THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

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SEE FOURTH PAGE.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM MISSOURI.

Proclamation of General Price.

SEDALIA, Mo., Nov. 30.—The following proclamation has been issued by General Price, Commander of the Confederate forces. It is dated at Neosha, but bears no date:

Fellow-Citizens—In the month of June last I was called to the command of a handful of Missourians who nobly gave up home and comfort to espouse in that gloomy hour the cause of your bleeding country, struggling with the most causeless and cruel despotism known among civilized men.

When peace and protection could no longer be enforced but at the price of honor and liberty, your Chief Magistrate called for 50,000 men to drive the ruthless invaders from a soil made fruitful by your labors and consecrated by your homes. To that call less than 5,000 responded out of a male population exceeding 200,000 men. One in forty only stepped forward to defend with their persons and their lives the cause of Constitutional liberty and human rights. Some allowances are to be made on the score of a want of military organization, a supposed want of arms, the necessary retreat of the army Southward, the blockade of the river and the presence of an armed and organized foe. But nearly six months have now elapsed—your crops have been tilled—your harvests have been reaped, and your preparations for winter have been made. The army of Missouri, organized and equipped, has fought its way to the river.

The foe is still in the field. The country bleeds and our people groan under the inflictions of a foe marked with all the characteristics of barbarian warfare. And where now are the 50,000 to avenge our wrongs and free our country? Had fifty thousand men flocked to this standard, with their shot guns in their hands, there would not now be a Federal hireling in the State to pollute our soil. Instead of ruined communities, starving families, and desolated districts, we should have had a people blessed with protection and with stores to supply the wants and necessities and comforts of life. Where are those 50,000 men? Are Missourians no longer true to themselves? Are they a timid, time-serving, craven race, fit only for subjection to a despot? Awake, my countrymen, to a sense of what constitutes the dignity and true greatness of a people.

A few men have fought your battles. A few men have dared the dangers of the battlefield. A few have borne the hardships of the camp, the scorching suns of summer, the frosts of winter, the malaria of the swamps, the privations incident to our circumstances, fatigue and hunger and thirst, often without blankets and without shoes, with insufficient clothing, with the cold wet earth for a bed, the sky for a covering and a stone for a pillow, glad only to meet the enemy on the field, where some paid the noblest devotion known among men on earth to the cause of your country and your rights with their lives. But where one has been lost on the field there have been numbers lost by disease induced by privations and toil.

During all these trials we have murmured not. We have offered all we had on earth at the altar of our common country—our own beloved Missouri. and we only now ask our fellow-citizens—our brethren—to come to us and help to wear what we have gained, and win our glorious inheritance from the cruel hand of the spoiler and the oppressor.

Come to us, brave sons of Missouri! Rally to our standard! I must have 50,000 men. I call upon you, in the name of your country, for those 50,000 men. Do you stay at home to take care of your property? Millions of dollars have been lost because you stayed at home. Do you stay at home for gratification? More men have been murdered at home than I have lost in five successful battles.—Do you stay at home to secure terms with the enemy? Then I warn you that the day may soon come when you may be surrendered to the mercies of that enemy, and your substance given up to the Hessians and Jay Hawkers. I cannot, I will not, attribute such motives to you, my countrymen.

But where are our Southern rights? Friends, we must drive the oppressor from our land! I must have fifty thousand men. Now is the crisis of your fate; now the golden opportunity to serve the State; now is the day for your political salvation. The time of enlistment for our brave band is beginning to be beyond endurance. Do not longer sicken their hearts by hopes deferred. They begin to inquire where are our friends? Who shall give them an answer? Boys and small property holders have in the main fought the battle for the protection of your property; and, when they ask where are the men for whom we are fighting, how shall, how can I explain?

Citizens of Missouri, I call upon you, by every consideration of interest, by every desire of safety, by every tie that binds you to home and country, to delay no longer. Let the dead bury their dead. Leave your property to take care of itself. Commend your homes to the protection of God and merit the admiration and love of childhood and womanhood by showing yourselves men—the sons of the brave and free who bequeathed to us the sacred trust of free institutions. Come to the army of Missouri for a week or a month, to free your country. Strike till each armed foe expires; strike for your altars and firesides; for the green graves of your sires, God and your native land! The burning fires of patriotism must inspire and lead you, or all is lost—just at the moment when all might forever be saved. Numbers give strength. Numbers intimidate the foe and save the necessity often of fighting battles. Numbers make our arms irresistible. Numbers command universal respect and inspire confidence. We must have 50,000 men!

Let the herdman leave his fields, let the farmer leave his fields, and let the mechanic leave his office, till we restore the supremacy. Let the aspirants for office and place know they will be weighed in the balance of patriotism and may be found wanting. If there be any craven, crouching spirits who have not the greatness of soul to respond to their country's call for help, let them stay at home, and let only the brave and true come out to join their brethren on the tented field.

