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:

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1861.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

The arrival of the Bremen steamer Hansa puts us in possession of European advices to the 29th ult. The first telegram which reached us over the wires made the date of the steamer's departure the 27th, and announced that the steamer La Plata arrived at Southampton the same day. Whether the real facts were suppressed for stock-jobbing purposes, or for more important reasons, it is impossible to say; but it was left to be inferred that the Hansa brought no account of the reception of the news of the arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell. It was not until the second telegram, nine hours later, reached here that the deception in the date of the Hansa's departure from Southampton was made apparent. We now learn that immediately on the news of the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell reaching Liverpool an indignation meeting was called, which adopted, unanimously, a resolution earnestly calling upon the Government "to assert the dignity of the British flag." The London *Times*, in the very brief report that has reached us, is said to be more moderate in its comments than the *News*. It denies, however, the right of the Federal Government to overhaul neutral vessels; whilst it admits that the precedents established by England now tell against her. It is further stated to be the opinion of very eminent jurists that the question was not one to be adjudicated by a boat's crew. The despatches of Messrs. Mason and Slidell have, it is stated, reached London. Captain Nelson had entered a formal protest against the capture and distruction of the Harvey Birch, and had also endeavored to obtain from the magistrates of Southampton a warrant to search the Nashville for property of his, which he alleged to be on board of that vessel. His application was refused by the magistrates, who referred him to the Secretary of State. The latter, however, declined to interfere. It is reported that the Nashville will be recognized by the British Government as a national vessel and will be allowed the same privileges as were accorded to the James Adger.

In the United States Senate a resolution was introduced by Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, directing the Secretary of State to inform the Senate whether any person or persons in the loyal States had been arrested and imprisoned by his orders, and to point out by what law such arrests had been made. Objection being made the resolution was laid over. A resolution passed by the House in favor of an exchange of prisoners was received and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.—Mr. Chandler's resolution of inquiry into the expediency of appointing a joint committee of both Houses, for retiring improper or incompetent officers of the army and navy was discussed. Mr. Foote's resolution expelling Waldo P. Johnson, of Missouri, from his seat in the Senate, in consequence of his alleged complicity with the rebellion, was debated at some length and finally referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The bill "to promote the efficiency of the navy," as subsequently amended, was passed. Kansas was admitted, and Delaware was declaring vacant the seat of Coleman Yellott, Esq. In the House of Delegates, Mr. Smith, of Worcester, introduced a series of resolutions expressive of the gratification of the Legislature of Maryland at the proclamations of Generals Dix and Sherman respectively, and asserting the line of policy announced in these proclamations to be the true policy of the Federal Government. The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. A bill was also reported, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with reference to taking evidence. The bill repeals the first five sections of the thirty-seventh article of the Public General Laws, and substitutes seven other sections, which are published in detail elsewhere.

In the House a bill was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs authorizing the raising of a volunteer force in the State of Kentucky for the defence of the State, but after some discussion its further consideration was postponed until Monday next. The remainder of the session was occupied in the discussion of Mr. Elliott's resolution, which asserts that the object of the war is to suppress the rebellion; but whilst disclaiming all power to interfere by ordinary legislation with the institutions of the several States, the resolution declares that the President of the United States and the officers in command under him, have the right to emancipate all slaves in military districts in a state of insurrection, and advises that such order of emancipation be issued.

A correspondent residing in Washington county, Md., and within easy distance of "Dam No. 5" on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, sends us another, and a very different version of the skirmish which took place recently at that point, and which has been so graphically "Gearyised" in the published telegrams, and in the Upper Potomac correspondence of the Northern papers. Previous statements of the affair made the "Confederate loss some fifteen or twenty killed, and many wounded." Per contra, an intelligent Federal officer, according to the statement made by our correspondent, puts the probable loss of the Confederates at "one man killed or wounded, as he was seen to fall." The discrepancy between the two accounts is certainly quite remarkable.

General Sherman has not much enlarged the area of Federal occupation since his arrival at Port Royal. More than a month has elapsed and the troops are still encamped at Hilton Head and Bay Point. Great activity, however, has been displayed in fortifying the position at Hilton Head, and some of the "contraband" have been put to work in various ways. Beaufort was to have been occupied some days since, and we presume that this feat has at length been accomplished, as we are told that "extensive preparations had been made for the occupation of the place." It is said that arrangements are now in progress for an advance into the interior—not, however, for the purpose of attacking either Charleston or Savannah, but to cut off the railway communication between the two places. The possession of Tybee Island appears to have been definitively determined upon, as an expedition was fitting out for that purpose. The much talked of expedition under General Vicle is also reported to be "rapidly progressing." The reputed panic along the Southern Coast appears to have subsided, for we are now told that the Confederates are growing bolder and that they even approach by night the vicinity of Hilton Head and carry off property and "contrabands," that were supposed to have been brought under Federal jurisdiction. On the other islands and on the main, they are setting fire to all the cotton they cannot take away, and sometimes include in the conflagration their dwellings and storehouses. General Butler's expedition is reported to have reached Port Royal.

