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.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1861.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

Perhaps the most important news in our issue of to-day, in view of the serious complications that may result from the act, is the arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell on board the British mail steamship Trent, in the Bahama channel, by Commodore Wilkes, of the Federal steam-frigate San Jacinto. The Trent is the regular mail steamer, and was on her voyage from the West Indies to Southampton. There is another account of the arrest of these gentlemen, to the effect that they were seized on the British merchant steamship Fingal, which vessel is said to have taken them from on board the Confederate steamship Nashville, at Bermuda, the latter vessel having taken the cargo of the former and sailed for a Southern port. As the Fingal is reported to have arrived at Savannah, and as the report in reference to the Trent comes through government channels, we attach no credit whatever to the latter version of the affair. However the arrest was made, the gravity of the act cannot be doubted, especially as the vessel on which the arrest was made was in British waters at the time, and sailing under the British flag. It is reported that the British Captain protested against the seizure, which was all he could do under the circumstances. The arrest was made on the 8th instant, and the ship by this time has most probably reached the English coast. The Captain will of course make a full report of the transaction to his government immediately on his arrival, the effects of which will be most anxiously awaited for on this side of the water. It will be seen that the arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell has already had a depressing effect on the New York stock market.

We also publish elsewhere the opinions of several of the New York and Washington papers on the subject of the arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell. The New York *Commercial Advertiser*—a strong Administration journal—says that Commodore Wilkes has violated international rights, and insists that his acts must be disavowed by the Government, the prisoners sent on their European voyage, and an apology be made to the British Government. The editor cites the case of Lucien Bonaparte, who fifty years ago was taken from on board an American ship by a British frigate in a Sardinian port, and argues that the forcible seizure of political prisoners, when under the protection of a neutral flag, is unjustifiable, and ought to be repudiated by the United States Government. On the other hand, the New York *Evening Post* exults over the seizure, remarking that "the British Government may have something to say on the subject" and that "our government may deem it proper to make an apology to Great Britain." The editor contends that "the two ringleaders of the revolt cannot be given up—once prisoners they are prisoners to the end of the war," and in the most uncharitable manner concludes his article by saying "we may want a few just such men to hang, in case the rebels perform their threat of putting Colonel Corcoran to death." The opinion of the Washington *Sunday Chronicle* is to the effect that as England has always contended for the right of search and America always opposed its exercise, the Ministers of the Queen of England cannot object to the Federal government practicing the principles they propound.

We give the particulars of the arrest of Senator Gwin, together with his travelling companions, Messrs. Benham and Brent, in the harbor of Panama, by order of General Sumner. Their arrival at New York and their release on parole has already been published. We learn that their parole has been recalled by order of the authorities at Washington, and that they are now held under arrest until the action of the State Department shall have been made known. By all accounts a rigid search of their baggage disclosed nothing that implicated these gentlemen, but it is intimated that they succeeded in destroying important papers before the search commenced.

Our correspondence from St. Louis foreshadowed on Saturday last the early return of General Hunter from Springfield to that city. What was then but rumor has since became an accomplished fact. He has abandoned his pursuit of Price, evacuated Springfield and fallen back with the whole of his command upon St. Louis. A telegram from the last-mentioned city, under date of November 15th, states that Hunter and his staff arrived there that night. He must, therefore, have hastily retraced his steps, leaving Pope and Sturgis and Siegel, and Asboth, to follow him with their respective divisions, all of which are reported to be marching for St. Louis *via* Rolla. It is supposed that a grand expedition down the Mississippi is contemplated. We note also as one of the more remarkable circumstances of this war, that General Price is discovered to be simultaneously retreating to Arkansas, and that McCullough has also broken up his camp and is marching in the same direction. Thus the two armies, which but a few days since, were approaching to give battle, strange to say, are actually reported as retiring in contrary directions.

The latest news from Missouri is to the effect that General Hunter has sent a letter to General Price, by a flag of truce, repudiating the treaty between the latter and General Fremont, and has despatched a letter to Adjutant-General Thomas, setting forth his reasons therefor.

The telegraph informs us that the Confederates have captured, near Pleasant Hill, Cass county, Missouri, fifty wagons and five hundred head of cattle, which were being conveyed to Sedalia. The teamsters were all made prisoners. A Federal force had been despatched to Pleasant Hill, in order to retake the property if possible.

