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.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1861.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamer Bienville at Fortress Monroe we have further confirmation of the successful landing of the Federal troops on Port Royal Island, and the abandonment of the sand-batteries at Hilton Head and Bay Point by the Confederates. These sand-batteries—respectively named in the last accounts Forts Walker and Beauregard—are said to have mounted, the one 23 and the other 19 guns of heavy calibre. They were, however, badly mounted, and badly served, and the works, being entirely open, were easily shelled. The force of the Confederates is alleged to have been from three to four thousand men. Their loss during the engagement is supposed to amount in killed and wounded to two hundred. Later intelligence from the expedition states that they retreated across Skull Creek to a village twenty-five miles inland; that the white population of the island had fled to Charleston, and that the negroes were already beginning to pillage and destroy in Beaufort. It was not believed that General Sherman would cross over to the mainland at present—his intention being to improve the defences of his position before making any forward movement. In all probability he will remain on the island until the arrival of reinforcements, which, the New York papers state, are already on their way to join him. The full official report of Commodore Dupont of the battle of Beaufort, made to the Navy Department, will be found in another column. It will be seen that the disasters among the fleet are duly noted by the Commodore, who sets down his losses in the action at Beaufort at 8 killed, 6 seriously wounded, and 17 slightly wounded—making a total of 31. The official report of General Sherman, of the land forces, is also given, together with other matters connected with the great naval expedition.

The attack which was made by Generals Grant and McClernand on a camp of the Confederates at Belmont, in Missouri, on the morning of the 7th, turns out by no means the brilliant affair which the telegrams made it out to be. The Confederate force, under General Cheatham, which was put at 7,500 men, is now understood to have been but two regiments, numbering in all not more than 1,000 effective troops. The Federal force under General Grant was said to have not exceeded 3,500 men, exclusive of the artillery and a small body of cavalry. The St. Louis *Democrat* of November 8th, on the contrary, states that "the expedition under Grant really consisted of 11,700 men, detailed from the camps at Bird's Point, Commerce and Cape Girardeau." If this be true, the numerical superiority was immensely in favor of the attacking party, the latter being, as compared with the Confederates, nearly six to one. That, under such circumstances, the assault should, in the first instance, have been successful, is not at all surprising. The only marvel is that Cheatham's troops were not cut to pieces before the arrival of reinforcements from Columbus, which changed the fortunes of the day, and compelled Grant to abandon all that he had previously captured—the prisoners excepted—and to hastily re-embark under cover of the fire from his gunboats.

The arrival of Gen. Fremont at St. Louis appears to have been made the occasion of what is called "an imposing and enthusiastic demonstration." The lowest estimate of the number of persons that turned out to honor him, places it at twenty thousand. Bands of music played national airs before his headquarters; rockets were fired, and cheers for Fremont were incessant. At eight o'clock, we are told, there was a torchlight procession, and that "such was the density of the crowd that it was at least a full hour in passing headquarters." Later in the evening a committee of citizens waited on him, when he was again welcomed to St. Louis, "in a neat and pertinent address." Fremont's reply, though brief, was ominous of future trouble. He thanked the committee for the affectionate reception he had met with; referred to the charges that had been brought against him during his absence, and declared, significantly enough, that the occasion would soon come—for he intended "to *make* the occasion"—when he would answer all those charges more definitively. Bold words these, which, in the fulness of time, may mean much that for the present Fremont deems it prudent to leave unsaid. In connection with the above, we publish an account of a mass meeting of German Radicals at West Chicago. The object of the meeting was to sustain Fremont, and to denounce the action of the Government in removing him from his command. The resolutions which were passed were of the intensest anti-slavery stamp.

By the steamer Nova Scotian, we have five days' later news from Europe; but beyond a passing reference to an article in the London *Times* in regard to the arrest of two British subjects on their arrival in this country, there is nothing worthy of being particularly noted.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin

MORE BRITISH SYMPATHY FOR THE CONFEDERATES.

GRAND CAY, TURKS ISLAND, W. I., Oct. 26—An incident displaying somewhat the occasional ugliness of John Bull occurred here on the 24th inst. On the afternoon of said day, her Majesty's sloop-of-war Bull Dog, which had been lying in the roadstead for several days past, suddenly had run up at her peak the bogus flag of the "Southern Confederacy," and kept it flying for several minutes. This was done in plain sight of many persons on shore, nearly within hailing distance of the United States Consulate, the national ensign of which had been floating the entire previous day as a mark of respect to the navy of a friendly nation, and less than a mile distant from the bark American, of Philadelphia, which was entering the port at the time; with the stars and stripes conspicuously waving.

Such a proceeding naturally excited the few Americans here; and, indeed, the great majority of the British residents of the place condemned the action referred to in the strongest manner.

