamers; the Black Prince and Scotia are rapidly being completed; and five screw steamers, varying from 600 to 1,600 tons, are being constructed for a line between the Clyde and Quebec.

From the Boston Courier, Dec. 5.

KANSAS JUSTICE.

The following appears in the correspondence of the Fall river *Daily News*, dated "Prairie Home, Kansas, November 24, 1861." That paper publishes it without comment. We sometimes hear of outrages on the other side, and no doubt many ferocities are committed, of which we hear nothing; but we have seen no mention of such a cold-blooded murder as this,—and the writer says it is not alone:

"Here is a specimen of Kansas justice to the rebels. After the taking of one of the Missouri towns, our troops found themselves encumbered with four prisoners, men of dogged, determined secession principles, who, if let free under any oath, would be found again in the enemy's ranks another day. They were sentenced to be shot, and were led out upon the prairie and shown where they were to be buried—nay, more, made to stand and look at the digging of their graves, so near that the dirt was thrown upon their feet. This is war, and such are its results; it tends to blunt and destroy the moral feelings. The above is not the only instance of that kind."

The writer says afterwards:

"Jayhawkers are now very plenty here. Stock is not secure. Our greatest danger at present (if we except the Jawhawkers) appears to be prairie fires. Much property—fences, stacks, &c.—have been destroyed."

But where such deeds are done, other fires than those on earth's surface are raging in the savage bosoms of those who perpetrate them.

THE STEAMSHIP FINGAL.

The New York *Tribune* of yesterday says:

A prisoner recently captured at Port Royal stated that the ship Fingal, from Glasgow, with 70 rifled cannon, and a large cargo of small arms and ammunition, went up the Savannah river under cover of a fog since we captured the forts and batteries at Hilton Head. He also says that there are 6,000 Confederate troops at Savannah.

AFFAIRS AT FORT WARREN.

The Boston *Traveller* says:

"Orders have been received from the Secretary of State to release Mayor Brown, of Baltimore, on parole of thirty days. By the terms of his parole he can go anywhere within Massachusetts, but he is not allowed to leave this State. He will come up to the city this afternoon. This release is granted probably that important interests with which he is connected may not suffer by his imprisonment.—We understand that, in accordance with orders from Washington, our city officials will no longer be allowed to visit the fort, and that the city boats will be excluded from touching at the island."

INSTRUCTIONS TO GEN. MCLELLAN RESPECTING FUGITIVE NEGROES.

The following has just been made public:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1861.

To Major-Gen. George B. McClellan, Washington:—

GENERAL.—I am directed by the President to call your attention to the following subject:

Persons claimed to be held to service or labor under the laws of the State of Virginia, and actually employed in hostile service against the Government of the United States, frequently escape from the lines of the enemy's forces, and are received within the lines of the army of the Potomac. This Department understands that such persons afterwards coming into the city of Washington are liable to be arrested by the city police, upon the presumption, arising from color, that they are fugitives from service or labor. By the fourth section of the act of Congress approved August 6, 1861, entitled "an act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes," such hostile employment is made a full and sufficient answer to any further claim to service or labor. Persons thus employed and escaping are received into the military protection of the United States, and their arrest as fugitives from labor or service should be immediately followed by the military arrest of the parties making the seizure.

Copies of this communication will be sent to the Mayor of the city of Washington and to the Marshal of the District of Columbia, that any collision between the military and civil authorities may be avoided.

I am, General, your very obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

NAPOLEON'S IDEA OF MAKING WAR.

The following letter was written by Napoleon to Augereau, on the 21st of February, 1814:

"What! Six hours after receiving the first troops from Spain you are not in the field! Six hours of rest is quite enough for them.

I conquered at Nangis with the brigade of dragoons coming from Spain, who from Bayonne had not drawn rein. Do you say that the six battalions from Nimes want clothes and equipage, and are uninstructed? Augereau, what miserable excuses! I have destroyed 80,000 enemies with battalions of conscripts, scarcely clothed, and without cartridge-boxes. The National Guards are pitiful! I have here 1,000 from Angers and Bretagne in round hats, without cartridge-boxes, but with good weapons; and I have made them fell. There is no money, do you say? But where do you expect to get money, but from the pockets of the enemy? You have no teams? Seize them. You have no magazine? Tut, tut! this is too ridiculous! I order you to put yourself in the field twelve hours after you receive this letter. If you are still the Augereau of Castiglione, keep your command. If your sixty years are too much for you, relinquish it to the oldest of your general officers. The country is menaced and in danger. It can only be saved by daring and alacrity, and not by vain delays. You must have a nucleus of 6,000 picked troops? I have not so many, yet I have destroyed three armies, captured 40,000 prisoners, taken two hundred pieces of artillery, and thrice saved the capital. The enemy are in full flight upon Troyes? Be before them. Act no longer as of late. Resume the methods and spirit of '93. When Frenchmen see your plume waving in the van, and you, first of all, exposed to the enemy's fire, you will do with them whatever you will."

Napoleon has some reputation as a military man, and yet it appears he could be in a hurry. He could go without transportation. He could move without waiting for the enemy to get ready.

