THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

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TERMS

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BALTIMORE.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1861.

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.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

We have now daily telegrams from the Pacific Coast. The latest advices from San Francisco are to Wednesday last—the time occupied in the transmission of intelligence between that city and New York being already reduced to a few hours. The ship-owners of New Bedford derive especial advantage from the completion of the telegraph line. Formerly reports from their whaling vessels cruising in the Pacific came in slowly, and only at long intervals. By the arrival of the Neptune's Car, at San Francisco, quite a number of other vessels belonging to the whaling fleet are heard from.—General Shields writes from Mazatlan, New Mexico, declining the Brigadier Generalship which had been tendered him.

From the New Orleans *Crescent* of the 13th and 14th ult., we are enabled to present our readers with full details of the naval exploit at the Passes of the Mississippi, as furnished to that journal by an eye-witness. The narrative does not differ in essential particulars from the official report which has been made to the Navy Department at Washington, and which we published a short time since. It is, however, more minute and circumstantial. The surprise of the Federal steamers appears to have been complete; but the damage inflicted upon them was far less than was originally reported. In another article, a glowing tribute is paid to the skill and courage of Commodore Hollins.

A remarkable article on the approaching election in Maryland, which we reproduce from the *National Intelligencer* of yesterday, will unquestionably attract considerable attention. Its object is to intimidate all persons who are opposed to the policy of the Government from voting for any of the candidates that are supposed to represent their views. Both voters and candidates are menaced with arrest and incarceration in "the nation's Fortresses" if they dare to express their sentiments at the ballot-box in contravention of this "Vermillion edict," semi-officially expressed. What effect this extraordinary manifesto will have upon the election which takes place on Wednesday next remains to be seen.

The Federal prisoners of State heretofore confined in Fort Lafayette were on Wednesday removed to Fort Warren, in Boston harbor. Among the number are thirty-six citizens of Maryland, principally from Baltimore. The object of their removal is not stated. It is to be hoped these gentlemen will be made more comfortable in their new quarters than all reports concur in saying they were during their confinement in Fort Lafayette. Their present prison is said to be not nearly so accessible to Boston as their former one was to New York, and hence their keepers will not be subjected to what they have been pleased to term "annoying applications for admissions to see the prisoners on the part of female and other friends." The number removed to Fort Warren is said to be eight hundred.

The boat from Fortress Monroe, which left on Wednesday evening, brings no news of importance. One of the steamtugs that accompanied the great expedition returned to Hampton Roads on Wednesday, the captain reporting that in consequence of the roughness of the sea his vessel could not stand the voyage, and, in order to save those on board, he returned. A number of negro slaves, from Gloucester county, Virginia, are said to have reached the Fortress, and after due examination, were handed over to the officer having charge of the "contrabands." A letter from an officer on board the Federal steamer Pawnee, off Old Point, to the Philadelphia *Press*, states that the iron-clad Confederate steamer Merrimac has shown herself several times recently. She steams down the Elizabeth river from Norfolk, and generally lays in the vicinity of Craney Island.

The Washington letter writers all concur in saying that the grand army of the Potomac is not going into winter quarters. The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Bulletin* asserts that he has assurances from the "most authentic sources that the President has informed several gentlemen high in authority that the army will not go into winter quarters as intimated in various sections; but that a forward movement is a thing determined on, and will take place at the proper time." The special correspondent of the New York *Times* says nearly the same thing, and adds that "within the past fortnight the activity of preparation has been greater than within the same period for the last two months." As we already know that great pressure has been brought to bear upon the Administration in relation to the matter it is quite possible that we may look for an early advance.

The official report of the affair at Ball's Bluff, as drawn up by Col. Edward W. Hinks, of the Nineteenth Massachusetts Regiment, makes a remarkable charge against the New York Tammany Regiment, which has heretofore been credited with having displayed considerable bravery on the occasion. The Col. says that "the remnant of the Tammany Regiment, under command of Major Bon, *deserted* its post in the intrenchments on the island at an early hour on the forenoon of the 22d, and passed to the Maryland shore, in disobedience of orders, while I was engaged in arranging for the removal of the wounded and burial of the dead."