The United States Consul for the Turks and Caicos Islands, John E. Newport, Esq., formerly of Philadelphia, naturally shared the indignation excited by such an outrageous act; but as her Majesty's sloop-of-war immediately afterwards sailed for Jamaica, and as the act itself was so little and contemptible, concluded to treat it simply with silent contempt. We understand, however, that the captain of the Bull Dog averred that he merely designed to play a practical joke on the master of the bark American, leading him to believe that he was about to fall into the jaws of the piratical whale Sumter. But he did not even succeed in this object. Captain Christian, of the American, saw through this device, and not only kept on steadily towards the sloop, but when the Bull Dog saw it to display her own colors, refused very properly to salute the Cross of St. George, after the captain of the sloop-of-war had so far forgotten his own self-respect and the decencies of life as to act in the manner indicated.

Business in salt—the life and soul of this place—is rather dull just now, and raking is nearly over for the season.

AN EFFICIENT BLOCKADE.—The bark Jubilee, Captain Fredericks, as will be seen by our marine column, reports the sloop-of-war Dale in lat. 30.40 and long. 80. "The Captain of the Dale informed Captain Fredericks that he was engaged in blockading Fernandina or ports in Florida; and that he had chased a privateer, but was outsailed by her. Two things are thus made evident—a very vigilant watch of the coast of Florida must be kept up by a sloop-of-war, in the latitude where the Dale was spoken; and the sloop-of-war Dale is admirably adapted to chase privateers, when she was outsailed by what was probably one, a coasting schooner.—*N. Bedford Mercury.*

THE NEW SENATOR FROM OREGON.—The New York *Tribune* thus refers to the newly-elected Senator from Oregon:

Benjamin Stark has been appointed from Oregon to fill—or rather, take—the place of the lamented Colonel Edward Dickinson Baker, in the Senate of the United States. Mr. Stark is said to be a "peace" Democrat—that is, a full fellow with Kellandigham, Henry Clay and Dan. Wood. Happily, there will not be enough such in the Senate to do much harm; but it is sad to think of such a man sitting in the seat of Colonel Baker.

The trial of the privateers of the Petrel, at Philadelphia, has been postponed in consequence of the absence of Captain Faryrange, of the Navy, who is regarded as a material witness.

Correspondence of the Maryland News Sheet.

The Election in Prince George's.

UPPER MARLBORO', PRINCE GEORGE'S CO., November 8th, 1861.

This county having been *carried* for the Union ticket, it is desired that the people of Maryland and the country should know by what means. We observe that the upper and Eastern Shore counties and Baltimore city have given large majorities for the same ticket; and we are anxious to know whether there, as here, the same means have been resorted to, and succeeded in making the elective franchise a mockery, and the ballot-box a weapon in the hands of irresponsible politicians.

The candidates of the Peace party in this county were gentlemen of the highest respectability, known and honored by our whole people. A portion of the ticket, including our gallant candidate for the Senate, Col. Oden Bowie, canvassed the county thoroughly, going into every election district and neighborhood in it, and at the close of their labors returned here the Saturday night previous to the *election*, giving us the gratifying assurance that "all was well," and that, with a fair, full and free vote, our whole ticket would be elected by majorities ranging from 200 to 300. That they were not mistaken is apparent from the fact that in every district where the election was not interfered with by the test-oath or other outrageous acts, the Peace vote was larger than they claimed it would be. On that night, in a place of public resort, one of the most active Union men, a brother of one of their candidates for a lucrative office, hearing the opinion of our candidates as to the result, openly declared that they had sent to Baltimore—by a person of the town, who had just felt it necessary to publish a card of a column and a half in our only county paper not suppressed, to prove that he was not "a Federal spy"—for $5,000 which had been there raised for them to carry the county; and if that wouldn't do, they would have five thousand bayonets. It is worthy of remark, that the *gentleman* alluded to did go to Baltimore, and that the Union candidate for the Senate, Dr. Bayne, found it necessary to ride to Washington on the same day through the terrible storm prevailing.

We have no means of knowing whether the $5,000 came, although money flowed like water through Union channels; but the bayonets certainly did, and were distributed at every election precinct where the Peace party were expected to have a majority, leaving the three out of nine where Unionism predominated, without them. Why this was, I will not stop to inquire, as I am only narrating facts. Such indignation and alarm did this excite, that on the day before the election a large meeting of influential gentlemen from different sections of the county assembled in the Court House in this place, to deliberate whether the Peace ticket should not be retired under the circumstances. There was a diversity of opinion, but it was finally resolved not to do so, as it might affect our tickets in the adjoining counties. A committee, consisting of Col. Wm. D. Bowie, Samuel H. Berry and C. C. Magruder, called on Col. Millian, the commanding officer, and he assured them that no interference was intended or would be allowed by the troops—that they had been sent here to control men's acts and not their opinions.