The French and English squadrons, destined to act against Mexico, in conjunction with the Spanish fleet, were expected at Havana on the 3d or 4th of December. Two days previously the two last divisions of the three composing the naval contingent of Spain left the harbor of Havana. An immense crowd of enthusiastic citizens assembled on the Alameda to witness the spectacle of the departure of the magnificent ships which were hailed as symbols of Spanish regeneration as a maritime power.

A bill authorizing the construction of a new railroad between Baltimore and Washington to be under the entire control of the Federal authorities, has been introduced into the Senate by Mr. Harris. It is intended to constitute a link in a continuous line of railway between the Eastern cities and Washington. Its construction is advocated on the ground of military necessity.

The Confederate army under Johnston and Beauregard is said to have recently received reinforcements from the South to the number of seventy-five thousand men, which have been sent to strengthen the line of the Occoquan.

THE SKIRMISH NEAR HANCOCK.

Correspondence of the Maryland News Sheet.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, December 11.

It is not to be wondered at that the Federal telegraphic reports of battles and skirmishes are looked upon with universal distrust and unbelief, when we read such accounts as that which appeared in all the daily papers on Monday last, written from Frederick, in relation to the attack of the Confederates on dam No. 5, and *"their final repulse!"* which occurred on Saturday and Sunday last. With those who knew better, that statement created simply a smile of incredulity. The facts are these:—Some 700 Confederates were encamped about one mile inward, and on Saturday afternoon they brought their six guns to dam No. 5, and commenced firing at the dam and across the river, either for the purpose of destroying that work or to try the range of their pieces, and let the Federal troops on the Maryland side know that there was no scarcity of powder, shot and shell in Dixie, if there had been of salt. The water ran too high over the dam to make any impression on it, consequently that part of the programme was soon left off, but the firing continued for three hours on Saturday evening, and was resumed on Sunday morning, with a few shots through the day. There was but one company of the Massachusetts 13th (C) on the Maryland side, and they took care to keep at a respectable distance, behind trees and rocks, out of all danger. The next day another company came up to their assistance and wasted some powder at the Confederates, and the result of the whole affair was,—as an intelligent federal officer informed me,—"it was thought one of the Confederates was wounded or killed, as he was seen to fall."—One Massachusetts man was badly wounded, one barn burned by the explosion of a shell, and the house of the lock-keeper riddled with balls. The Confederates deliberately withdrew their guns, seeing that it was idle to expend ammunition in firing at trees and rocks. And yet this funny statement is made in this veracious report: "The rebel loss is believed to have been from *fifteen to twenty killed and many wounded.* For want of a *sufficient* infantry force (the truth by the way) and a battery to protect their movements, Col. Leonard was compelled to let the Confederates' guns remain in position, and after nightfall the enemy returned and took them off." This is truly refreshing. Just to think of it; 100 Massachusetts men without a cannon, whipping 700 Confederates, who are admitted to have had six fine pieces of ordnance, and their infantry armed with "improved long range rifles," killing fifteen or twenty, and wounding many!—and this with only the loss of one man.—Verily we live in a marvelous age, an age of heroes and—Munchausens. It is only necessary to add that these famous deeds are wholly unknown to any one in Washington county. The published account is analogous to that of Col. Geary's of the battle at Harper's Ferry, in which 150 "Confederates" were said to have been killed, with this difference:—"for want of sufficient infantry force," a cannon was not captured on which the writer could pen his buncombe despatch, as was the case in the other. It is astonishing that there should be such an amount of unnecessary *lying* during this war. A trifling incident is magnified into "important" news; a quiet withdrawal of troops is treated as a wonderful defeat; the loss of one man is amplified into a great disaster, and many imaginary events are made to take place which only tend to make the writers ridiculous.

We have no particular news; a strong force of Confederates—6,000 or 8,000, is said to be at Harper's Ferry. A large miller in this section says he will send no more flour down the canal; it is dangerous. Should anything of interest occur I will let you know.

VERITAS.

GENERAL MCCLELLAN.—The *Tribune* states editorially that General McClellan has repeatedly proposed to resign his commission since he has been at Washington.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN NAVAL EXPEDITION TO MEXICO.

THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH CONTINGENTS.

From the Diario de la Marina of Havana, December 2.

According to information which has been given to us as positive, the French squadron, destined to operate against the Mexican coast, in combination with the forces of Spain and England, will arrive at this port to-morrow or the day after. Although the three steam war vessels now in our port do not belong to the naval force that Her Britannic Majesty sends to Vera Cruz, Admiral Dunlop, who has arrived in one of them, expects that the ships and frigates, whose departure from England has been announced, will reach here within a few days.—These contingents will depart again for Vera Cruz a few hours after their arrival.

SAILING OF THE TWO LAST DIVISIONS OF THE EXPEDITION.

According to previous announcement, yesterday morning the second Naval Division put to sea, and to-day the departure of the third and last division of the expedition, of whose objects nobody is ignorant, was composed of the steam (propeller) frigates Leadad, Concepcion, Princesa de Asturias and Petronila, and the side-wheel steamers Isabel la Catolica—on board of which sailed the Naval Commander-in-Chief—the Guadalquivir, and the transport Numero 3. The second division comprised the war steamers Francisco de Assis—on board of which sailed H. E. Gen. D. Manuel Garcet, Commander-in-Chief of the Expeditionary land forces—the Pizarro, Velasco, and the steam transports Cubana, Pajaro del Oceano, Cuba, Cardenas and Maisi.

On both days mentioned the crowd to see the sailing of this brilliant expedition was immense, and indeed we may say that the whole of Havana was present at the spectacle; for, besides the thousands of both sexes who thronged the long line of coast from the Alameda de Paula to the tower of San Lazaro, who crowded the vessels lying at the docks, who cruised about the bay in small boats and steamers, and who covered the battlements of the fortresses, there was not a single house-top commanding a view of the sea that was not black with people anxious to witness the departure of the ships. And remember that it was not mere curiosity that animated the majority of the population. No, it was a sentiment of patriotic pride which stirred every Spanish bosom in sight of these magnificent ships, the symbols of our regeneration as a maritime power, in the sight of that glorious flag which brought to mind the laurels of Lepanto, and in sight of that brilliant staff of officers who chafed with impatience to prove to the world that Spain in every age has sons who know how to emulate the immortal deeds of a Navarro, a Gravina, a Churuca.

CANADA BELLIGERENT.—In response to an article recently published in the New York *World*, the Toronto *Leader* says:

"When the *World* appeals to the 'thinking people' of the Northern States as a pledge of forbearance, and to the fact that the Northern States 'are not a nation of fools' as proof that there is no desire 'to precipitate a war with Great Britain,' it assumes a little too much. In the first place, the thinking people of the States unfortunately occupy the back seats, being rarely seen and seldom heard in connection with home or foreign politics. In the next place, it is more than probable that, had the North been a nation of wise men, the peaceable secession of the South would have been esteemed a less calamity than a prolonged and exhausting war. If the hypothesis were started that they are 'a nation of fools,' the evidence most likely to be adduced in its support would be derived from the attempt to subjugate the Southern people, and compel them to sing hosannas to liberty whilst being brought back into the Union against their will. We decline to repose confidence, now or hereafter, in the wisdom of a nation whose rulers and citizens have demonstrate their inability to comprehend the fundamental principles of their own Government."

MISS PATTI IN IRELAND.—Mlle. Patti's first engagement in Dublin terminated a short time since amid wildly Irish honors. An English journal says:

"At the conclusion of the opera (Martha), the rapture of the audience had risen to its highest point, and when the prima donna was called forward she was literally 'pelted' with bouquets. Mlle. Patti had made her final bow, and was just disappearing behind the curtain, when a large glass bottle, flung, it was believed, from the upper gallery, fell upon the stage, and was shivered into a hundred pieces. Had it been thrown one second sooner, the consequences might have been very serious, but fortunately no particle of the glass touched the lady, nor did anybody indeed suppose that the act was intended as other than an outburst of wild Irish enthusiasm which knew no limit. The charming singer merely exclaimed, 'How very strange! Was there anything in it?' and in a very short time she was prepared to take her departure from the theatre."

ELECTRICAL METRONOME.—This new instrument, a Belgian invention, was tried for the first time at the performance of Gluck's opera, "Alceste," at the Grand Opera in Paris. Several successful trials had previously been made, particularly by Berliez, at his concerts. The electrical apparatus is a very small instrument, which is placed at the side of the musical director, and in which a Voltaic battery is concealed. By means of electric threads, which run in all directions on the stage, the conductor is enabled to indicate the various tempi.