Come with supplies of clothing and with tents if you can procure them. Come with your gun of any description that can be made to bring down a foe. If you have no arms come without them, and we will supply you as far as it is possible. Bring cooking utensils and rations for a few weeks.—Bring blankets and heavy shoes and extra bed clothing, if you have them. Bring no horses to remain with the army except those necessary for baggage transportation.

We must have 50,000 men. Give me these men, and, by the help of God, I will drive the hireling bands of thieves and marauders from the State.—But if Missourians fail now to rise in their strength and avail themselves of this propitious moment to strike for honor and liberty, you cannot say that we have not done all we could to save you.

You will be advised in time at what point to report for organization and active service. Leave your property at home. What if it be all taken? We have $200,000,000 worth of Northern means in Missouri which cannot be removed. When we are once free, the State will indemnify every citizen who may have lost a dollar by adhesion to the cause of his country. We shall have our property or its value, with interest. But in the name of God and the attributes of manhood, let me appeal to you by considerations infinitely higher than money. Are we a generation of drivelling, snivelling, degraded slaves? or are we men who dare assert and maintain the rights which cannot be surrendered, and defend those principles of everlasting rectitude, pure and high, and sacred, like God, their author? Be yours the office to choose between the glory of a free country and a just Government, and the bondage of your children.

I will never see the chains fastened upon my country; I will ask for six and a half feet of Missouri soil on which to expire, but will not live to see my people enslaved.

Do I hear your shouts? Is that your war-cry which echoes through the land? Are you coming, fifty thousand men? Then Missouri shall move to victory with the tread of a giant. Come on, my brave boys—50,000 heroic, gallant, unconquerable Southern men. We await your coming.

(Signed) STERLING PRICE,
Major General Commanding.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From South Side of the Potomac.—A Reconnoissance from Springfield Station.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—A gentleman who arrived from the Virginia side of the Potomac to-day states that the 57th and 61st regiments of New York, the last commanded by Colonel Cone, made a reconnoissance from Springfield, which is nine miles from Alexandria, on Thursday, and went three miles and a half beyond our pickets towards Manassas, when, discovering a Confederate force numbering, it is supposed, 8,000 men, they returned to their starting point, reaching it in good order and without casualties.

From the South Side of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Within a week past the Confederate pickets have made their appearance at Vienna, which is five miles beyond Lewinsville, and also at Flint Hill which overlooks Fairfax Court House. They show no disposition to attack our men. They appear at these points during the day and retire at night.

Captain Mott, of Gen. Hancock's Division, had his pickets surprised by the appearance of a party of Confederate cavalry, while he was engaged on Saturday afternoon at a house a mile and a half beyond Lewinsville, near the Leesburg turnpike. Capt. Mott however escaped without losing any of his men.

The Position of Secretary Cameron.

WASHINGTON, December 1.—A letter has been received here from George D. Prentice, dated New York, Nov. 26th, stating that he had nothing to do with the article in the Louisville *Journal* censuring the speech made by Secretary Cameron at the dinner party lately given by Colonel Forney in honor of Mr. Prentice. The entire article in the *Journal* was a misrepresentation of the speech sent by some person without the knowledge of Mr. Prentice.

Secretary Cameron's opinions upon the subject are the same as those expressed in his instructions to Generals Butler and Sherman, and it is understood that they will be reiterated in his annual report to the President.

The Privateer Sumter.

The latest official intelligence concerning the whereabouts of the privateer Sumter is from the Consul at Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, in a letter dated October 27. He had been informed that she was near or on an island about thirty miles to the windward of Curacoa, and that the crew were cruising about in their boats.

The President's Message and Reports of the Departments.

WASHINGTON, Dec 1.—Assuming there will be a quorum present in each House to-morrow, it is not probable that the President will communicate his Message before one o'clock, owing to the necessary preliminaries attending the commencement of a session of Congress. The reports of the Secretaries of War, the Navy and the Interior, and of the Post-Master-General will accompany the Message; that of the Secretary of the Treasury will not be sent in until Tuesday or Wednesday. As no advance copies of the President's Message have been transmitted hence, it will be telegraphed.

Reassembling of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—There is evidently less excitement than heretofore on the eve of the reassembling of Congress, and comparatively fewer arrivals of Members. Among the arrivals is Senator Powell, of Kentucky.

Capture of a Canadian Steamer.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Authentic information has been received here that a small light-draft Canadian steamer has been seized off the coast of Maine, by a United States revenue cutter. The steamer had on board about ten thousand Springfield muskets, clothing, boots, bank-note paper, caps and munitions of war. She was cleared from Canada, and the cargo was consigned to parties in the Southern States.

Unwillingness to Transport Heavy Ordnance.