Under these assurances, when the polls opened and our vote began to pour in, and it had become evident that the majority of 150 claimed here by our candidates would be given; when tidings came from the adjoining precinct above of Queen Anne, the residence of our candidate for the Senate, and where the Democratic majority never but once reached forty, that the majority there would be largely over one hundred, and from the adjacent district of Nottingham below, which had always been against us, that our majority there would also be handsome, (it did give over forty,) then it was that Union gentlemen found that both dollars and bayonets were powerless to affect the result, and the Bible had to be sacrilegiously brought in to control it. Then an officer stepped to the ballot-box and proclaimed, Bible in hand, that any one offering to vote would be required to take the oath of loyalty to the Federal Government. Of course the voting was instantly checked. Not only was it enforced that no one should vote without the oath being previously administered, but to deter Peace voters in other districts it was determined to force the oath upon those who *had already voted*. Accordingly, files of soldiers were sent around the village to arrest such, and most were made to take it. Two of our most respected citizens, the venerable Wm. D. Bowie and Major Samuel H. Berry, both ex-State Senators, refused. They were released from arrest in the evening, to be reported at Washington.

To add insult to injury, when it was found that no Peace man or Democrat would vote under such indignity, the officer in charge of the ballot-box, before the polls closed in the afternoon, peremptorily ordered the judges and clerks of the election to "stand up and uncover;" and before they could realize their situation the oath was thrust upon them, *although they had not offered to, and did not subsequently vote.*

In Piscataway, "the hot-bed of secession," according to the *National Intelligencer*, the case was even worse. This is our largest Democratic district, the majority never being under one hundred and fifty. This year it was estimated by some as high as two hundred. There it was not enough to send the troops, but with them came Townley Bushrod Robey, a notorious publican and fishmonger of Washington city, not a citizen of Maryland, who, years ago, had left the State for the good of the State. It had been officially announced in the papers a few days ago that he had been commissioned a Deputy United States Marshal for Prince George's county "until the 8th of November." He took his position at the ballot-box, and announced that no one should vote without having first taken the oath. Of course there was a very general refusal, and when towards midday all of the influential persons of the District had left the polls in disgust, and there only remained a number of persons interested in the election of their District officers, fearing that, notwithstanding the driving off of the Peace voters in at least two of our strongest Districts, that our District would still succeed, this Robey informed them that any of them who would vote for Dr. Bayne, for the Senate, would be allowed to vote for their District officers without taking the oath. I am sorry to say many acceded; and thus, in a District where Dr. Bayne would not have possibly polled 50 votes, he received 115, and where Oden Bowie, it was admitted by all, would receive at least 150 majority, he polled only 63 votes—very many refusing to vote, or having left the polls. In this way was "the Senate saved," and our people made to understand what Henry Winter Davis meant when he said, in his recent Baltimore speech, that the counties in the lower part of the State having Senators to elect "would be taken care of."

If any proof were needed of this, it is only necessary to refer your readers to the much larger vote polled in this District for Senator than for Judge. But hundreds are ready to testify to the fact.

Other outrages might be enumerated, but sufficient have been mentioned to satisfy you that whether the Union candidates offer to take their seats or not, the people of Prince George's county regard as their rightful representative in the Senate Oden Bowie; and in the House J. M. S. MacCubbin, Edward Hord, Fendall Marbury; as Clerk, John B. Brooke; as Sheriff, N. D. Anderson.

I will add that the return judges refuse to certify to the election of the Union candidates for the reasons above, and draw the curtain over such disgraceful scenes as characterized the "election" in Prince George's county, Nov. 6th, 1861.

A LOYAL DEMOCRAT.

A MAN KILLED BY A SHARK.—The *Straits Times*, (Singapore) August 24, states that on Sunday last three seamen belonging to the American ship T. W. Sears were bathing alongside the vessel, when one of them was seized by a shark. The monster first seized him by the shoulder, but the force with which he rushed on his victim caused him to loose his hold, driving the unfortunate man several feet out of the water. The shark again seized him by the back and finally by the neck, and disappeared with his prey. All this happened within plain view of his shipmates, who immediately lowered a boat, and after taking on board the two other men, proceeded to drag for the body. They had been occupied in this way for some time, when the shark was observed to rise at some distance from them, still with the body of the hapless man in his mouth, shaking it, as is described, as a dog would a rat. The mate of the vessel armed himself with a boarding pike, and rowed towards the spot, and the shark was so much occupied with his victim, that he allowed himself to be stabbed several times before again disappearing. Thinking the animal had received his death wound, the boat returned to the ship, but scarcely had she arrived alongside, when the shark re-appeared as before. A harpoon was now taken into the boat, and the shark again allowed himself to be approached sufficiently near to be struck; when he again disappeared. Line was now paid out, and the boat was towed some distance, till assistance arriving, the monster was killed by repeated stabs of the lance. Most of the contents of his maw were disgorged while being hauled on board, and on being opened, some fragments which were unrecognizable, and an eight pound tin of preserved meat, were all that was found. The shark was of the species known as the ground shark, and about ten feet in length. The girth of the body was immense, and is stated to have been eight or nine feet.