THE FIRST PRISONER OF WAR RELEASED.—Lieutenant John C. Wordon, U. S. N., who was sent by the Federal government to Fort Pickens through the seceded States, in the month of April last, as a bearer of despatches to Captain Adams, in command of the blockading fleet, and was arrested at Montgomery on his way back, and since kept a prisoner at that place, has at last effected his release and exchange for the Confederate Lieutenant Sharp.

The New York *World* states that the Secretary of the Navy has dispatched one of the fastest and most powerful vessels in the navy, and a swift gunboat, to intercept the steamer Nashville on her return trip from England. The instructions of the officers are to approach the British coast as near as the neutrality laws will permit, and to cruise off the coast until they capture the steamer.

MRS. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE.—We are informed by Gen. Dix that the report that Mrs. John C. Breckinridge was giving secession parties in Baltimore, &c., is false in every particular. The General is informed by the Provost Marshal that Mrs. Breckinridge has not been cast for several months past.—*New York World.*

DEATH CAUSED BY ANGER.—A man named Christian Buchanan, died suddenly at St. Louis on Saturday last, and the jury, after a post-mortem examination, brought in a verdict that his death was caused by a rupture of the heart, produced by a violent fit of anger.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

General Butler's Expedition at Port Royal.

From the Norfolk Day Book, Dec. 9

SAVANNAH, Dec. 7.—The *News* of to-day learns that Picayune Butler's expedition has arrived at Port Royal. A Mississippi regiment arrived on the coast this morning.

Embarkation of Troops at Fortress Monroe.

From the Norfolk Day Book, Dec. 9.

Somewhere in the neighborhood of two thousand troops were observed to be embarking from Fortress Monroe on board a large steamer, supposed to be the Quaker City, yesterday about noon.

An Expedition in Search of Yankees.

From the Norfolk Day Book, Dec. 9

NASHVILLE, Dec. 6, via MOBILE, Dec. 7.—A few days ago Colonel Forrest, with 600 rangers, started from Picken, Kentucky, with an expedition for Osco river. They first visited Ashbysburg, Green river, where it was reported there was a large force of Yankees, but they found none. They then went to Henderson on the 28th; the enemy flying on their appearance, they returned to Princeton on the 29th. A detachment of Yankee troops visited Cassville, Union county, Ky., on the 30th, and stole about one hundred hogs and beeves. It has been ascertained that the hogs belonged to Union men. Surgeon Vanwick, of Forrest's regiment, was shot and killed by a Lincolnite named Best, of Henderson county, Ky., on the 31st. Best was arrested, but escaped. Vanwick is from Huntsville.

A Peace Commission from Yankeedom.

From the Norfolk Day Book, Dec. 9.

We see by the proceedings of the Federal Congress that in the Senate on the 4th inst. Mr. Salisbury offered a joint resolution, that Millard Fillmore, Franklin Pierce, Roger B. Taney, Edward Everett, George M. Dallas, Thomas M. Ewing, Horace Burney, Reverdy Johnson, John J. Crittenden, Geo. E. Pugh and Richard W. Thompson, be appointed commissioners on the part of Congress to confer with the commission appointed by the "so-called Confederate States," "for the preservation of the Union and the maintenance of the constitution."

We conceive that this is a pretty bright idea on the part of the Yankees; but we are at a loss to fully appreciate the compliment of their call on us to maintain an instrument (the constitution) that they have long since smashed into smithers, unless it is that there is a party among them that still believe in the superior statesmanship of our Southern leaders, and they wish to get them to fix it up again for their especial benefit, seeing its destruction has enabled the Autocrat to trample rather severely upon their liberties.

We would recommend to these "constitution" cobblers the peculiar virtue of "Spalding glue" for their purpose, with the assurance that they will find quite as much virtue in that article as they would likely find in the combined wisdom of all the statesmen in the world, for the repair and preservation of an instrument that has been so badly rent as what was once the "constitution of the United States." As for their Union, we would remind them that it is an excellent Union for them, being composed of such despicable God-forsaken scoundrels as were never raked together in one parcel since the world has been a world. It is now a perfect dog-eat-dog conglomeration of negro thieves and pirates; and as they have got rid of the honest people of the South, they are now at liberty to "go it with a rush."

May-be they would like a cessation of hostilities for a time—during the palaver of the commissioners, as another resolution proposes—in order to get an opportunity to accomplish some object they have in view. But possibly our people have had enough of such dodges in the Crittenden Compromise schemes which were afterwards proved to be but means used to gain time on their part.