The Hon. John C. Breckinridge has just published a manifesto to the people of Kentucky. It is dated at Bowling Green, and he says it is written at the first moment since his expulsion from home that he could place his feet on the soil of Kentucky. In it he resigns his seat as a member of the Senate of the United States, saying, "I exchange, with proud satisfaction, a term of six years in the United States Senate for the musket of a soldier." The address, which is very long, we have not yet seen. He says, however, "there is no longer a Senate of the United States within the meaning and spirit of the Constitution,"—"the United States no longer exists—the Union is dissolved."

The captain of a vessel just arrived at Philadelphia from the West Indies reports that while at St. Petre, Guadaloupe, on the 13th ult., cannonading was heard for two hours, which was supposed to arise from a conflict between a United States vessel and a privateer. From the same source we learn that a number of war vessels, carrying the flags of different nations, were hovering about the Island of Guadaloupe.

The increasing expense of the war may be inferred from the fact stated in the New York *Tribune*, that "Major Eaton's purchases of subsistence at New York the first quarter of the present year amounted to $100,000. His purchases for the second quarter amounted to $750,000. For the third, ending October 1, the amount has been largely increased."

The trial of the privateers of the Savannah, was brought to a close at New York yesterday. After considerable time spent in consultation, the jury were unable to agree. In stating the fact to the Court, they were discharged, and the prisoners remanded to prison.

MUSICAL.

The concert last night at the New Assembly Rooms was a complete success in every particular. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the enthusiasm of the audience vented itself in frequent outbursts of applause. Signor Brignoli by accident failed to arrive in time for the concert; but his place, through the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Jarrett, was acceptably filled by the substitution of Signor Mancusi, a very excellent baritone. Miss Hinkley proved as charming in person as has been represented, and her voice and method gave entire satisfaction. Susini has greatly improved since we last heard him, and his sonorous tones and admirable delivery, won for him new friends. Not the least attractive feature of the evening was the violoncello playing of Herr Mollenhauer, one of the talented family of that name, who was pronounced, by competent critics, to be one of the best artists ever heard in this city. Altogether the entertainment passed off in the most agreeable manner, and gave complete satisfaction, as was evinced by the frequent demand for repetitions.

Encouraged by the support extended, the management have consented to give another concert, on Saturday night next, when the Opera of *Don Pasquale* will be given entire with full Orchestra, to be succeeded by the *Miserere* from *Il Trovatore*. Miss Hinkley and Signori Brignoli, Susini and Mancusi will sustain the leading parts. The sale of reserved seats will commence this morning at McCaffrey's Music Store.

THE APPROACHING CONVENTION OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH FOR THE DIOCESE OF MARYLAND.

Proposed Arraignment of Bishop Whittingham.

[We learn from good authority that the following preamble and resolution will be offered for adoption at the Convention of the Episcopal Church for the Diocese of Maryland, which meets in this city on the 27th of November, unless the Convention should be again postponed, as many now believe will be the case.—*Eds.*]

WHEREAS—The Right Rev. William R. Whittingham, in imitation of the Tyngs and Beechers of the North, has descended from his high position in the Church into the political arena, and has employed his personal and official influence in favor of those who are engaged in a war of slaughter and subjugation against the people of Maryland; and

Whereas—He has endeavored by a system of intimidation to compel the Clergy of this Diocese to sustain his audacious measures; and

Whereas—He has in so doing violated the solemn obligations which were implied in his acceptance of the Episcopate in this Diocese, and has thereby declared himself to be an enemy to the people of Maryland, and proved himself to be dangerous to the peace and welfare of society; and

Whereas—The said Wm. R. Whittingham has lost the confidence of the Church in this Diocese, and all influence for good, and, in consequence of the feeling aroused against him, can never again exercise his Episcopal functions in a large portion of this Diocese;

Resolved, therefore, as the sense of this Convention, that the peace and prosperity of the Church in the Diocese of Maryland demand the immediate resignation by the said Wm. R. Whittingham, of all Episcopal jurisdiction therein.