The Ordnance Department of the Navy finds considerable difficulty in getting transportation for the heavy guns from point to point; and among other agents who have declined to assist the Government in this matter are Messrs. J. & N. Briggs, of the Swift Sure Line, pier No. 12 East river.

LATEST FROM KENTUCKY.

Early Movements of the Federals Expected.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 26.—Movements in Louisville and elsewhere in Kentucky afford indications of early movements of the Federals. Large numbers of them for the past ten days have arrived and departed for their respective rendezvous. Three regiments have arrived at Louisville daily and been sent forward towards Bowling Green. Gen. Nelson's command had been withdrawn from Prestonburg to the mouth of the Sandy, from which point they were sent to Louisville, Wild Cat, and Camp Dick Robinson. Troops seem to be concentrating at Danville and Crab Orchard.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

NASHVILLE, Nov. 27.—The Louisville *Courier* of yesterday learns that a squad of twelve men were sent to Franklin, Kentucky, on Monday last, to arrest some Lincolnites who were committing depredations in the neighborhood. The Lincolnites had collected, to the number of twelve or fifteen, at the house of one of their number. The owner of the house defied our squad and fired upon our men, killing one and wounding one or two others. Our men charged upon the house, set fire to it, and burnt up all the men in it except two, who escaped. A detachment of twenty-five cavalry arrived at Franklin to arrest the parties implicated.

Collision on the Ohio River.—Several Soldiers Drowned.

CINCINNATI, November 30.—The steamer Belle Creole, from Cincinnati for Pittsburg, deeply laden, and the steamer Fallstone, from Kanawha, with a portion of Colonel Lythe's 10th Ohio regiment, collided last night, seven miles above this city. The concussion knocked eight or ten soldiers into the river, and it is thought that all but one were drowned. The cargo of the Belle Creole was valued at twenty thousand dollars, and is insured in Cincinnati offices.

Canadian News.

MONTREAL, Nov. 29.—Lord Monck was sworn in as Governor-General of Canada to-day.

QUEBEC, Nov. 29.—There was a light fall of snow here this morning, with the thermometer at 26 degrees.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE SIXTY-THIRD NEW YORK.—On Friday night, about nine o'clock, the New York 63d regiment of Volunteers arrived by way of the Philadelphia and Wilmington railroad, and their conduct while in this city was in keeping with their reputation. An account of their disorderly and riotous behavior in New York is published elsewhere in this paper. In Philadelphia and other places along the route they acted in the same manner, and a continual fight was in progress while they were on the cars. While crossing the Susquehanna, two of them were thrown overboard and drowned.—On reaching President street depot a fight took place, and a lieutenant, who attempted to control them, was severely wounded by being bayonetted in the side. The police of the city were on hand in large force, and flanked the column as it passed up the streets to the Camden depot. On reaching the depot a series of fights took place. A guard was placed around the depot building, and Provost-Marshal Dodge requested all restaurants and places of business in the vicinity to close, which was complied with. The fights continued and about fifty of the men had their [illegible] police station, where they were kept all night.—The regiment left about one o'clock and the fight was still going on. On Saturday morning about eight o'clock, about one hundred and fifty of the regiment who had been left in New York arrived. They were in the same riotous condition, and passed through the streets, rallying and shouting, cursing and singing. When they reached Camden street station a guard was placed over them to prevent them from getting liquor. A Baltimorean named Henry *alias* Leggy Downs, who knew some of the men, attempted to pass the lines, but was refused, when a fight ensued, and he was quite severely handled. They finally left for Washington, and no doubt fought all the way to that city.

SEIZURE ON BOARD THE STEAMER MARY WASHINGTON.—The Messrs. Weems, proprietors of the line of boats, of which the Mary Washington is one, are under bond to the United States Government not to carry any goods that are "contraband of war," and whenever they have on board what is deemed a "suspicious" passenger, the party is subjected to a search. On Saturday morning a "suspicious" lady passenger appeared, and as a matter of course, she had to submit to a search; the result of which was that she was deprived of an under-skirt, which had been padded with heavy skeins of black sewing silk, two bags containing a quantity of gloves, stockings, etc., were also taken from her. There was also found, in the saloon of the boat, secreted between the back and the seat of the sofa, a number of letters directed to various persons in the Confederate States. A little boy was also on board, dressed in the uniform of a Zouave, and as he appeared to be extraordinarily bulky about the back and breast, Deputy Marshal McPhail thought proper to strip him of his jacket, when he discovered that the young soldier was encased in bags of quinine. He was relieved of his load and allowed to proceed. The lady was also permitted to pass. When asked what she intended to do with the articles taken from her and the boy, she replied that she wished to make a little money. The skirt taken from her weighed thirty-five pounds, and the silk is valued at eight dollars per pound.