We continue our extracts from Southern papers. An interesting comparison is made by the Savannah *Republican* between the war expenses incurred by the Confederate and Federal Governments respectively, and a curious calculation is made with respect to the cost of killing off the Southern troops in battle.

From Washington we have rumors of an important movement which is soon to take place on the line of the Potomac. It has been understood for some days past that the Cabinet had decided to instruct General McClellan to advance. Later intelligence has it that Secretary Cameron has laid before his colleagues the programme of the future operations of the army; and that whilst it includes, as a measure of the first necessity, the re-opening of the Potomac to navigation, the plan embraces the organization of an imposing army on the shores of the Ohio and the Missouri, and an attack of the Southern States by way of the Mississippi river.

The latest European mails contain quite a number of articles relating to American affairs. The increasing dearth of cotton is creating great anxiety in the manufacturing districts, but the London *Times*, together with many other influential English journals, continue to advocate "non-interference" and the observance of a strict neutrality. Such also is the avowed policy of the Government, but the popular sentiment in favor of the South is gaining ground, and the conservative party, under the leadership of the Earl of Derby, is increasing in strength by reason of its advocacy of more rigorous and decided measures. The London *Herald* declares that the urgent wants of the English cotton spinners can only be supplied from the cotton fields of the South; that it is useless to expect to make up the deficiency from other regions, and that when the nation understands its position there is hope that it may find means of self redemption. It accuses the *Times* of heartless levity and presumptuous ignorance in dealing with the cotton question.

The presence of American political spies in England is also made by the *Herald*, the subject of an indignant protest. It calls the attention of Earl Russell to the intolerable nuisance of Washington and New York detectives in plain clothes, infesting the Liverpool Exchange and the dining rooms, barrooms and counting rooms of that city. The suppression of this system of espionage is acknowledged to be difficult, but the demand is made that the practice shall be put down at any hazard.

The rumors concerning the capture of the privateer Sumter all turn out to have been without any foundation whatever. On the 22d ult., only three days before her crew were reported to have been in confinement on board the Niagara at the mouth of the Mississippi, she was in the port of Barbados. The telegraph reports that the Confederate privateer schooner Nevа, from China, had been seized at San Francisco by Capt. Pease, of the Federal revenue cutter Mary.

The Governor of Maryland, it will be seen, has called an extra session of the Legislature, to convene at Annapolis on the 27th instant.

The news by the boat from Fortress Monroe, which came up yesterday morning, indicates that active operations may be looked for in the vicinity of Newport News and Great Bethel. Several gunboats have been sent up to Newport News, and it is reported that large numbers of Confederates have been recently congregating at Great Bethel. An immediate attack on the former place was thought by the knowing ones at Fortress Monroe to be by no means improbable.

Musical.

Our readers must not forget that on Wednesday evening next we are to be favored with a Concert by Miss Carlotta Patti, one of the talented family of that name, when she will be assisted by Madame Strakosch, Signor Centemeri, a new and excellent baritone, and Mr. Henry Sanderson, an American pianist, whose performances have been highly applauded by northern critics, and have won for him the appellation of the American Sizzt. Carl Schreiner will act as conductor, and a highly attractive programme is presented. Miss Carlotta Patti's vocal abilities are said to be of the highest order, and she possesses an admirable school. The highest compliment we can pay her is to say that she was the instructress of Adelina and that the perfect vocalization of the latter are the result of the pains-taking labor bestowed upon her by Carlotta. The method of the latter is quite as perfect as that of Adelina, with even more facility of execution, and of greater volume of voice. There will naturally be a great curiosity to hear the *debutante*, and as we have had so little music of late, we may look for an unusually large attendance. The sale of seats will commence this morning at the music store of Mr. Henry McCaffrey.

CONCERT AT MARYLAND INSTITUTE.—The fact should not be over-looked that the House of Refuge Band gives a Concert to-night at the Maryland Institute. The proceeds of this concert are to be appropriated to buying music for the boys composing the band, as well as paying for any repairs to their instruments and purchasing new ones. No other means are afforded them of defraying these expenses, and it is hoped that they be encouraged.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

By the boat from Old Point, on Saturday, we are in receipt of late Southern papers, brought to that place by a flag of truce from Norfolk. We make the following extracts:

From the Charleston Mercury, Nov. 11.

Reliable Letter from Beaufort.