If they desire peace, they have but to withdraw their troops from our soil, and let us alone, and until they do this, we should perseveringly scorn any proposition emanating from them. We wonder if these poor, miserable, degraded, negro-stealing wretches do really think to gammon the people of the South still further? What under Heavens should we want with a union with them? To share the debts caused by their folly? To share alike with them the contempt of the world? For surely we can conceive of nothing else we should gain by any future alliance with them.

Confederate Congress.

From the Norfolk Day Book, Dec. 9.

RICHMOND, Dec. 7.—Congress passed to day, and the President approved, an act allowing laundresses to the hospitals for the sick and wounded, at such rates and numbers as are prescribed by the Secretary of War.

Nothing of interest from the camp.

From the Norfolk Day Book, Dec. 9.

Another Battle, May-be.

RICHMOND, Dec. 8.—Indications again point to an early engagement on the Potomac. Perhaps it will be simultaneously at Leesburg, Evansport and Centreville. A battle is expected on the Potomac. War rumors and war fever very high. Perhaps they may have a fight and perhaps not. The sutlers are moving their stores to the rear of the army, which is considered an unfailing sign of trouble.

The Financial Embarrassment of the South.

The Richmond *Dispatch* contains the following propositions:

1st. Let Congress declare by solemn acts that whoever shall ask or receive a per cent. in consideration of the exchange of one sort of money for another, whether it shall be specie for paper money or one sort of paper money for another, shall be guilty of treason, and punished with death.

2d. Let it be instantly provided that each State shall receive, at its own treasury, at par, any paper money which may be lawfully issued by any bank, corporation or individual within its jurisdiction, on the debts due it, in payment of all taxes and dues, to the Confederate States Treasury.

4th. Authorize the Treasury Department to use the public funds and securities for the redemption of any paper money in the Confederate States.

5th. Require each bank in the Confederacy to redeem the bills of every other bank. Let Congress be warned, and wake up to the financial perils which beset us. The banks are the allies of Lincoln.

News from the West.

From the Norfolk Day Book, Dec. 9.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 6.—On Wednesday afternoon the Federals brought to Columbus, by a flag of truce, one hundred and fifty of the Camp Jackson (Missouri) prisoners, with their arms and equipments. They were given up because Jackson let off the Federal prisoners on last Thursday.

The gunboats Polk and Jackson made another demonstration at Camp Holt. They peppered the Federals well, running them out of their tents. The extent of the damage is unknown.

Jeff. Thompson is fortifying New Madrid, and feels no apprehension of any disturbance from the Federals. General Polk has entirely recovered, and has assumed command at Columbus. It is rumored that Columbus will probably be attacked by way of Paducah.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Humors of the Maryland Regiment in Virginia.

AN ELECTION IN THEIR CAMP—REMINISCENCES OF "PLUG UGLYISM."

Perhaps no characteristic of the Maryland regiment, now actively in the field with our army of the Potomac, has attracted more attention than the high and constant flow of animal spirits which they manifest under all circumstances, even the most discouraging. Their love of fun appears to be indomitable, requiring little, if any, stimulus to provoke its expression, and converting, by its power of humor, the most disheartening and vexatious incidents of camp life into subjects for mirth and ridicule. This characteristic of the gallant exiles from Maryland was memorably manifested at Manassas, where, after a forced and unrefreshed march of nearly three days, they rushed gaily into the battle, singing a popular war song, which they chorused with their ringing cheers. And more recently, during the violent wind and rain storm of the 2d, which prostrated entire encampments at Centreville, the glee and good humor of the "Maryland boys," as they are popularly termed by the army, presented to the writer ("Huguenot") a very notable contrast to the despondent effect which the dreary visitation appeared to have upon the surrounding regimental encampments.

It is traditionally mentioned of the "Old Maryland Line," whose valor many a glorious revolutionary field records, that their buoyancy of spirit never sank beneath the worst adversities of our cause, and that even amid the gloom and sufferings of Valley Forge, their camp resounded with the cheerful tones of the violin, or with the yet more inspiriting sounds of their hopeful merriment.

To this peculiar temperament of those gallant veterans of 1776, so evidently possessed by their representatives on the field to-day, we trust they combine also their unflinching valor and love of freedom, and that now, as at Trenton, Eutaw and Cowpens, the battle banner of the Maryland Line may float triumphant in the van of every conflict, or, as at Long Island, may wrest bright honor even from defeat.

An instance of the practical fun of the Maryland soldiers has reached our knowledge, and, though somewhat stale, we cannot refrain from giving it as an illustration of our subject.