FROM THE SOUTH.

From the New Orleans Crescent, Oct. 14th.

A GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF THE NAVAL ATTACK UPON THE FEDERAL STEAMERS AT THE HEAD OF THE PASSES OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Last Saturday, the 12th day of October, 1861, has now a place in history, and a place, too, inferior to none connected with the history of the people of America, the Fourth of July only excepted. Thursday gave to the South also another hero, one who will rank with the Jones', the Hulls, the Perrys, and the Decaturs, those glorious defenders of the rights of the old Union. Yes, henceforth the name of Hollins will be mentioned with pride throughout the broad extent of the Southern Confederacy. He has fought against odds, we believe, which have never before been encountered, and obtained a victory which, so far as we recollect, has no parallel in history. Five extemporised gunboats, armed with 17 guns all told, attacked a fleet of four men-of-war, armed with about 40 guns, sunk one of them, put the balance to flight, ran them ashore, and captured a transport schooner from them.

This expedition, which had such a glorious termination, was fitted out here and over in Algiers by Captain Hollins, amidst the most profound secrecy, not the slightest hint of what was intended getting noised abroad until the vessels were almost ready for departure, and even then nothing definite could be learned, nor did any one know exactly what was going to be done.

The following vessels constituted the force engaged, and most of them were old towboats, razeed and shaved down into gunboats:

The Manassas, the iron-clad marine battering-ram, built by private parties as an experiment, was armed with one sixty-four pound Dahlgren gun, and was commanded by Lieutenant Warley, of the McRae. The Calhoun, Com. Hollins' flag ship, carrying one 24-pounder and two brass 18-pound Dahlgrens. The Tuscarora, Lieut. Beverly Kennon, commanding, carrying one 8 inch columbiad and one 32-pound rifle cannon. The Ivy, Captain Fry, carrying one 8-inch columbiad and one 32-pound rifled cannon. The Jackson, carrying two 8 inch columbiads. The Confederate steamer McRae, Captain Huger, armed with one 64-pound pivot gun, four 8-inch columbiads and one 24-pound rifled gun. A launch, having on board one 24-pound brass rifled piece and two fire barges, was also along. This was the whole force, and including the crews of all the boats, the number of men engaged in the expedition was about 300, all told.

The boats left the city on Wednesday afternoon, and arrived, without accident, at the forts that night, where they lay all Thursday and Friday, getting ready. It was at first, the intention to have made the attack on Thursday night, but the fog was too thick, and it was deferred.

On Friday night, about 12 o'clock, the little fleet left the forts in the following order: The Manassas leading the way, with orders to go right in among the enemy's fleet and sink her vessel she could get at, sending up a rocket at the instant she made her attack. Then came the Tuscorora, and the towboat Watson with the fire barges in tow; these had orders to set fire to the barges the moment they saw the rocket from the Manassas. After these were the Calhoun, Ivy, McRae and Jackson, and last was the launch, bringing up the rear. The towboat Watson was under the command of Lieut. Avelite.

The night was intensely dark, and it was almost impossible to see twenty yards ahead. The Manassas put on a heavy head of steam, and dashed on in the direction where it was thought the enemy were lying. Suddenly a large ship was discovered only about a length ahead, and before Lieutenant Warley could have time to fire the signal rocket, into her they went, with an awful crash. An appalling shriek was heard on board of the doomed ship, and the iron ship was borne off by the current, and found herself in the midst of the enemy's fleet.

The signal rocket was fired, the enemy beat to quarters, and a perfect storm of iron hail was falling upon and around the Manassas, the machinery of which, it was soon discovered by her commander, had in some manner become deranged. This was most inopportune and perilous, and the Richmond, soon observing that something was wrong, began playing upon her with all the power of her guns. Lieutenant Warley found that only one engine would work, and with this he began working his way out of reach towards shore; but the shot fell thick and fast around and upon the "old turtle," and her fate seemed hanging on a hair, when the brave little Tuscarora and the Watson came up with the five barges on fire, and soon cut them adrift on the stream.