BEAUFORT, Nov. 10.—I rode to Beaufort yesterday. Two gunboats were aground near Fort Littleton (some two miles below Beaufort), and one was lying at anchor a short distance below. The negroes were flocking into and out of the town laden with prog. Those whom I spoke to answered me with civility. I am convinced that they have been led by the desire of obtaining at cost those articles commonly so dear to them. They refused to enter Wilcox's store while he was in town. A young man, whose perceptions of truth were not blighted by fear, as he turned and rode back with me, told me that the first boat came ashore with a white flag, and that the negroes ran to the wharf to see the Yankees.

Up to the very town I saw negroes who had been entrusted with saving their master's property, while the latter removed the family, faithfully executing the commission. Under the circumstances, I do not consider the state of things so bad.—What can we expect when planters leave entirely to themselves a people who have never been accustomed to perform the smallest task without a director? The Yankees, I suspect, are only feeling their way up the streams, and will not land in any place except at the point where they intend to intrench themselves (perhaps Colleton Neck), where their frigates will find a safe roadstead.

I think that strong bodies of horse could easily enable the planters to bring up their negroes.—These conclusions are drawn from what I saw yesterday. The whole aspect of affairs might be changed in a day.

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 14.

More Arms Arrived.

It gives us great pleasure to announce that another steamer has arrived in a Southern port from England, laden with arms and munitions of war for the Confederate Government. This intelligence was received here yesterday. The vessel itself, we understand, as well as the cargo, has been purchased by the Government. Her cargo consisted of from eight to ten rifled cannon (which were originally intended—tell it not in Gath—for the Federal Government), 2,800 stand of arms, a large quantity of powder for cannon, large quantities of blankets, over-coats, army and navy shoes, saddlers' tools for artillery purposes sufficient to equip four battalions. She also brings a large quantity of medicine and assorted goods. The vessel cost about $200,000, and her engines are powerful. Her carrying capacity is about 1,010 tons, and she was one of the swiftest steamers in British waters. There is nothing in American waters that can cope with her when she shows her heels. She carries a heavy armament, as the Yankees will some day learn.

From the Norfolk Day Book, Nov. 15.

Arrival of the Fingal.

Our readers will remember an article copied from the New York *Herald*, a week ago, in which Bennett expressed a considerable degree of curiosity to know what the Fingal was going to take rifled cannon, arms and munitions of war to the West Coast of Africa for. We can inform that individual now that the Fingal has arrived at a destination; but owing to stress of weather, convenience of harbor or some other cause, she made the port of Savannah, instead of Congo River, where she met an equally eager set of customers, and appears to be well pleased with the change. And we would further inform Mr. Bennett that, instead of the steamer Sumter being taken by the Niagara, she ere this lies safely at anchor in a certain European port, and when she turns up again she will neither be covered with sea weed nor barnacles.

From the Petersburg Express, Nov. 14.

Report from East Tennessee—Daring Adventure of a Scouting Party.

The rumors in regard to the burning of bridges on the waters of the Holston, in East Tennessee, says the Richmond *Dispatch*, have subsided into the authenticated fact that the only ones successfully fired this side of Knoxville are the Union Station Bridge, ten miles from Bristol, and another at Lick Creek, further on. Some two hundred feet of the bridge first named were destroyed, and it will require but a short time to restore it sufficiently for the running of trains.

There are reports of the burning of two bridges on the Georgia and Tennessee Railroad, and some facts have been communicated to us relative to an attempt to burn the Long Bridge at Strawberry Plain, near Knoxville. The man who was stationed there to guard it saw fifteen men approach, and used his pistol and double-barrel shot gun with such effect as to keep them at bay until assistance arrived; but he was very badly wounded himself. Two or three arrests have been made of suspected parties in the neighborhood.

We have received the particulars of the skirmish near Carter's Station, last Sunday night, to which brief allusion was made yesterday. In consequence of private intelligence received at Bristol of the doings of the Union men in East Tennessee, Captain Miller picked up a party of twenty-two young men, accompanied by Mr. J. R. Howard as a volunteer, and started from Bristol by the railroad on Sunday evening at 6 o'clock. They sent lanterns ahead of the train and found the track torn up between Wautauga and the Union Station bridge, but the damage was soon repaired and they passed over safely. Arriving at Carter's Station, they stopped and threw out pickets; and about midnight the little scouting party under Captain Miller started to explore the country.