Wednesday, November 6th, it will be remembered, was the date of the holding of the election in Maryland for Governor, members of the Legislature, &c.; and the exiles from that State, composing the line regiment now near Centreville, determined to give expression to their political preference, thinking, perhaps, and very properly, that, unauthorized though it was, and gotten up for the purposes of fun, it nevertheless, in its results, was far more sanctioned by right and justice, and by the honest sentiment of their people, than the bitter mock which, perpetrated under the protecting presence of hireling bayonets, marked the complete humiliation of a brave but wholly disfranchised people.

The permission of the officers of the regiment having been first obtained, and the preliminaries formally arranged, the polls were opened precisely at 12 o'clock, M., and the balloting commenced. It was apparent, however, at an early stage of the proceedings, that the election would not be an entirely quiet one, and that the scenes which marked similar proceedings under the "Plug Ugly" *regime* of Baltimore would be re-enacted, with the substitution of a rampant spirit of fun for the vindictive partizanship which then prevailed. There were those present not wanting in the experience of a Baltimore election, and they were soon in full sway at the scene. Familiar election cries resounded in the vicinity of the polls. The old-time partizan shout of "O. U. Plugs," was responded to with the rival exclamation of "Wade in Lincoln!" and the representatives of the opposing faction were soon practising, with a familiarity which only long experience could have bred, the practical appeals with which voters were wont to be encouraged or intimidated. Pins and needles, the camp substitutes for awls, were used with a vigor and effect which was again and again heralded by the exclamation of "awl right." Timid voters were squeezed and elbowed into a practical disgust for the elective franchise, and the more resolute ones were driven rapidly away with clubs, axes and guns. Sick voters, with bandaged heads and eyes, multiplied with a rapidity which might well have startled the accomplished surgeon of the regiment. The polls were finally closed at the appointed hour, amid the confusion usual to such occasions, though happily with no lives lost, and no arrests, except in the case of one hardened wretch, who recklessly attempted to vote for A. Blinkum as President of the Confederate States. He was at once indignantly consigned to the guard house, and fined one gallon of apple jack. The following are the official returns, which we cheerfully publish at the request of the Judges:

HEADQUARTERS 1ST MARYLAND REGIMENT,
Camp near Centreville, Nov. 6, 1861.

This being the regular election day in the Confederate States for President and Vice President, and, also, of the State officers of Maryland, the following named persons were proposed as electors to represent the State of Maryland in the electoral college of the Confederate States:

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

Col. George H. Steuart, of Baltimore city, for the Western Shore.

James B. Grason, of Queen Anne county, for the Eastern Shore.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1st. Lieutenant Joseph H. Stewart, of Dorchester county.

2d. Captain Edmund O'Brien, of Carroll county.

3d. Lieutenant Alexander Cross, of Baltimore city.

4th. Major E. R. Dorsey, of Baltimore city.

5th. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradley T. Johnson, of Frederick county.

6th. Lieutenant George Thomas, of St. Mary's county.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor—Gen. Benjamin C. Howard, of Baltimore county.

Comptroller—Captain A. Lingan Jarrett, of Harford county.

The polls were opened at 12 o'clock, agreeable to orders, and Capt. James R. Herbert, of company D, Capt. J. Louis Smith, of company F, and Sergeant Dorsey, of company A, were selected as judges, and Lieut. J. G. W. Marriott, and Sergeant Robert H. Cushing, of company I, were appointed Secretaries.

The whole number of votes cast were 780, all of which were deposited in favor of the above candidates, and the electors unanimously instructed to declare Jefferson Davis and Alex. H. Stephens, as the choice of the "Maryland exiles," for President and Vice President.

By order,

JAS. R. HERBERT, J. LOUIS SMITH, WM. H. DORSEY, } Judges.

J. G. W. MARRIOTT, ROBT. H. CUSHING, } Secretaries.

It is scarcely necessary to add that the affair was regarded as a huge joke, and was managed with unbroken good humor, the effect of which was heightened by its apparent earnestness.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

By the arrival of the steamer City of New York at New York, we have later intelligence from Port Royal. We annex the following particulars concerning the situation of affairs at Hilton Head and its vicinity, furnished the New York *Post* by first officer Hobart, Chief Engineer Carpenter and others on board the steamer:

THE OCCUPATION OF BEAUFORT.

The occupation of Beaufort by the Federal forces was to be accomplished some days since. On the evening of the sixth instant a detachment of troops went on board transports, and proceeded to Beaufort. As the City of New York sailed on the morning of the seventh, before daylight, she brings no particulars of the occupation; and even the number of troops was not known. But it was understood that extensive preparations had been made for the occupation of the place. The lowest estimates place the number of troops assigned to this duty at one thousand; and these were supposed to be merely the advance guard.