TURNED UP.—The Baltimore county *Advocate* says that about the time the Twentieth Indiana regiment was encamped at Cockeysville, George Jessop, Esq., in that vicinity, missed a servant girl. He searched for her, and advertised her, but to no effect. It now appears that she assumed male attire, and engaged with a mess of the men of the regiment as cook. She went with them to Hatteras, and was in that eventful retreat, and also at the time they were nearly washed away by the waves of the ocean during the great storm. She is now with the regiment at Fortress Monroe, dressed in clothing appropriate to her sex. Mr. Jessop has been to Fortress Monroe for his negro, and General Wool has declined to give her up, without orders from headquarters. He then procured an order for her release from the Secretary of War, and then Col. Brown, of the Indiana regiment, still refused to give her up. So the case stands at present.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society was held on Saturday last at Barnum's Hotel. The report of its affairs for the past year show it to be in a very flourishing condition. The poor under its immediate care have been well provided for, and in addition to the funds disbursed in this manner, the sum of $1,000 has been donated to the Union Protestant Infirmary. The Society has $20,000 prudently invested. An election for officers to serve the ensuing year resulted in the selection of the following persons: President, J. Mason Campbell; First Vice-President, W. W. Spence; Second Vice-President, John Boyd; Treasurer, John Turnbull, Jr.; Secretary, William Mackintosh; Chaplain, Rev. Mr. McFarland; Physician, Dr. John P. Mackenzie; Counsellor, James Malcolm; Managers, D. McIlvain, William Crichton, James Stirratt, John Biggar, J. Lawson Bezock, James Cairns.

SOLDIER KILLED BY AN OFFICER.—On Friday afternoon a soldier named Gardner, belonging to Company H, Second Maryland Regiment, was killed by Lieutenant Whitson, under the following circumstances: Gardner was drunk at the time and was abusing his wife, who is employed at the camp as a washerwoman. The Lieutenant came up to him and ordered him to desist, when he started to run off. He was followed by the officer who called to him to stop, but he continued running and passed the guard. The officer then drew his revolver and fired, the ball taking effect in the abdomen of Gardner and killing him almost instantly. Under the circumstances the officer is believed to have acted in a justifiable manner, as Gardner had always been a very unruly character.

NEW OFFICERS.—Those persons who were selected on the 6th of November as Judges, Clerks of Courts, etc., will enter upon the discharge of the duties of their respective positions. J. Thomas Adams, Clerk of the Circuit Court will bond this morning. He has appointed as Clerks, Orson Adams and Francis Bryson. Judge King, of the Court of Common Pleas has made the following appointments:—Crier, Edward L. Clark; bailiffs, Samuel Dukehart, Ahikam Westerman, Richard H. L. Ridgely, and Michael J. Connor.

PROMOTION OF A MARYLANDER IN THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.—Information has been received in this city of the promotion of Capt. Edwin R. Dorsey, a captain in the First Maryland Confederate Regiment, to the position of Major of the regiment. His promotion is the result of the coolness and bravery displayed by him on the day of the battle of Manassas. Mr. Dorsey was, at the time he left this city, First Lieutenant of Company D, Baltimore City Guard Battalion.

ARRIVAL OF COL. KANE.—This gentleman arrived in this city on Saturday morning in the early train from Philadelphia. Upon arriving at the depot he took a carriage and at once proceeded to his residence on St. Paul street. He attended the funeral of his father-in-law, Capt. Griffith, which took place at eleven o'clock on the same morning.

CUTTING AFFAIR.—William White and Joseph Young, the former the first and the latter the second mate of the bark Lapwing, Capt. Kelly, which came into port yesterday, were taken before Justice Spicer upon the charge of assaulting each other with intent to kill. It appears that they had a dispute about politics on board the vessel on the 20th of September, off Rio Janeiro, when they drew their knives and cut each other rather badly. Justice Spicer committed them for an examination before the U. S. Commissioner.

CHARGE OF THEFT AND RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—Isaac Wilson was arrested on Saturday upon the charge of stealing a quantity of clothing, and Elizabeth Chaney *alias* Wilson, was taken into custody upon the charge of receiving the clothing, knowing it to be stolen. The parties were arraigned before Justice Showacre, who committed them to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

RELEASED ON BAIL.—George Jones, recently indicted for treason by the Grand Jury of the U. S. District Court, gave bail on Saturday last in the sum of $10,000, for his appearance to answer the charge at the April term of the United States Circuit Court. He was taken in his own recognizance for $5,000, and Anthony Schroeder entered for the remainder.

THEFT OF BACON.—Rosa Sterling was arrested on Friday night upon the charge of stealing two hams of bacon, the property of W. J. Reiman & Co. She was arraigned before Justice McGowan, who sent her to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

ACCIDENT.—Richard Tyler, of Brady Falls, N. Y., belonging to a regiment stationed at Locust Point, accidentally shot himself in the right arm yesterday, whilst carelessly using his gun. He was taken to Dr. Dwinelle's office, where his injury was dressed.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The newly elected Legislature of Maryland meets in extra session at Annapolis to-morrow. It is presumed there will be no difficulty in the way of a speedy organization, and therefore the message of the Governor may be looked for on Wednesday.