They had proceeded some three and a-half miles through Carter county, Tennessee, when they were met by a pretty heavy fire from rifles and shot guns, which was promptly returned, and the skirmish was kept up with spirit for half an hour. The Lincolnites were some three hundred strong, and constituted the advance of a body of eight hundred, stationed in Elizabethtown, the mountain stronghold of the traitors. We may state here that these men (as has been since ascertained from prisoners) expected a reinforcement of 500 men from Wautauga county, North Carolina, a disaffected region adjoining Johnson county, Tennessee.

In the fight the enemy were driven out of the woods, nine killed and five taken prisoners. The remainder retreated, and our scouts returned towards their camp. Captain Miller received a charge of buckshot through his coat, and two of his men were slightly wounded in the feet. The prisoners were taken to the cavalry camp at Carter's Station.

The Black Flag at Charleston.

A Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg *Express* says:

The spring of hope must now, with the Yankees, die upon the winter winds. Already has the black flag been hoisted upon the soil of South Carolina, and war to the knife, the knife to the hilt, and thence to the shoulder, been proclaimed by her noble sons as the only booty which Yankee hireling invaders shall receive at their hands. This is right—it is the only way to conquer a peace with a people so lost and degraded as those which compose the grand army of the Rump Government.

We look anxiously for news from the sunny South; hopefully, prayerfully; with no misgivings. Now that the rallying cry is "no quarter to the invaders of our soil," may we not believe that the course inaugurated by South Carolina will be followed up by our whole army, and thus end this war? "So mote it be."

From the New Orleans Delta, Nov. 2.

A Regiment to be Officered by Methodist Ministers.

A few days ago we had the pleasure of a visit from three distinguished and learned divines of the Methodist denomination, two of whom were uniforms, and the third still retained his clerical habit. These gentlemen were the Rev. Dr. Carter, President of the Methodist Soule University of Texas; the Rev. Mr. Boggs, recently a captain in one of the regiments at Manassas, and the Rev. Mr. Gillespie, our cotemporary of the *Christian Advocate*, and an eloquent and able preacher. Associated with these gentlemen in this enterprise is the learned and able Dr. Wilkes, of Texas, and several other prominent divines of the same patriotic persuasion. These gentlemen are commissioned to raise a mounted regiment in Texas; and as Methodist preachers in the South are all good horsemen, and are accustomed to field exercise, to the exposure and danger of camp life, this regiment promises to be one of the most formidable and efficient in the Confederate service.

The field, and most of the commissioned officers, will be composed of the same class of zealous defenders of the cause of the South and of Christianity. Dr. Carter is an experienced and scientific soldier, thoroughly versed in the art of war, and skilled in the use of all its appliances. Dr. Boggs has already seen much active service, and doubtless many of the one hundred and twenty Methodist preachers, who were included in the rolls of the army of the Potomac, will be assigned to command in this regiment. The equipment of the regiment is to be a very complete one. The men are to be armed with lances, like those of the celebrated Polish lancers, with revolvers and double-barrelled shot guns. As the regiment will be officered by gentlemen of great sobriety, piety and propriety of conduct, and will naturally excite a peculiar interest and elicit the active and earnest aid of the large body of Christians, whose zealous patriotism and devotion it will represent in this noble struggle for liberty and right, we recommend the young men of the country, who are desirous of participating in the exciting drama, to join its ranks.

From the Savannah Republican, Nov. 6.

The Expenses of the War on Both Sides.

The war expenses of the Confederate States during the last six months are acknowledged to be fifty millions of dollars, and the war expenses of the United States, for the same time, are acknowledged to be two hundred millions of dollars. The number of men slain in battle, in the fifteen or twenty actions, great and small, that have taken place between the two belligerents since the war opened in the taking of Fort Sumter, cannot be easily estimated; but, as near as we can learn, it is in the proportion of about one to five, and may be set down in round numbers at 2,000 Confederates and 10,000 Federals. This shows that every Hessian killed by us has cost the Confederate government $5,000, and that every Southerner killed in battle has cost the Federal government the round sum of $100,000. The Southern States can raise about one million and a half of fighting men. To kill off these at the above rate—and killing is probably the only way in which they can be subdued—will cost the Federal government *one hundred and fifty thousand millions of dollars!* Would it not be cheaper, as well as more humane, in Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet, to make arrangements for trying to buy us out?

Cotton Taken by Georgia Factors.