The Manassas had, no doubt, pretty badly scared the Yankees; but they might have recovered from that, and showed Com. Hollins a hard fight, but for the barges; these caused a regular stampede to take place, and, unfortunately for our side, it was not expected, and consequently they got a long start in the race which was to follow.

Com. Hollins did not know what had been the result of the firing; neither did the rest of the commanding officers. It was too dark to make observations, and they did not like to risk signals. So daylight was waited for impatiently. It came at last, and presented the following picture:—The enemy, some miles down, heeling it for the open sea by way of the Southwest Pass, with one of their ships sunk on the middle ground. The Manassas close in shore, among the willows, concealed as well as possible; the Watson and the Tuscarora aground on the bank, not far off. The Tuscarora was soon pulled off by the rest, and the fleet commenced a pursuit of the retreating enemy.

They soon came within range, and a heavy cannonade began. The sunken ship seemed to be in a very bad fix, as she was nearly on her beam-ends. The Richmond drew up on the outside and protected her with her full broadside. The other vessels of the enemy soon got aground, but near by, and in a great measure protected also by the Richmond's guns. Our fleet pitched shot and shell into them with a vengeance, and our informant tells us that he saw at least two shots hit the Richmond, which were fired from the Tuscarora, and two or three from the Ivy. The shots from the Yankees were all badly aimed, and not one touched any of our vessels, though over five hundred passed all around them. After continuing the cannonade until about eight o'clock, Commodore Hollins concluded that the sport did not pay for the powder, and feeling that he had won glory enough for one day, and that the enemy were in a fix that it would take them some time to get out of, he ordered his fleet back to town. On their way up they came across the Yankee tender schooner Joseph E. Toons, loaded with coal, deserted, and he captured and brought her along. All the vessels arrived at the city yesterday morning.

The Manassas struck the vessel which she ran into (it is not exactly known whether she was the Vincennes or Preble) near the bow, and cut into her upwards of twenty feet, if we may judge from the facts that splinters, copper and nails, were found in the cracks of the iron on her sides to at least that distance. She drew off from the collision without trouble, though she undoubtedly twisted her prow badly when swayed to one side by the current, for it is found broken and bent to one side. The balls which struck her bounded off without effecting any damage, except in one case, when a ball hit fair on the bluff of the bow and made an ugly, though not serious, dent in the iron. It is said that the balls from the Richmond's broadside fell upon her like hail on a house-top, for a while, but to-day nothing of this can be seen, excepting the dent above-mentioned.

The accident which happened to her machinery disabled her propeller, and she was, consequently, almost unmanageable, yet it was not of a nature to require more than a day or two to repair. She went into dock yesterday afternoon at Algiers. If that accident had not occurred she undoubtedly would have sunk the whole of the enemy's fleet. But what is deferred is not lost. It is supposed that the vessel upon which she ran was saved from sinking immediately by lightening her forward; as it is, she lies on the bar in twelve feet water, on her beam-ends, a complete wreck. The Richmond was seen to be taking out her stores and dismantling her.

There were two transport sailing vessels outside when our fleet hove in sight, but they did not wait for the termination of the action, hoisting all sail and leaving at double quick.

There were a great many reports about town yesterday, as to the extent of the injury received by the Manassas in the collision, and many made them out of a fearful nature. We were informed by an experienced steamboat man, who was aboard and examined her critically, that in two days she can be fixed up better than ever; and that this collision has pointed out weak points, so that proper remedies can be applied where experience teaches they are needed.

In relating the above facts we will remark that we got them from an eye-witness of the battle, and a gentleman of intelligence and veracity. They can therefore be relied on.

This victory is really so marvellous that we shall attend, with no little curiosity, the Yankee reports of it. It must be expected that there will be tall lying about the number of our forces, the damage done to them, and a covering up of all losses on their side. Well, after giving them such a beating we can afford to allow them the chance to lie a little. We must really give them that poor privilege, and in the meantime prepare for another act in the tragedy.

The New Orleans *Crescent* of the 13th thus exults over the victory that had been achieved:

THE GREAT NAVAL VICTORY.