PARADE.—Col. Schley's Public Guard, which has been for some time in camp at Lafayette Square, paraded through several streets on Saturday afternoon. The new uniforms of the men presented a respectable appearance. The regiment was unarmed.

THEFT OF BOOTS.—William Gardner was yesterday before Justice Spicer, upon the charge of stealing a pair of boots from Mr. Parr. He was sent to jail in default of security to await the action of the Grand Jury.

SUICIDE.—A man whose name could not be learned, hung himself in the Belair Market on Saturday night last. He was discovered about two o'clock yesterday morning by a policeman. Coroner Hall held an inquest upon the body.

CONDITION OF YOUNG ELLINGER.—This young man was still lying in a critical condition last evening, and no well-founded opinion could be formed as to the result of the case.

Amusements.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—The great play of *Camille* will be performed this evening, in which that chaste and elegant actress, Miss Lucille Western, who we are happy to state has entirely recovered from her recent accident, will appear in her truthful rendition of the *Heroine*, in which character she may be truly said to be without a rival. As it is the only night this great play can be performed during Miss Western's engagement, we advise our readers to make an early application for seats, as the Theatre is sure to be crowded.

BALTIMORE MUSEUM.—To-night a series of attractive and original Ethiopian acts will be performed for the first time by the famous Kunkel's Opera Troupe. Among these we can enumerate "The Schoolmaster," "Congo Band," "Hunterheidrick Brothers," and "The Troubadour." The beautiful ballads "Hark! I hear an Angel Sing," and "Don't be Angry, Mother," will be delivered by the excellent *artistes*, with a fine musical accompaniment by the entire band.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE BOND.

Archibald Stirling, Jr., State's Attorney, prosecuting. The following cases were disposed of on Saturday:

William G. Seth, charged with an assault upon John Howell. Fined $20 and costs.

Theodore Julian, charged with assaulting Chas. Leutbecher. Not guilty.

James Roberts, charged with assaulting Edward Comegys. Sent to jail for three days.

George Harman, charged with an assault upon Catharine Hunter. Fined $1 and costs and sent to jail for one week.

Adjourned.

CITY CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE KREBS.

William Barton *vs.* Isabella Barton. Petition to strike out a submission and award the cause for further testimony. Petition granted.

SOMERVILLE *vs.* WASHINGTON [illegible] on promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $124.75.

From the New York Herald, Nov. 30.

DESIGNS OF THE CATHOLIC POWERS.—*A Secret Convention between Spain and France.*—We have already been informed from Paris and Madrid that, as is usual in European diplomacy, a secret article in the convention of this treaty has been signed between the Queen of Spain and the Emperor of France. As this fact is of the highest importance in connection with the demonstration, foreshadowing as it does ulterior designs on the part of these sovereigns, we may state here that we have assurances, derived from trustworthy sources in Madrid, that such a paper has been already drafted and ratified. This article provides:—That Spain shall march troops—as it is known she is already determined to do—into Mexico, and take possession of the territory of the republic to as great an extent as possible; that Napoleon shall guarantee her this possession against England and the United States, should either or both of these Powers object to it; and that for this aid Spain shall cede to France her provincial possession of the Balearic Islands, in the Mediterranean.

The Spanish Provinces of the Balearic Islands.—The Balearics form a group of five islands in the Mediterranean, between latitude 38 degrees 40 minutes and 40 degrees 5 minutes N., and longitude 1 degree and 5 degrees E., consisting of Majorca, Minorca, Iviza, Formentera, and Cabrera. The united area is 1,753 square miles. The population in 1849 was 253,000. The climate is temperate and healthy, and the soil fertile.

IMPORTANT FROM CANADA.—The Quebec correspondent of the New York *Times*, under date of Nov. 25, writes as follows:

Mr. Secretary Seward's letters to Lord Lyons and the Governors of the States, have not been without their effect upon the Canadian mind, followed up as they have been by the Mason and Slidell case. None of the Canadian newspapers attempt to justify the latter proceeding—even the Toronto *Globe* condemns it, which, more than any other journal, takes an American view of present events in the United States. But whether Captain Wilkes was right or wrong, is not the question now. I have to tell you that at a council of war, held here yesterday, (Sunday,) between General Sir Fenwick W. Williams, of Kars, commander of the forces in Canada, (who came down from Montreal to attend it,) his Excellency, the Governor-General, Colonel Paynter, commanding the Royal Artillery in Canada, and others, it was determined to prepare for emergencies by putting the frontier in a state of defence. There are rumors that it was resolved to call out ten thousand volunteers, but of that I have no authentic information. It may have been determined that, in case of war, that should be done.