JENNY LIND.—Madame Lind Goldschmidt reappeared in a concert at Exeter Hall, London, on the 22d ult. The oratorio of "Elijah" was performed. Of her performance *The Times* says:

"The voice, though occasionally produced with greater apparent effort, has lost none of its charm—scarcely any of its power. The style has become more measured, studied, and deliberate—perhaps, indeed, not to use the term in an overcritical sense, labored, almost every phrase being assigned a peculiar emphasis, as though it were complete and independent of itself. But, to take the air, 'Hear ye Israel,' as an example, while something left of the old spontaneity is observable, it would be difficult to imagine grander vocal declamation, more heartfelt and impassioned singing. The noble passage, 'I am He that comforteth, be not afraid,' with which the last movement commences, was superbly expressed—given out, indeed, with an energy and confidence that brought persuasion as it flowed, note by note, from the lips of the songstress.

Madame Goldschmidt, like a preacher full of faith, has an earnest reverence for the text she expounds, and an eloquence to make others share portion of her belief. In the sublime quartette (with chorus), 'Holy, holy, holy is God, the Lord,' this earnestness obtained still more forcible utterance. Her delivery was here as grand and unstudied as the music itself. As an example of impassioned utterance in the highest degree faultless, we may cite the widow's supplication to Elijah, 'What have I to do with thee, O man of God?' Here the long-drawn out, appealing passage, 'I go mourning all the day long; I lie down and weep at night—see mine affliction,' &c., was delivered with heart-rending truth of expression, and exhibited what, without irreverence, may be alluded to as the dramatic side of Madame Goldschmidt's talent to signal advantage."

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* has an account of the wedding of Dan Rice, the Union stump-speaker and showman, which took place at his farm, near Girard, Pennsylvania, on the 5th inst., Miss Charlotte Rebecca McConnell, of Girard, being the bride. His residence has recently been rebuilt, and is fitted up in a style of peculiar but most admirable taste. A wild and romantic tract of land, sufficiently ample, on one section of the farm, has been enclosed as a park, in which are a number of elk, deer, buffalo, &c. In the centre a fish-pond is dug.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE NOVA SCOTIAN AT FATHER POINT.

FATHER POINT, Nov. 12.—The steamship Nova Scotian, from Liverpool on the 31st ult., via Londonderry on the 1st inst., passed here to-night bound to Quebec. Her advices are five days later.

The Nova Scotian has 28 cabin and 128 steerage passengers and $90,000 in specie.

The steamer Niagara arrived out on the 27th.

The steamer Norwegian arrived out on the 28th.

The steamer City of Washington arrived out on the 30th. She broke her shaft after leaving Queenstown for Liverpool, but was safely towed to the latter point.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Theodore Fay, late American Minister to Switzerland, writes a lengthy letter to the London *Times* in defence of the North.

The steamship Edinburgh sailed for New York on the 30th of October. She took $14,000 in specie.

The United States steamer James Adger, which put into Queenstown on the 30th, short of coal, had sailed again. Her destination is not known.

The London *Times* has published Mr. Wm. Forward's account of his arrest on landing from the steamer City of Washington, but without any important comment.

The *Times* also notices the arrest of another British subject, Mr. Cornelius, of Milford, on landing from the steamer Niagara at Boston.

The statistics of exports show a great increase of British goods to France.

The sensation trial in Dublin of the hack-driver, Curran, charged with a wanton outrage on Miss Jolly, resulted in a verdict of guilty. He was sentenced to two years' penal servitude.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* publishes a paragraph relative to a controversy on the Government policy in the journals generally. It is supposed to speak under Government inspiration, and says: "Such publications are only self-inspired," and announces that it alone is the sole organ of the policy of the Government, and that no semi-official journals exist in France.

The Paris *Pays* believes that the negotiations for the transfer of silver from the Prussian bank to the Bank of France are indefinitely postponed.

The Bourse on the 30th was firm and higher.

ITALY.