The full particulars of the signal victory achieved yesterday in the river below the city by Com. Hollins, over the blockading fleet of Lincoln, have not come to hand whilst we write this notice; but enough is known to justify the general rejoicing and exultation which have pervaded the city ever since the news was presented to our readers in the extra of yesterday. In a few hours the Commodore will be in the city, and in another part of this paper the details of the affair will be given.

The results of the above action are the sinking of the United States sloop-of-war Preble, a larger and stronger war vessel than any which our Government has sent afloat; the capture of the storeship of the blockading squadron, heavily laden with provisions and munitions, and the running fast aground of the steamer of the second class, the Richmond, sixteen hundred tons, carrying sixteen guns of the largest calibre; the Vincennes, sloop-of-war, sixteen guns; the Water Witch steamer, and several transports. The Preble, which has gone down to the bottom of the Mississippi, was a strong sloop-of-war, built in 1839, of six hundred tons, and was manned by over two hundred and fifty men. The account up to this writing is, that she was sunk by the Manassas, a curious invention of Capt. Stevenson, of this city, and built by the private contributions of our citizens, which, if the account be true, has fully justified the confidence of those who, against much ridicule and skepticism, have steadily persisted in maintaining her efficiency and power, to sink the largest ships of war, by running into them.

But for some slight derangement of her machinery, it is confidently believed the Manassas would have sunk the whole squadron.

Thus have the insolent blockaders and invaders received another most signal rebuke for their insane attempt to subjugate this free and indomitable people. It will be followed up by other and even more vigorous assaults, until in shame, disgrace and discomfiture, the wretched vandals leave our shores and our waters.

Let us, on this Sabbath day, bow in gratitude and pious thankfulness to the overruling Providence which has so directed and strengthened the valor of our gallant soldiers and sailors.

All honor to the noble veteran, Hollins, whose indefatigable energy, dauntless daring, and inexhaustible resources of skill and genius, have already proved so invaluable to the cause of Southern independance. Our poor, oppressed, downtrodden, insulted sister city, Baltimore, may well be consoled and cheered amid her misfortunes and debasement by the intelligence of the gallantry of her son. The devoted and patriotic Marylanders now incarcerated in a Northern bastile, and guarded by foreign mercenaries, will be amply revenged by the punisment and disgrace inflicted upon them by one who is an honor to their native State.

Few men would have undertaken so perilous an expedition as that which Commodore Hollins cheerfully led, that of a few small cockle-shell steamboats, constructed with no reference to war purposes, and manned by a few sailors hastily recruited on our wharves, against a squadron including some of the strongest and best appointed ships of the famous navy of the United States. In fear and trembling our citizens beheld the departure of this frail little fleet, never hoping for greater effects than the annoyance of the enemy, and the display of the spirit and resolution of our people. Such a result, therefore, as that which was announced yesterday, was no less astounding than gratifying.

From the National Intelligencer, Oct. 31.

OPPOSITION TO BE CRUSHED OUT—HOW SHALL MARYLAND BE GOVERNED?

Maryland occupies towards the National Government a position totally unlike that of any other State of the Union. Surrounding the nation's capital upon all sides, and holding in her hand every avenue of approach to that capital, it is essential to the nation's existence that Maryland should not place herself in hostility to the National Government, or repudiate, as the supreme law of the State, the Constitution and Laws of the United States. The secession of any other State diminishes, to the extent of its powers, the nation's strength and resources; nothing more. But the secession of Maryland, from its geographical position, necessarily destroys the National Government altogether, or renders that Government tributary to Maryland, or to the power with which Maryland may ally herself.

This fact has justified the Government of the United States before the world in pursuing a very different course towards Maryland from that pursued towards the Confederate States of the South. They seceded, and those who had notoriously counselled and plotted the act were permitted to leave the District of Columbia and the States where they were wholly in the power of the Government, and proceed to the discharge of their duties as members of Confederate legislatures, conventions, or cabinets, or to take high position as officers in the Confederate armies. But in Maryland the Government, by vigorous measures, forbade secession and interdicted the license of departure; by one stroke prevented the State from becoming a hostile or foreign power, and purged it of those who were contriving its ruin in plotting to bring upon its soil the curse of rebellion—a curse which, in its consequences, is unquestionably right. It would, indeed, have been false to the trust reposed in it by the nation if it had forborne to place it beyond the power of these plotters to consummate their purposed mischief, or had hesitated to place them in the custody of the military arm of the Government, and to incarcerate them in the nation's fortress as the only sure means of binding them to keep the nation's peace.