Thus it appears that Great Britain and the States are actually drifting into war.

THE SEX OF ELLA ZOYARA DISCOVERED.—In the Supreme Court of New York on Friday the following case was tried:

James McDonald agt. Spencer Q. Stokes and F. W. Stokes.—The plaintiff sued the defendants on a draft made by plaintiff in Hamburg to F. W. Stokes, and accepted by S. Q. Stokes. The defendants set up a counter claim of $3,000, the value of four stallions, respectively named Prince, Solyman, Earl King, and Favorita, which plaintiff converted to his own uses. The latter was presented to Mlle. Ella Zoyara by the King of Sardinia. The original letter of presentation was in Court. It described the stallion as dapple gray, six years old, fifteen hands high, and used as a saddle horse.—The King presented it "To the illustrious Lady Zoyara, as a tribute to her great equestrian skill, and to her virtues as a lady." Mr. S. Q. Stokes was called to the witness stand. He testified that he found "Ella" in Europe several years ago. "Ella" was then dressed as a boy. After "Ella" became a member of his circus company he was dressed in girl's clothing, and had continued to wear it since. The horse presented by the King of Sardinia was the one abovenamed. In reply to a question of plaintiff's counsel, witness said he had heard that "Ella" had eloped a few weeks ago with a lady, to whom he was subsequently married. Ex-Judge Dean, for the plaintiff, contended that a counter-claim in the nature of a tort could not be set up in an action upon contract. The Court sustained this view, and dismissed the counter-claim. Ex-Judge Dean for plaintiff; Henry Bennett and Mr. Baker for defendants.

JESSE D. BRIGHT TO TAKE HIS SEAT IN THE SENATE.—The *Independent Press*, published at Madison, Indiana, says:—

It is believed amongst his friends that Hon. Jesse D. Bright, as he did nothing disloyal, will take his seat at the proper time as one of the Senatorial Representatives of Indiana.

CAPTAIN GORDON SENTENCED TO BE HUNG.—Capt. Nathaniel Gordon, of the slaver Erie, was convicted of piracy November 9th in the United States Circuit Court, before Judges Nelson and Shipman. He was sentenced this morning to be hung, Friday, February 7, 1862.—*New York Post of Saturday.*

The Quebec *Chronicle* says: The Hon. Mr. Galt has left this city, it is said, for Washington, where rumor assigns to him the duty of conferring with Lord Lyons on the subject of intercolonial relations between Great Britain and the United States.

The marriage of Liszt, the pianist, with the Princess Wittgenstein, has been prohibited by the Roman authorities, on the ground that the Princess has a husband living.

A negro died recently in Detroit, upon whose body an inquest was held, and a verdict returned of death from apple dumplings! The gourmand actually killed himself by stuffing.

The eleven Kentuckians recently released from Fort Warren, being destitute of means, were sent to their homes at the expense of the city of Boston.

VERY LATE FROM THE SOUTH.

Arrival of the Steamer Adelaide.

AFFAIRS AT PENSACOLA.

THE MISSISSIPPI EXPEDITION.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Federals at Tybee.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The steamer Adelaide, Captain Cannon, from Fortress Monroe, arrived on Saturday morning.—She brought up as passengers Captain Bartlett, and eight of the crew of the schooner Betsy Ames, which was taken as a prize by the privateer Sallie. They came from Norfolk by a flag of truce, and state that there was no news of any moment. By passengers who came through, copies of the Richmond *Dispatch* of Thursday, and the Norfolk *Day Book* of Friday, have been received.

Among the many rumors the report that the fighting at Pensacola had ceased on account of a storm appears to be the most probable. The despatch copied from the Richmond *Dispatch* from Gen. Bragg, dated Monday evening at five o'clock, appears confirmatory of this news. There was a rumor prevailing at the Fortress that active operations would soon be commenced in that locality.

The State of Affairs.

The leading editorial in the *Dispatch* is relative to the assurance of the Federal Government that it would be able to supply the European market with cotton. The idea is ridiculed, and as an evidence of the improbability of the Federal Government procuring cotton even if it should secure a prominent position in the Cotton States. It refers to the action of the residents of Edisto Island, S. C., who, when they found that the Federal troops would certainly occupy their Island, not only destroyed their cotton by fire, but everything which could in any wise administer to the success or comfort of the troops.

The *Dispatch* points to this as an example worthy of all emulation, and calls upon the people of the Cotton States whenever or wherever it is probable that a landing will be made, to lay waste not only their crops, but to destroy their homes, and leave nothing but a desert behind them.

Southern Account of the Fight at Pensacola

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 28th ultimo gives the following:

THE FIGHT AT PENSACOLA—OPENING OF THE BALL.