The Augusta, Georgia, cotton statement shows that twelve hundred bales of cotton were taken by the factories in the neighborhood of Augusta, for home use, where there was not a bale taken last year. This looks auspicious. Let the example be followed. There is abundance of capital in our midst. Let it be brought out and employed in running our cotton and other factories.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

Contributions by Negroes.

A lady of South Carolina has sent to Col. Munford seven dollars, a portion of the proceeds of a concert given by some of her servants for the benefit of the soldiers. The other portion of the proceeds were applied to the benefit of the hospital in Columbia, South Carolina.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

From the Charleston Mercury, Nov. 5.

Harper's Magazine for October.

The "Underground Railroad" has placed us in possession of a copy of *Harper's Magazine* for October, the publishers of which have rendered themselves eternally infamous to the South. We are indebted to R. C. Gilchrist, Esq., Prize Commissioner, for the copy, which was, with many things more valuable, taken from the prize brig Betsy Ames.

From the Norfolk Day-Book, Nov. 15.

The Invasion of South Carolina.

There are no tidings of special interest from the invaders at Port Royal. They seem to be strengthening themselves for a permanent occupation of the islands skirting the harbor of Port Royal, but have as yet made no advance in force towards the mainland. Our forces are vigorously at work establishing a line of defences across the lower country.

Excitement at Savannah.

The capture of Port Royal created great excitement and considerable apprehension in Savannah. Families commenced packing up, and large numbers of females and children were sent from the city to the up-country. A number of small merchants having taken measures to flee the city, with their effects, they were notified by the city authorities that they would not be permitted to carry off their goods. The *Republican* is justly indignant at this cowardly desertion in time of danger, and urges General Lawton to issue an order preventing any able-bodied man, under sixty years of age, from leaving the city.

Telegraphic Despatches to Southern Papers.

THE PLANTERS' CONVENTION.

MACON, Georgia, November 14.—The Planters' Convention have adopted resolutions endorsing the defensive position of the Government, and recommending a discriminating duty of 20 per cent. on the productions of the United States; also that the cotton planters, should the war continue and the present crop remain undisposed of, not to plant next spring beyond the wants of home consumption.

FROM THE SOUTH.

SAVANNAH, November 14.—The Federal fleet is reported to have passed Fernandina yesterday, southward bound. Great activity prevails in strengthening the defences of the city. A general feeling of security prevails.

A TERRIBLE CASUALTY.

COLUMBUS, Ky., Nov. 11.—A large Dahlgren gun burst here to-day, killing Captain Keller, Lieut. Snowden, aid to General Polk, Corporal Hallinger, and six privates. Several were wounded. Gen. Polk was stunned and his clothes were torn off of him.

A NORTHERN MAN WITH SOUTHERN PRINCIPLES.

NASHVILLE, November 11.—The St. Louis *Republican* of the 7th says that ex Senator Bright, of Indiana, has joined the Southern army and will be made a Brigadier.

A CHEERFUL CIRCLE.

RICHMOND, Nov. 13.—There is nothing new from the camps to-day, but all the prominent officials appear unusually cheerful.

THE UNION TRAITORS IN EAST TENNESSEE.

LYNCHBURG, Nov. 13.—The following despatch was received here this morning from the President of the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad.

"JONESBOROUGH, Nov. 13.—The Union men have a camp of from a thousand to thirteen hundred men at Elizabethtown, near the North Carolina line and about twenty miles from Bristol. They also have another of about 700 men near Strawberry Plains. Their forces are increasing at both these places, and they threaten to take possession of the railroad and burn all the bridges."

LYNCHBURG, Nov. 13.—A report is current here that the Unionists have taken possession of Bristol, but a telegraphic despatch to the Superintendent of the Virginia and Tennessee railroad here shows that it is unfounded.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The screw steamer Edinburgh, Capt. Roskell, which left Liverpool at 3.30 on the afternoon of the 30th, and Queenstown on the 31st ult., arrived at New York on Saturday.

THE FEELING IN ENGLAND.

We have been permitted to make the following extracts from a private letter received by a gentleman of this city from a friend in Liverpool. The letter is dated on the 28th of October. Speaking of the war between the North and South, he says:

"If the present state of things goes on much longer, we shall feel the effects of the war worse even than what they are in America. If the ports are not opened in two months there will not be a bale of cotton left in England, and then our working population will begin to starve. We are already feeling the effects of the war here. Business is bad in every way. I think that when our stock of cotton is done, the English government will interfere; for, although it would take a great deal to make England interfere in this matter, it is not going to let millions of her people starve, when there is such a simple remedy. The general feeling in England is in favor of the South, and there have been some reports that the French are determined to open the ports, so I think this cannot last much longer, and if once England and France declare it their intention to open the ports there is not much chance of the North being mad enough to resist.