A Ministerial circular had been issued to the clergy, in which the acts of the clerical opposition against the laws of the National Government were deplored, and a warning given, that the Government, while wishing to respect the liberty of the Churches, will take severe measures if the clergy continue their attacks on the laws and institutions of the country, and endeavor to disturb the public order.

The brigands in the country between Concella and Nola had made a proposition to surrender.

AUSTRIA.

The magistrates of Pesth had tendered their resignations. A few functionaries will remain in office a month longer to transact the most urgent business.

PRUSSIA.

A grand ball was given to the Duke of Magenta in honor of the coronation at Berlin, on the 30th. The occasion was one of great magnificence. The King of Prussia attended.

POLAND.

It was ascertained that Gen. Lambert's departure from Warsaw was not on account of ill-health, but in consequence of a summons to St. Petersburg, to report on the affairs of Poland.

TURKEY.

The Montenegrins had fired some Turks' residences. Ragusa inhabitants fled for refuge.

Accounts from Turkey state that the question of the cotton capacities of that country is being agitated again, and say also that the investigations are favorable.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Additional telegrams by the Brazil steamer, via Lisbon, report that Urquiza had been defeated, with a loss of artillery, wagons and 600 prisoners. Gen. Midalel was preparing to attack Rosa.

Rio Janeiro and Cape of Good Hope mails had reached Plymouth.

The slave trade was brisk on the East coast.

Business at the Cape was considerably improved.

The clip of wool promised to be one of the best ever known.

Intelligence from Drs. Livingstone and McKenzie, to the 15th of May, had been received.

A terrible massacre had occurred in Norman's Land.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, October 31.—The sales for four days amount to 27,000 bales. The market has been dull, and quotations have declined ¼d. since Friday's report. The prices for the useful sorts continue firm. The sales to speculators and exporters amount to 10,500 bales.

MANCHESTER MARKET.—The Manchester market is quiet, with a declining tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The breadstuffs market is quiet and steady.

The Liverpool provision market is dull.

Consols, for money, 93¾ @93¾.

Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., Richardson, Spence & Co., and Bigland, Athya & Co. quote Flour quiet and easier at 28s. @32s. Wheat quiet and steady—red Western 10s. @10s. 4d.; red Southern 12s. 6d. @12s. 9d.; white Western and white Southern 13s @13s. 9d. Corn steady—mixed 33s., yellow 33s @33s. 6d.; white 36s @37s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Beef dull. Pork dull. Bacon quiet and steady. Lard dull at 48s. @52s. Tallow easier at 51s. @51s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Ashes inactive. Sugar quiet. Rice—no sales. Coffee inactive. Rosin still advancing—quoted at 14s. @14s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine firmer. Linseed Oil firm at 35s @36s.

LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs dull, and all qualities slightly declined. Sugar has a declining tendency.—Coffee steady. Tea firmer. Rice quiet and steady. Tallow steady at 52s. Linseed Oil steady at 35s. Spirits Turpentine firm at 6s. 6d.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Illinois Central shares 38½ discount; Erie Railway 26; New York Central 69 @70.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, November 1.—Sales of the week, 63,000 bales—dull and nominally at a slight decline on inferior qualities, but with a fair demand for fair and middling qualities at previous rates. The sales to speculators amount to 2,000 bales, and sales to exporters 6,000. The sales of the day of the deputies were 5,000 bales, at unchanged prices. Sales to speculators and exporters 2,500 bales. The following are the authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	12¾d.
Fair Mobiles	12¾d.
Fair Uplands	12¾d.
Middling Orleans	12d.
Middling Mobiles	11¾d.
Middling Uplands	11¾d.

Stock of Cotton in port 588,000 bales, of which 311,000 were American.

From the Missouri Democrat, Nov. 9.

RECEPTION OF GENERAL FREMONT AT ST. LOUIS.

The reception of General Fremont last evening, was one of the most imposing and enthusiastic demonstrations that has ever taken place in the city of St. Louis. All classes and conditions of people participated in it—the ladies turning out by thousands.

As he was to arrive last evening, on his way to Washington city, it was resolved to give him such a reception as was worthy the man and the occasion. Accordingly, on Thursday evening, meetings were held at several of the public halls to appoint a reception committee, and to arrange all necessary preliminaries. These meetings also adopted an address and resolutions to be presented to the General. The different delegations, or organizations, were to meet at Soulard Market, Washington Hall, Sturgeon Market and Guerdemann's, and proceed from there at seven o'clock in torchlight procession to General Fremont's headquarters, where the committee were to present the address and resolutions.

The special train, having the General and escort aboard, was expected to arrive between five and six o'clock. Before that time a large crowd had collected about the Pacific Railroad depot. After waiting about an hour it was ascertained that the party would disembark at the Fourteenth street depot, and the crowd hurried up to that place.