From the Pensacola *Observer* of the 22d and 23d November we extract the following, relative to the engagement at that place, which commenced on Friday. The *Observer* of the 22d instant thus announces the beginning of the fight:

At five minutes past ten o'clock this morning a heavy and continuous fire commenced at the Forts below. What it is, or on which side it commenced, we are yet unable to say. Up to this writing (one o'clock) the fire still continues, and we can only opine and hope that the bombardment has opened in good earnest. We shall give the news as fast as we get it.

LATER.

We learn from a passenger just from the Yard that the fire was opened by Pickens upon the Confederate States steamer Time, and was returned by our batteries and forts. The United States steam frigate Niagara is trying to cross the bar for the purpose of entering the harbor. The excitement in town is immense. The business houses are closed, and the housetops are covered with the excited populace.

THE FIRING ON FRIDAY—COMMENCEMENT OF THE SECOND DAY'S FIGHT.

The *Observer* of the 23d has the following:

The firing, as we stated yesterday, began from Fort Pickens. The whole of their fire, during the morning, was directed at the steamer Time, but with very little effect. The Time came up last night, and, with the exception of two or three little holes made with rifled shot, she is unhurt. This shows that their guns are of a very inferior quality, or that Brown and his Yankees were all drunk—very probably the latter. The steamer Nelms was also in the basin with the steamer Time at the beginning of the fire. Only one shot struck her, and that did not do much damage. The Nelms went over to the mainland, and found the Florida regiment all right. The Nelms in passing Billy Wilson's batteries gave them a couple of shots, which were harmlessly returned. The Nelms heard, while on the mainland, that the rumor of the firing over there the night previous was false.

The United States frigate Niagara tried hard to come in, but the reception was too warm. [illegible] Louisiana. And she [illegible] killed, and the wife of a sergeant of the Marine Corps, both killed by a shell in the Yard. A great many shot and shell fell in the Yard, but did very little damage to the buildings. Our guns worked all day, and must have told with terrible effect upon the other side. We think the greatest damage done was to one of their ships which ventured too near one of our batteries.

The meanest and most contemptible act was the execution of the threat made some time ago by that prince of hardened scoundrels, Harvey Brown, that he would not respect hospitals. One shot was so well aimed at the building that it went through it, but did no damage. The baseness of this act places this blackguard below the lowest cut-throat and vagabond pickpocket of New York. A thirteen minutes to 11 o'clock this morning the fire appeared to still continues at a very brisk rate. The people are not too much excited as yesterday, and we can see every appearance of a determination to resist to the last extremity if needs be, but every one seems to place an unlimited confidence in our success. We hope now that it will continue until it is settled. Hurrah for the Southern Confederacy, and hurrah for "a little more grape!"

A Desperate Struggle Expected—Pensacola Strongly Fortified.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* of the 24th ultimo says:

"For more than six months past the garrisons at Fort Pickens and at Pensacola have faced each other, making preparations for the desperate struggle which, for aught we know, might be commenced at any moment; but the suspense is now over. The day so long wished for by our gallant volunteers, who have been compelled to pass the summer in comparative inactivity in camp, has arrived, and the strength of the fortifications on each side will very likely be fully tested before either party will acknowledge a defeat.

"The works which have been erected by the Confederate forces have doubtless been constructed with great skill and care, and we should judge by this time that they are in a condition to withstand the combined assaults of the fort and the Yankee fleet. This will be no child's play on either side. It will be no Hatteras or Port Royal affair. The Confederate forces are too strongly entrenched to entertain the idea of succumbing to anything like an equal forces. How long the contest will last no one can tell; but, when it is announced that there is a cessation of hostilities, we hope to be able to announce that the flag of the Confederates floats in triumph from the walls of Fort Pikens."—*Official Despatch.*

From Pensacola.

A despatch from General Bragg, dated at Obanville, near Pensacola, Monday at 5 o'clock, says:

"All continues quiet. The enemy's ships keep at a safe distance."

The *Dispatch* speaks confidently of the ability of General Bragg to repel the attack on Pensacola.—There was a rumor that the navy yard had been destroyed by fire, but it could be traced to no reliable source. The Confederate Government had not received any information to that effect, but upon the contrary had received the most gratifying reports from the Confederate forces.

There is a rumor that Gen. Bragg made a land attack on Santa Rosa Island, in which the Confederates were repulsed and Gen. Bragg killed. This, however, must certainly be incorrect.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

Commodore Tatnall Attacks the Federal Fleet in Cockspur Roads—The Yankees in Possession of Warsaw.

SAVANNAH, November 27.—Commodore Tatnall, with three small steamers and one gunboat, attacked the Federal fleet in Cockspur Roads on yesterday. The engagement lasted one hour, and from forty to fifty shots were exchanged. No person was injured on our side. The effect of the firing on the enemy is unknown.