TAXATION.—It is difficult to name a limit beyond which taxes will not be borne without impatience, when they appear to be called for by necessity, and faithfully applied; but the sting of taxation is wastefulness. What high-spirited man could see without indignation the earnings of his labor, yielded ungrudgingly to the public defence, become the spoil of parasites and speculators?—*Hallam.*

CONFESSION OF MRS. MARKS.—Mrs. Marks is said to have confessed as to her knowledge of the murder of Sigismond Fellner. She says that Radetski stabbed Fellner, and murdered him; that it was he who opened and robbed Fellner's trunks of its valuable contents. She has not as yet located the murder, but will, doubtless, make a full confession. She seems well contented in the prison at Freehold, N. J.—*N. Y. Express.*

The Grand Jury of Monmouth county, in New Jersey, have found eighteen bills of indictment, among others one against Radetski, for the murder of Sigismond Fellner, the German Jew, and one against John Simmons for the murder of Eusebius Walling, at Keyport, on the 14th of November, on the occasion of an oyster supper.

HON. JUDGE BRENT.—We learn from the Port Tobacco *Times* that this gentleman has received his commission and qualified as Judge of the Circuit Court for the Sixth judicial district, composed of St. Mary's, Charles and Prince George's counties.

A letter from Salem, Oregon, Nov. 5, says that Benjamin Stark, who has been appointed to the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the death of Colonel Baker, has been an extreme secessionist.

The British schooner Templeton, at New York from Havana, has on freight one hundred and ninety-eight barrels of turpentine and four hundred and eighty-five barrels of rosin.

The Troy skating park is preparing for use this winter, and the citizens of Oswego, New York, are getting up a skating club and propose to have a pond.

Mr. Edwin Booth, the tragedian, is residing for the present at Fulham, in England; but he was soon to begin a professional engagement at Manchester and Liverpool.

Mr. Henry May has been released from the parole on which he has been since he was permitted to attend his brother's funeral, and the disposition of his case left to Congress.

The Commissioners of Emigration of New York report the arrival of 182 emigrants for the past week, and have a balance of $6,636.75 in bank.

The ship Timor, of the "rat-hole squadron," has returned to Boston leaking. She put back when off Hatteras.

The business men of New York are making strenuous exertions to have a Mint established by the government in that city.

The schooner Robert B. Smith has been seized at New York, under the confiscation act, two-sixteenths of the vessel being owned in Virginia.

Robert H. Pruyn, recently appointed Minister to Japan, is in New York, making arrangements for his departure to that distant post.

It is announced that the Sultan will visit Paris in the spring, and it is highly probable that he will afterward visit London.

One of the finest pearls in the world has recently been found in the Bay of Panama. It is of a perfect pear shape and of the finest water.

The effective of the Spanish army is now 271,000 infantry, 23,000 cavalry, and 14,000 artillery.

The "*Union*," published in Somerset county, Md., has suspended publication.

CONCERT AT MARYLAND INSTITUTE.

The BAND from the House of Refuge will give another of their popular CONCERTS on SATURDAY EVENING next, Dec. 7th.

Admission 15 cents; children 10 cents. d6-2t

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES BEFORE THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE

Will be commenced on TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 10th, and continue weekly thereafter (excepting Christmas week) until the Course of Twelve Lectures are through.

The First Lecture of the Course will be delivered by the REV. J. MCKENDREE REILEY,

Subject—"AN EVENING WITH AMERICAN STATESMEN."

Gentlemen Joining the Institute now will be entitled to six extra tickets for Ladies, and Juniors to three.

Members of the Institute are entitled to admission to the Lectures with two Ladies.

Season Tickets for a Gentleman and two Ladies....$2.00
Season Tickets for a Gentleman or Lady.....1.00
Tickets for a single admission to one Lecture.....25

Tickets may be obtained at the Academy's Office at the Institute Hall.

S. SANDS MILLS,
S. MORRIS COCHRAN,
S. E. RICE,
D. L. BARTLETT,
GEORGE H. ROGERS,
Committee on Lectures.

d5-5t

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND COLLECTOR,

ANNAPOLIS, ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD.

The undersigned will give particular attention to all business entrusted to him, from a successful experience in the COLLECTING BUSINESS, Merchants of Baltimore and others, having outstanding claims in Anne Arundel and the adjacent counties of this State, will do well to place them in his hands. *Prompt returns made.* Best of references given. Address OWEN M. TAYLOR,

Justice of the Peace,
Annapolis, Md.

n26-7h,sat,Mon,wed,frit.

From the Baltimore Courier, Dec. 6.

On the 4th instant, at Grace Church, by the Rev. A. C. Cole, D. D., Rev. HENRY MASTERSON, of Cumberland, and E. CATHARINE, youngest daughter of the late John Loney, of Baltimore city.

On the 3d instant, at Washington, by Rev. Alfred Holmead, ROBERT H. YEATMAN, of this city, to MOLLIE O., daughter of Rev. A. B. Simpson of Baltimore county, Md.

DIED.

On the 5th instant, at New York, OWEN LYNCH, aged 36 years.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—The well filled show cases of LAMODA & Co., No. 10 Light street, attract considerable attention. We are glad to learn that their apartment never was better, and that every article is enhanced thereby, worn by a lady or gentleman. Their Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, &c., cannot be surpassed in Baltimore.

NEW-TOWN PIPPIN APPLES;
Havana Sweet Oranges,
Cranberries, Citron,
FRESH ENGLISH WALNUTS,
Pecans, Raisins and
Groceries of all kinds,
and nice Family Flour at
$7 25; Lard Oil at 100
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DR. A. A. BLANDY,
SUCCESSOR TO DR. G. A. HARRIS,
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PARKER BROTHERS' LONDON CLUB SAUCE.—This celebrated Sauce is fast superseding all others. From the richness and delicacy of its flavor it has attained a popularity almost as great in this country as in Europe. For sale by all first-class grocers and by their agents.
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Has just received a NEW, Choice and COMPLETE assortment of
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