A body of cavalry were drawn up in the street to the south of the depot, and an open barouche, drawn by two black horses, stood in readiness to convey the General to headquarters. The crowd had increased much in size, and the depot and adjacent streets were crammed and crowded with men, women and children. Another delay of an hour occurred, in which each one enjoyed himself pretty much as he pleased. At last the train came in sight, and from that time till the General took his seat in the barouche, there was a continued cheering and waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and other manifestations of enthusiasm and welcome. The crowd was so dense, and the pressure so great to get nearer, that it was some time before a movement could be made. At last the cavalry pressed the crowd apart, and the carriage moved off amid a great outburst of cheers. It passed up Fourteenth street and down Chouteau avenue to headquarters, followed by the crowd, which came blundering along as fast as the dense dust and pale moonlight would admit of.

General Fremont left St. Springfield on Monday morning, escorted by fifty-two Delaware Indians, Holman's battalion of sharpshooters, and the remnant of the body guard. He came through to Sedalia, a distance of one hundred and twenty miles, by Thursday noon. The march was characterized by nothing unusual, except it be a war dance by the Delawares at camp Fall-leaf, so named in honor of the chief of the band. These Delawares refused to serve any longer, as Fremont was going away. They left the escort at Sedalia and were met by Kansas City. At Sedalia there was a delay, and the train did not start till 3 P. M. yesterday. On the way down to the city, at every station, the train was saluted with cannon or flying banners. Much more enthusiasm was manifested than when the General went West. The body guard consisted of 180 men, some twenty of whom, having lost their horses in the battle, are now dismounted. Holman's sharpshooters, 160 men, the remainder of Captain Naughton's company, 27 men, and about 40 horses, came down in the train; also Major White and all the General's staff, except Colonels Hudson, Sharke and Lovejoy.

At headquarters a tumultuous crowd awaited him, and the cheers and shouts of welcome which greeted him showed plainly that there was both soul and sentiment in the occasion. The General made his way through the crowd into his residence, where he was warmly received by his family and a circle of devoted friends. For about an hour he remained inside his dwelling, meanwhile the crowd gathering in such numbers as to entirely block up the avenue for squares each way, and filling the cross streets near headquarters. It is impossible to give a correct estimate of the crowd present. Several persons put it as high as forty thousand, but we are satisfied it would reach twenty thousand. The enthusiasm was unbounded. The bands of music played stirring national airs, rockets went up, and the shouts of the multitude for General Fremont rent the air in unbroken volumes of cheering. About eight o'clock the torchlight procession, moving down Sixth street, made its grand entrance into Chouteau avenue, and such was the density of the crowd that it was at least a full hour in passing headquarters. General Fremont's appearance upon the steps of his residence at this point of the proceedings was the signal for tumultuous applause, which he kept up for nearly an hour, the crowd surging to and fro like the waves of the ocean.

Here the citizens' committee of reception was announced, and with great difficulty made its way into the building. The General received the committee in the magnificent reception room of headquarters, and forming around him a sort of semi-circle, the chairman welcomed him again to St. Louis in the following neat and pertinent address, and read to him the annexed resolutions, which were passed by the citizens' mass meeting. The General received the address and resolutions in his usually modest manner, and from his reply which followed, it was evident he felt seriously the peculiar embarrassment and significance of the occasion. It is quite impossible to do justice to this most brilliant and popular ovation in a hurried report.—Much though the enthusiasm was unbounded, and the sympathy of the multitude was with him whose mere mere return from the pursuit of the enemy of our country had called them out in this magnificent demonstration, still, they did not forget our country, but rent up prayers and shouts to heaven for its unity and happy deliverance from its present troubles.

GENERAL:—We are instructed by the citizens of St. Louis to welcome you to our city, and perform the duty imposed upon us with feelings of sorrow and pleasure. While we deeply regret the occasion of your presence among us, we rejoice in the unmistakable manifestation of the unflagging sympathy of the people.

They have witnessed with astonishment and indignation the event, unprecedented in history, of your removal from the command while in active pursuit of the enemy, and on the very eve of reaping the fruits of your incessant and successful labors. The true causes which led to your recall are well understood and appreciated—you have risen too fast in popular favor. The policy announced in your proclamation, although hailed by the people as a political and military necessity, furnished your ambitious rivals and enemies with a welcome weapon for your intended destruction.

The harbingers of truth will ever be crucified by the Pharisees.

We cannot be deceived by shallow and flimsy pretexts, by unfounded and slanderous reports. We entertain no doubt of your ability to speedily confound and silence your traducers.