A PROBABLE MOVEMENT AGAINST THE CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH RAILROAD.

There was an understanding at Hilton Head that arrangements were in progress for sending a force far enough into the interior to destroy communication between Charleston and Savannah. Of course, none of the details had transpired, but the occupation of Beaufort was supposed to be a part of the plan.

A RECONNOISSANCE OF TYBEE ISLAND.

As the City of New York sailed, troops were embarking for Tybee Island, on board the transports Delaware and Winfield Scott. The strength of the expedition was unknown. One detachment was composed of men from various regiments, and it was believed the men had been picked for this particular service. A short time before a particular examination had been made of the channel of the Savannah river off Tybee, to ascertain if there was a sufficient depth of water, clear of obstructions, to admit of the passage of the Wabash, in order to operate against Fort Pulaski, but it was reported to be impossible to take that vessel near the Fortress. The expedition, which has been referred to, was, doubtless, intended to test the feasibility of some other method.

HILTON HEAD—A NEW FORTIFICATION.

General Sherman has commenced a new fortification about half a mile in the rear of Fort Walker. It is very large, and is estimated to cover two or three acres of ground—about double the extent of Fort Walker. Only the foundations had been laid, and the proposed character of the works was unknown to the officers of the City of New York.

The entrenchments on the mainland side of the island were progressing favorably; and sheds, stables, store houses and all necessary conveniences were going up. The wharf was building; and on every hand were indications of the intentions of the authorities to make the point a base of very extensive operations. General Butler's expedition, the arrival of which, at Port Royal, has been reported through Confederate sources, had not made its appearance when the City of New York sailed, and no ships belonging to it were spoken on the way.

THE NEW EXPEDITION.

The new expedition under Commodore Dupont was all taken in coal and water, and the final preparations appeared to be going on. No troops had been embarked, and nothing concerning its destination had been developed.

NIGHTLY INCURSIONS OF THE CONFEDERATES—BURNING COTTON.

The Confederates are growing bolder, and approach the vicinity of Hilton Head in parties under the cover of the night, taking away such property as they can carry. On the third or fourth instant a party of twenty or thirty had been on Paris Island, between Hilton Head and Beaufort and had taken away some property, together with a number of contrabands—some of them by force. Two negroes were shot by them. All who could escape refused to accompany them. In every direction on the mainland, and in many cases on the islands not far away from Hilton Head, great clouds of smoke constantly ascended for days before the sailing of the steamer. The spectacle had become so common as scarcely to excite particular notice. The understanding was that the Confederates were burning everything which they were unable or feared to stay long enough to carry away, including their buildings, particularly storehouses.

THE CONTRABANDS.

The contrabands were coming in more freely than heretofore, and were received in a more cordial manner. They bring with them, in many cases, provisions either for sale or for their own consumption; still very little if any accommodation has been provided for them, and no systematic effort made to employ them. Considerable numbers are obtaining such employment as they can find, and some are employed by our forces. But the fact that there are yet, and that there will be for a considerable time to come, provisions in plenty for them, and better quarters on the plantations than within our lines, prevents any extensive stampede. Probably the most intelligent of the negroes are among those who will remain by themselves as long as they are able to obtain subsistence.

ORDER FOR TREASURY AGENTS IN THE SOUTH.

The following circular has just been issued:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 30, 1861.

SIR: With the approbation of the President of the United States, and by virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Treasury by the act of July 13, 1861, I do hereby appoint you agent of this Department, to receive, on account of the United States and take charge of all consignments of cotton or other articles shipped to you by direction of this Department. Until otherwise directed, you will be governed in the disposition of such cotton or other articles by these general instructions. You will keep an accurate account—by names, and numbers, and such other distinctive marks as may be forwarded to you by the respective agents and shippers—of each consignment received, debiting such consignment with whatever expenses may be paid by you on its account, whether of freight, labor, storage, or commissions, and credit such consignment with the gross proceeds of sales when realized, and so keep your accounts that the net receipts arising from each shipment may be at once known, and thereby the aggregate net receipts arising from the products of each plantation and owner be distinctly set forth.

You are hereby authorized and directed to sell the cotton of other productions received by you, at public auction, after due notice of time and place being given in two newspapers in Boston, three in New York, and two in Philadelphia, at least ten days prior to the sale, unless, from the perishable nature of the article, it is deemed expedient to dispose of it immediately after its receipt, in which case you will pursue such course as you deem best for the interest of all concerned.