Failing to draw the fleet under the guns of Fort Pulaski, Commodore Tatnall withdrew. There are now six large vessels inside of the bar, and one large frigate was towed over yesterday afternoon. The enemy has pickets all around Tybee Island, as far as King's landing.

It is reported that the Yankees have taken possession of Warsaw, and that they are preparing to attack Fort Pulaski.

Latest from South Carolina.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 26.—The Charleston *Courier* of this morning says that two Yankee gunboats had landed troops at Buckingham. This is on the mainland. Our forces made a forward movement. General Lee has issued orders that no one shall leave Charleston without a permit. The greatest activity prevails in army movements, and General Lee will dispute every inch of ground with a courage and desperation which will teach the Yankees a severe lesson. They will not be allowed to gain a prominent foothold on the mainland of South Carolina.

The Mississippi Expedition.

The Memphis papers publish full accounts of the proposed expedition down the Mississippi. The withdrawal of the troops from Southwest Missouri is intended to strengthen this movement. Six gunboats have been built at St. Louis, and they are now receiving their armaments. Large reinforcements had been received at Cairo and other Federal camps, and it is supposed that there will be at least one hundred thousand men in the expedition. The Confederates are busy in their preparations to resist any attempt to pass down the Mississippi. Batteries are being erected on the shore, and where it is practicable the channel is being narrowed by sinking obstructions. Throughout Tennessee meetings have been held, and the people have volunteered as one man to resist the advance of the Federals. Gen. Sidney Johnston has command of the Confederate forces. In a letter to Gov. Rector of Arkansas, in which he requests that the Governor disband all volunteers who have enlisted for twelve months, (unless they arm and equip themselves,) he states that he had ample force. The people had responded to his call with great alacrity, and he congratulates the Governor on his ability to resist any invasion.

Latest from Southern Kentucky.

Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, with his brigade, had arrived at Russellville, Ky., where the Confederate Convention was in session. The Federal forces were advancing towards that point, and it was currently reported there that Gen. Crittenden, with 8,000 men, was within thirty miles of that place. The object of the Federal advance is to break up the Convention, and if possible arrest the members of it. Gen. Breckinridge will certainly give battle if attacked.

Successes of Jeff. Thompson.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 22d ultimo, in speaking of Jeff. Thompson, says: We learn from a gentleman who reached the city last night, that Jeff. Thompson had captured, at Price's landing, the steamer Platte Valley, with a number of prisoners. One of the prisoners was recognized as a party who had visited Columbus recently.—He had a complete plan of the fortifications surrounding that city. Most of them were Missourians, and they were discharged on taking the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government. The officers were Northern men and they were sent prisoners to Columbus.

Missouri and the Confederate States.

The Provisional Congress still holds its session with closed doors, and we are unable to furnish our readers with any detail of the proceedings. The President sent in on Tuesday a Message concerning the Secession of Missouri. It was accompanied by an able letter from Governor Jackson, and also by an ordinance dissolving the Union with the United States, and an act ratifying the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States; also, the convention between the Commissioners of Missouri and the Commissioners of the Confederate States. Congress unanimously ratified the convention entered into between the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, for this Government, and the Commissioners for Missouri. On yesterday we understand that Congress passed a bill admitting Missouri into the Confederacy. Congress refused to make any advance on, or the purchase of, the produce of planters, and much surprise was expressed that such a proposition should have been made.

Close of the Convention.

The Act providing for the election of Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts by the General Assembly, instead of the people, was adopted by the Convention yesterday. A large portion of the session was devoted to a debate upon the constitutional provision for the election of Justices of the Peace, and some amendments were agreed to, but the subject was not disposed of. The case of Judge Pitts, of Lamar, is transferred to the General Assembly. It is currently reported that this official is entertaining Federal officers at his residence in the Eastern Shore, and he is consequently liable to a strong suspicion of disloyalty to the South.

Methodist Episcopal Conference in Norfolk.

The Norfolk *Day Book* of Thursday contains the proceedings of the Methodist Episcopal Conference held in that place for several days past, which was presided over by Bishop Andrews. The renowned Dr. Sehon, of Nashville, made a strong speech upon the cause of missions, and was succeeded by Rev. Dr. Moon, of Alcemarle, who stated that he wished to increase the amount previously subscribed by $40, $20 of which to make President Jefferson Davis a life member, and $20 to make General Joseph E. Johnston, of the Army of the Potomac, a life member, when Bishop Andrews said "that is a good response to a missionary speech."

An examination of the character of Elders succeeded, and twenty-two were passed. It was subsequently stated that no missionary returns of funds had been received from the Stations on the Potomac, which was doubtless owing to the war. The Rev. D. D. Doggett, who is well known in Baltimore, was quite conspicuous in the Conference. The attendance at the church during the sittings of the body was large, particularly on the part of the ladies.

The Conference, after an address by