The day of reckoning is not far distant, and the people will take care that the schemes of your opponents shall in the end be signally defeated. As loyal citizens, we follow your example in yielding due obedience to the edicts of the powers that be. With you, we join in the hope that the enthusiasm with which you have imbued the army created by and devoted to you, may lead them to victory, even in the absence of their legitimate leader.

Should we meet with reverses, no fault will be charged upon you; should victory perch on our banners, the wreath of triumph will be placed on your brow by the verdict of the country.

Permit us to assure you that when the smoke of battle shall have passed away, and peace shall be restored to us, an appeal to the people, from the action of its servants, will triumphantly sustain you.

In pursuance of our instructions, we take pleasure in presenting to you a copy of resolutions unanimously adopted by the citizens of St. Louis, in mass meeting assembled:—

1. That we recognize in John C. Fremont the embodiment of our patriotic feeling and political faith.

2. That, notwithstanding many paralyzing circumstances, he has performed his arduous and responsible task with all possible energy and honesty.

3. That we admire his impartiality and sagacity in selecting his military counsellors, without national prejudices, from among such men as he considered true and worthy of his confidence.

4. That we will stand by him as long as he shall prove true to himself.

5. That while we submit to the action of the Government, as behooves loyal citizens, we regret to be deprived in the present moment of his services in conquering the Confederate army, and believe to recognize in this event a wise Providence which may have reserved him for a still wider sphere of action in future times.

At the conclusion of the reading Gen. Fremont responded. He spoke in a clear, low tone, but not without feeling, as follows:

"GENTLEMEN—I wish to say to you that your kind and affectionate—I may even say affectionate—reception of me has moved my heart. It cheers me and strengthens my confidence—my confidence, already somewhat wavering—in our republican institutions. I felt all day, as we passed through the country—I feel emphatically to-night—that the faithful servant of the people, honestly laboring in the public cause, will not be allowed to suffer undeserved, and I feel stronger.

"Since I left you, a few weeks ago, many accusations have been rained on my defenceless head—defenceless, because my face was turned to the public enemy. What I hear and see to-night, the address you have just read to me, and the approving multitude below, show me that I was not wrong in leaving my defence with you. In regard to the base charges made against me I will say nothing now; you do not require it, and to speak of them would jar upon the generous feelings with which you came here to-night. Others have been already answered by my brave soldiers at Springfield, and others of gross incompetency, and a weak and aimless administration. To all of those I will adopt your address, and the shouts of the grand multitude assembled below is my answer.

"And for all this, gentlemen, to you and to them I renew my thanks with all my heart, which tonight is roused to sensibility by the hearty and unqualified expression of your confidence and approbation, so grateful to me in my actual position. I shall soon have occasion—for I shall make occasion—to answer all these charges more definitely. Until then, I will rely upon this evening for my defence."

From the Illinois Stadt Zeitung.

FREMONT'S COURSE SUSTAINED BY THE GERMAN RADICALS OF THE WEST.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Last Saturday night one of the largest and most enthusiastic meeting of German-American citizens ever held in Chicago assembled at North Market Hall, the large hall being crowded to overflowing. A. C. Hesing called the meeting to order, and on motion John H. Muehlke was elected President and Edward Seckel Secretary. The first speaker was Caspar Butz, who after making a telling speech, moved that a committee of five be appointed by the chair, to draft resolutions. The President appointed C. Butz, H. Eschenburg, B. H. Bruns, Jos. Brosch and L. Lamprecht as such committee, who retired and shortly afterwards, through their chairman, C. Butz, reported the following resolutions, which were adopted under a thunder-storm of applause.

In view of the tremendous crisis in our national affairs, when the fate of the Republic trembles in the balance, a mass meeting, *chiefly composed of German-American citizens*, assembled at North Market Hall, Chicago, and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That, while disclaiming every intention to resuscitate old and obsolete issues, and pledging to the Government of our choice our undivided support in the prosecution of the war against the black monster of secession, we nevertheless, as free citizens of this Republic, claim our right to express our sentiments and opinions in regard to the carrying on of this war and the measures of the Administration;

Resolved, That, as every day it becomes more and more evident, that this war is a grapple for life and death *between two principles hostile to each other* since the first day of creation, we warn and counsel the Government, that the triumph of liberty can only be final and lasting by the destruction of slavery;

Resolved, That, in the measures of the Administration for the suppression of this insurrection, we have so far seen nothing but indecision and vacillation and a desire to shirk the true issues of the contest and to decline a responsibility which the rulers of a great nation like ours ought to, and which the people expect them to assume;

Resolved, That in the recent proclamation of General Fremont, which was unfortunately mutilated by the order of the President, *we saw a harbinger of better days* and the surest means to bring this war to a speedy close.