It is suggested that large lots of cotton, if from the same plantation, bring, in the foreign markets, enhanced prices over small or promiscuous lots, and therefore, the entire crop of a plantation should, in the absence of reasons to the contrary, be so offered.

You are expected to procure, upon the most economical terms, and forward to the respective agents upon their requisitions, proper bags, bagging, baling-rope, twine, needles, or other articles required for the preparation of the cotton, rice, or other productions for market, and also blank bills of lading, blank-books, and other stationery, in reasonable and proper quantities for their use, and you will advise them, from time to time, of any deficiencies in making up the bales or other packages, or in their marks and numbers, or in the invoices sent, and offer such suggestions as in your opinion will tend to increase the market value of the articles to be forwarded, and give effect to the wishes and intentions of the Government.

You will make a special deposit with the Assistant-Treasurer at New York, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, of the gross proceeds of all sales, taking duplicate receipts therefor, which you will retain as your voucher for such payment. Your accounts must be rendered monthly, duplicate, and transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury.

You will report weekly your general transactions under this appointment, specifying any receipts or sales of articles, and the receipts and filling of any requisitions made upon you by the agents of the Department.

A copy of the instructions to the agent is inclosed for your further information.

Before entering on the duties of your office, you will execute an official bond to the United States in the sum of $50,000, agreeably to the form accompanying those instructions, and take the oath of office and allegiance prescribed therein, following the directions as to the execution of the bond and other requisite acts noted at the foot of the form.

You will be allowed a compensation at the rate of $2,500 per annum.

Respectfully, yours,

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday morning, 11th instant, by Rev. Father Myers, WILLIAM THOMPSON and MISS DINAH MARIA STEVENSON, both of this city.

On Tuesday evening, 10th instant by Rev. J. Swartz, 172 German street, JESSE SHEFFER and Miss ISABEL KEIFEL, both of this city.

DIED.

On the 10th instant, JEREMIAH P. SKINNER, in the 45th year of his age.

On Monday, the 9th instant, ELIZABETH DUKES, in the 54th year of her age.

MALAGA GRAPES,
HAVANA SWEET ORANGES,
A vessel just received by the undersigned.
GOOD RYE.
LARD OIL 31 per gallon.
PARAFFINE CANDLES 25 cents per lb.
SUPERIOR FLOUR $7.25 per bbl.
Bays $4 and $4.25 for Beer Flour.
Hays down to 12 cents.
BUCKWHEAT 75 and 85 cents.
For sale by
WILLIAM H. McLEAN,
52 North Charles st.

JENNINGS' IMPROVED GLYCERINE CREAM.—The best preparation ever offered to the public for the cure and prevention of Chapped Hands, Lips, &c. One or two applications of this Cream will so soften the skin off, smooth, and delicate by so little expense to any lady.
S. HYNSON JENNINGS & CO.,
Pharmaceutists, 48 N. Charles street.

BOOTS! BOOTS!!

A DOLLAR SAVED IS TWO DOLLARS MADE.
This is to inform my customers and Wholesale Dealers, that I have removed from Howard street to No. 181 Baltimore street, opposite the Adams Express office, where may be found, at all times, a complete stock of gentlemen's and children's boots, all of which are manufactured by him in the best manner of the very best materials, and will be sold CHEAPER FOR CASH.
GEORGE S. CLOUD,
No. 181 Baltimore street.

DAUGHERTY & 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.
DAUGHERTY & CO.,
155 BALTIMORE STREET.

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 going to this market, I would recommend its use of my Coal as a substitute for steaming and other uses. I shall keep a large supply constantly on my wharf.
R. W. TYSON, Agent,
No. 58 Second street.
For the quality of the Baltimore Company's Coal for steaming purposes, I respectfully refer to the following parties:
Messrs. Dougherty, Woods & Co., Baltimore Steam Sugar Refinery; Samuel T. Poppleton, Esq., Agent Commercial Line Steamers; A. L. Hopkins, Esq., Boston Line Steamers; Messrs. H. Abbott & Son, Canton Cotton Mill; Murray & Hazlehurst, Vulcan Works;
And Steamboats generally.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.'S
TIGHT-STITCH
SEWING MACHINES
FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURERS,
No. 181 Baltimore street,
between Calvert and South streets.

IVORY TYPES
WATER-COLORED
AND
AMBROTYPE PHOTOGRAPHS
125 BALTIMORE STREET.

CRICKET AND BASE BALL
IMPLEMENTS
MERRILL, THOMAS & CO.
125 Baltimore street.

Wool! Wool!! Wool!!!
HAVE YOUR WOOL CARDED, AND HAVE YO