The language of some of these acts of the Government is clear and unambiguous. They all emphatically declare its determination that *Maryland shall be governed loyally;* that so much of force shall be applied there as is required to prevent her waging war against the United States, interrupting its communications or supplies, or in any way embarrassing its operations during the secession rebellion; that whoever is elected to office there, upon what platform soever he may stand, he shall keep in good faith the oath which the Constitution of Maryland requires him first of all to take, viz: "I do swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States."

Clear as is this language, some of the citizens of that State seem wholly unable to understand it, and continue to nurse the hope that the treason which they purpose and desire may be committed under the forms of law. To this end, in some of the counties, and in the city of Baltimore, tickets are now being formed and presented to the citizens for their suffrage at the November election, composed of notoriously disloyal men—men who sympathize with rebellion, exult in all its successes, and are most impatiently waiting an opportunity to hurl the State into the vortex of secession, and make it alien and an enemy to the United States.

Once for all, such persons ought to know that their purpose cannot succeed. That the Union men of Maryland are enough to prevent the accomplishment of the design there can be little doubt; but that the United States Government is strong enough and will be ready enough to prevent it, is absolutely sure. *No men elected to office upon the platform and for the purpose of secession will ever enter upon the rebel work to which they aspire. The nominations have already advised the Government who they are whom their friends deem worthy the honors of Fort Lafayette, and whom, without injustice, it can suspect. This is information which the Government has long desired. It now knows precisely who are the most active in instigating treason and inciting rebellion. It needs further only to know by whom these leading conspirators are supported. This it will learn by forbearing arrests till after the day of election, and taking its observations as events on that day transpire.* Neither the Government nor the friends of Union in the State could have desired a plan which would so effectually have furnished the Government with the information needed to enable it to act energetically and efficiently. Its alert and vigilant agents in Baltimore will not fail to avail themselves of this golden opportunity.

The nomination, the election of traitors could produce no other result than their removal. If madness and folly in wantonness, a spirit of bravado, or a lust of notoriety, will toy with treason and incite rebellion, they but make their possessors the target of a Government which in Baltimore and Maryland is irresistible; and they will find, too late for their comfort, that the day for forbearance and leniency is past. Success or defeat of secession at the polls is all one to the status of Maryland, but defeat will be most profitable to the leaders who are in nomination. We wait to see who recklessly brave the Government. We are sure what course the Government will, for we know what course it must, pursue.

From the New York Post, Oct. 30.

SLIDELL AND MASON REALLY ESCAPED.

OUR BLOCKADE AT CHARLESTON—IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM HAVANA.

The steamship Columbia, from Havana on the 25th instant, arrived at this port this morning.—During most of the passage she experienced a heavy head sea and strong northerly gales.

The files of Cuban papers brought by this arrival contain nothing of interest. A conversation held with a gentleman of high standing and opportunities of information, who arrived by the Columbia, enables us to state intelligence of considerable importance.

The Confederate Ministers have really escaped.—A vessel, formerly well known to travellers in our Southern waters as the Gordon, which used to sail from New York to Fernandina and was also occasionally used as a mail steamer to places on the St. John's river from the former port, having been rechristened the Theodora, sailed on the 12th instant from Charleston, carrying Messrs. Mason and Slidell on board. The report in regard to the Nashville was simultaneously thrown out by the Confederates as a feint.

The Theodora touched at Cardenas. There Messrs. Mason and Slidell landed and proceeded by railroad to Havana. The British Consul at that port immediately made a ceremonious call on them in full uniform. He then introduced them to the Captain-General of Cuba. They were received by that officer as private gentlemen, and with no diplomatic forms whatever. We state this on the very best authority, to anticipate any suspicion that the visit which so high a functionary permitted our Confederate Commissioners to make had any official significance.