Resolved, That when, as if in the intention to add insult to injury, the idol of the Western army, the man who created order out of chaos, Gen. John C. Fremont, when he was on the point of reaping the fruits of his gigantic labors, was removed from his command, we were loth to believe the almost incredible news and had to bow our heads in silence before a proceeding so unparalleled in history and so detrimental to the best interests of the country.

Resolved, That, after carefully sifting the accusations against Gen. Fremont, we have found in them nothing but an ex parte statement of his enemies, not supported by proofs, devoid in many instances even of the semblance of truth, refuted as to many charges already long ago and bearing in every word the stamp of the malignity of the accuser;

Resolved, That, in our opinion, even if the charges against General Fremont had been proved by unquestionable evidence, the Government might have found other means of correcting them than the removal of the chieftain, who never was heard in self-defence, and whose only crime, in the opinion of the people, is, that he stands in the way of the ambition of other men;

Resolved, That, by the act of the removal of General Fremont, *we have lost all confidence in the Administration*, and that the people will hold them responsible for the evil consequences resulting from their acts, and particularly from this most injudicious and most unjust measure.

AN AFRICAN CALIGULA.—Mr. Petherick, formerly British Consul to Aden, has spent sixteen years in exploring Central Africa. He tells some frightful stories of the ravages which were committed in the Soudan by "the Defterdar," Mehemet Ali, the Pacificator, who went out to bring the Abyssinians under his government, and succeeded in making them regard him as the worst fiend who had ever cursed even that unenlightened country. An Arab woman came to him one day to complain that one of his soldiers had robbed her of a pitcher of milk, which he drank before her face, refusing to pay her for it—the value being one piastre. On being asked if she could recognize the man, and on her pointing him out, the Defterdar told her he would convince himself of the truth of her assertion, which, if false, she would answer with the loss of her head. Thereupon he ordered the prisoner to be thrown upon the ground and a Mameluke to cut open his stomach with a kargar; and as the presence of a quantity of milk there was undeniable, the Pasha, coolly throwing a dollar to the terrified complainant, remarked to the bystanders that the soldier had merited his fate by having, in the first instance, committed a theft, and, afterwards told a deliberate lie—both of which acts were disgraceful to a soldier.

This frightful parody of the judgment of Solomon appears, however, to have contented him, as he was he in a hurry to sacrifice another soldier to his scrupulous sense of justice. On another occasion we are told of a peasant who came before him to complain that a soldier had stolen a sheep, and upon his answered with a "Dog, do you dare to trouble me with such a trifle?" Then, "composing himself for an instant, and catching a fly, at which he was an adept, and which in his wicked moods was a favorite occupation, he ordered his attendants to take the man before the Kadi. In a few minutes the poor fellow was blown from before the muzzle of a cannon, always ready for summary executions in front of the Divan, and which the Defterdar called the Kadi." Again, when his grooms asked him for new shoes after the feast of Bairam, when it is customary for servants to receive presents from their masters, he ordered them to be shod with iron shoes, and these were actually nailed to the soles of their feet. He had been known to tie an Arab to a gun to make it poise better on camel back, and to mutilate him in the most horrid ways on the slightest provocation. Several of his mutilated victims came under the observations of Mr. Petherick, and while relating their sufferings they bitterly cursed their barbarous author. Mehemet Ali, wearied at length with the endless complaints of his cruelties, is said to have put an end to the life of this monster son-in-law by poison.

CAUTION TO HORTICULTURISTS.—"O Angolina!" said a young horticulturist to his love one evening, "if you could only see my Isabella. How each day she develops new beauties—so beautiful! Hanging over me so tenderly—no honey so sweet to the taste." "O Angelina suddenly fell to the floor like a flat-iron. "O Villain!" she cried, "you love another!" and swooned away. "Oh, I have killed her!" exclaimed the young horticulturist, jumping up and wringing his hands. "O Angelina—don't—don't! You mustn't for the world, Angelina—I didn't mean it—I only meant the—the grapevine!" Angelina recovered.

VALUE OF AN EXPLANATION.—A certain king, it is said, sent to another king, saying,

"Send me a blue pig with a black tail, or else—"

The other, in high dudgeon at the presumed insult, replied:

"I have none, and if I had—"

On which weighty cause they went to war for many years. After a satiety of glories and miseries, they finally bethought them that, as their armies and resources were exhausted, and their kingdoms mutually laid waste, it might be well enough to consult about the preliminaries of peace; but before this could be concluded, a diplomatic explanation was first needed of the insulting language which had formed the ground of the quarrel.

"What could you mean," asked the second king of the first, "by saying, 'send me a blue pig with a black tail, or else—'?"

"Why," said the other, "I meant a blue pig with a black tail, or else some other color. But