After leaving Messrs. Mason and Slidell at Cardenas, the Theodora went around to Havana. There she took in a full cargo of arms, ammunition, coffee and other provisions, and sailed for Charleston a week ago to-day, expecting to run the blockade.

While in the port of Havana the Theodora was presented with a Confederate flag, worked in silk by Southern ladies now finding refuge in Cuba. When she sailed she took with her twenty passengers to Charleston. Among them was Mr. Meade, late United States Minister to Brazil. He has been one of the most active secessionists in the city of Havana.

The late Consul-General of the United States at Havana, Mr. Helm, of Kentucky, and a prominent man in that State, still remains in Havana, making constant application to the Captain-General for his exequatur as Consul from the Confederate States. He and Mr. Meade have vied with each other in acts of bitter hostility to the American Union.

The feeling of Northern American shipmasters whose vessels lie in Havana harbor has reached the extremity of indignation. They are daily insulted by having the Confederate flag floated in their faces at the peaks of vessels purporting to arrive from Charleston, Beaufort, S. C., Mobile and New Orleans. One vessel boasts that it has run the Atlantic coast blockade, to and fro, more than a score of times. Before our informant left Havana the feeling had risen so high on the part of American shipmasters, through the constant repetition of these affronts, that a sentiment was generally expressed that there was no intention on the part of the commanders off Charleston and Beaufort to close those ports at all.

Our present Consul-General, Mr. Shufeldt, who succeeds the Confederate official stationed at Havana by the last Administration, Mr. Helm, in view of the numerous Confederate vessels finding refuge in Havana and remaining there unmolested to ship cargoes and return, had sent a despatch on the 24th instant to the San Jacinto, lying off Trinidad, asking its commander to come to Havana for the care of our interests at that port. It was the opinion among loyal shipmasters that if he did so he "might make a haul." Tony thought that two United States vessels, by lying a convenient distance outside Morro Castle, might thoroughly shut the harbor of Havana to Confederate vessels—and without violating national courtesy, might compel them to go farther, at great loss, for the stores which they now are enabled to get in Havana, through the neutrality of Spain.

There is nothing to prevent one United States vessel from entering Havana harbor, and lying so close to the Confederate vessels now in port there, that not one of them would dare to depart for fear of being captured outside the Spanish limits.

Captain Coxetter, formerly of the coasting steamer Everglade, which ran from Charleston to the St. Johns river, Florida, and late commander of the Jeff. Davis, wrecked at Matanzas Gut, opposite Saint Augustine, is now in Havana, doing everything in his power to promote the objects of the Confederates. He may succeed in fitting out another vessel to replace his lost venture—but, at any rate, his presence is well known to bode no good.

A large fleet was in the port of Havana at the time the Columbia sailed, fitting out for the proposed Spanish expedition against Mexico. When it would sail was not definitely known, but the blow struck by Spain would probably be as nearly simultaneous with that of France as possible, whether diplomatic or belligerent.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

DISSATISFACTION WITH JUAREZ—FIVE HUNDRED YANKEES INVADING SONORA AND LOWER CALIFORNIA.

By the steamer Trent, which arrived at Havana from Vera Cruz, with dates to the 20th of September, we have interesting advices from Mexico.

The news from the capital continues to be of an unfavorable character. The discontent with the Government was so great that the most prominent members of the party that elevated Sr. Juarez to power, insisted that he should retire temporarily or permanently in order that the country might elect some other President more capable to govern the country. A private letter to the *Diario*, says: "About the middle of this month, fifty-one deputies joined in a memorial, praying President Juarez to resign his power and deliver the Government to Gonzalez Ortega. Juarez not only refused to comply, but ordered Gonzalez Ortega to transfer the command of his troops to General Arteaga. This order Gonzalez Ortega in turn refused to obey, replying to Juarez that his troops belonged to the State of Zacatecas, and were not in service at the cost of the Government; that his person was the only warrant for their being in arms, and that so far from surrendering the command he would march back with them to Zacatecas. He accordingly began the march, and at last dates had arrived at San Juan de Ulloa."

Gonzalez Ortega, who had been considered the most firm supporter of the government, had followed up this action by resigning his commission in the national army, because the government whose coffers were totally exhausted, had allowed him to suffer for want of the most necessary articles for the support of the army with which he was expected to put down the rebels, and had neglected to provide him with the armament necessary to fight a somewhat numerous and tolerably well armed enemy.

The rebels are reported to have suffered a complete defeat at Cuernavaca, on the 20th of September. The rebels had also fled from Colothan, after thoroughly sacking the place.

The Sigle XIX, of Mexico, announces that the Kingdom of Italy was officially recognized by the Government.

A despatch from Mexico, dated Sept. 27th, says that the following proposition was pending before the Congress of the State:

1. Citizen Benito Jaurez is summoned voluntarily to resign the Presidency of the Republic.

2. The Congresses of the several States are invited to second this movement.

A private letter to the *Diario de la Marina* says that a force of rebels recently captured the town of Puebla, after two hours' fighting, and having spent all day in the city, retired at night to Matamoras Izucar. In the city of Mexico pasquinades had been posted in the public streets against the French, English and Spaniards.

A revolution had occurred in the cities of Matamoras and Tampico against the authority of the newly elected State Governor, D. Jesus Serna, a proclamation has been issued recognizing D. Cipriano Guerrero, who is said to be a man of very inferior abilities, and of the worst possible antecedents.

The business element in the republic, and especially those in the capital, take an active part in the troubles of the country on the side of the Government, and are granted many privileges over other foreigners for their services.

The same letter to the *Diario* states that "five hundred Yankees, commanded by United States Federal officers, have invaded the States of Sonora and Lower California." No particulars are given.

The rebels on the Cerro Gordo, taking advantage of the rumored Spanish expedition against Mexico, had used the Spanish flag in some of their predatory excursions. This had drawn out an earnest protest from the Spanish Consul at Queretaro.

Another insult had been offered to the Spanish flag. Two Spaniards were seized by some officers of the garrison at Chepultepec, bound to one of the arches of the aqueduct, and well thrashed. The Havana papers are loud in their complaints of the barbarous treatment.

The *Polynesian*, a paper published in Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, warns its readers against the barbarism and shocking state of society in the United States, and contrasts it with the peaceful life of the Sandwich Islanders. It is rather hard if we are sunk so low as to become an object of pity to the Sandwich Islanders.

A new vocalist has suddenly appeared before the musical public of New York, and at once leapt into the favor of the opera goers. Signor Mancusi, a young Italian, of commanding personal appearance, and possessing a baritone voice of great compass and peculiar flexibility, is the lucky individual. Report speaks in the highest terms of his abilities in the lyric art.

Henry S. Magraw, late a prisoner at Richmond, was among the bidders for supplying the Government with lumber. His long imprisonment prevented his participation in quite a number of profitable enterprises.

MARRIED.

On the 31st ultimo, by Rev. Mr. Wilson, of this city, Mr. DAVID G. CARLISLE, to Miss SIDNEY F. GILL, daughter of Dr. Edward Gill, of Baltimore county.

DIED.

On the morning of the 31st ultimo, CHARLES DANA, eldest child of Dr. John W. and Henrietta Lee Palmer, aged 5 years and 8 months.

"Of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

On Tuesday evening, 29th ultimo, HANNAH, daughter of the late Levi Balderston, in the 44th year of her age.

On the 23d ultimo, MARY JANE, wife of John Richards, of this city, in her 34th year.

WILLIAM F. OWENS,
205 *BALTIMORE STREET*,
Has just received a NEW, CHOICE, and COMPLETE assortment of
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GEO. S. CLOGG
Would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has REMOVED from his Old Stand, No. 173, to No. 161 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 himself and out of the very best materials, and will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH.
GEORGE S. CLOGG,
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As no Cumberland Coal is now coming to this market, I would recommend the use of my Coal as a substitute for steaming and other uses. I shall keep a large supply constantly on my wharf.
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