"I was present at a debate relating to the present struggle in America, held in connection with the Claughton Church Institute, in the school-room of Christ Church, Claughton, on the evening of the 28th ult. Rev. Dr. Blakeney, President of the Society, occupied the Chair; and the room was densely crowded with ladies and gentlemen. The subject of debate was, "Are the Southern or Northern States of America the more worthy of the sympathy of England in the present struggle?" On the vote of the meeting being taken, the case was decided in favor of the South by a majority of 101; the votes being, for the South, 245—for the North, 144."

HOW MANUFACTURES ARE AFFECTED IN FRANCE.

From the Paris Constitutionnel.

It is useless to deny it, however—there is suffering. Lyons and the region of the southeast; Rouen, Lille and the region of the north are unable at present to find employment for their whole industrial power. Free trade, however, has nothing to do with this uneasiness—on the contrary, it diminishes the uneasiness. There is no blinking the fact, our industry feels doubly the effect of events in America—having, on the one hand, lost for the time being one of its most important markets, and the progressive diminution of the cotton supply, and the high price of that textile, having put a stop to manufacturing, on the other.

We are unwilling to make mere incidental mention of the grave question of cotton, and propose making it the subject of a special study. Suffice it here to say that our spinners and weavers, far from seeing anything threatening in our commercial treaties, are rather preparing for an extension of their establishments in view of a more or less distant future. But the present high price of cotton all but suspends work. Our spinners, for example, who are in the habit of laying out their season six months in advance, calculate—and that not without likelihood—that before six months the American war may well be at an end, and that the price of cotton, which for a year has had a rise of about 40 per cent., will take a sudden decline.

Thus, all that may be imprudently manufactured during high prices must necessarily be sold at a loss when the decline comes. In consequence of this very just reasoning our spinners confine themselves to supplying present needs and filling orders. Thence comes the languor of the mills of Lille, Roubaix, Turcoing, Rouen, &c., but the course is a wise one, and should be encouraged even in the interest of the working classes, for it saves the supply of cotton, and leaves the door open to take advantage of the first favorable opportunity for renewing operations.

It is with satisfaction we record the fact that our manufacturing districts will not have to undergo the severe trials that are befallen the poor workmen of Lancashire, and *that our supply of cotton is still sufficiently considerable to afford the usual amount of work during the winter and beyond it.*

Then let the lowering of the price of bread come, as we hope it will, and the working population of the North may patiently await the return of spring, which in all probability will bring with it abundant cotton and abundant work.

AMERICA THE ONLY RELIABLE SOURCE.

From the London Herald.

It is useless to point us to Turkey, Brazil, Egypt, Africa, Jamaica, or even India. We know that in any of these countries cotton can be grown in abundance and of excellent quality. But we know that it is not there now; that before it can be grown and made available immense capital must be sunk, communications opened, factories established—a vast commercial organization created, and we know that this will be the work, not "of a few months," but of many years. Long before it will be accomplished the American war will be over.

Our wants are pressing and immediate—so instant, that they must be met by cotton already grown and gathered, if they are to be met at all; so urgent, that those who practically feel them, and those who sympathize with the sufferings of their countrymen, can scarce find patience to endure the heartless levity and presumptuous ignorance of a journal which pronounces *ex cathedra* that there is no real suffering to be apprehended, and supports its dictum by reasonings which only demonstrate its own utter want of acquaintance with the subject. India may, "in a few months," send us a few hundred thousand bales, in place of millions; but they will be bales of Surat, not of Orleans; and the other countries enumerated as possible cotton lands, will mt become so until our need is either relieved by the termination of the American blockade, or ended by the total destruction of our cotton manufacture.

This estimate of the condition of the staple trade of England may seem to someunnecessarily gloomy. We believe it to be essentisly just; and we consider it better to speak alarming truths than to offer consolations which are insulting to those who do know the facts of the case and deluding to those who do not. When the nation understands its position, there is hope that it may find means of self-redemption; those who would deceive us as to our real peril, increase it by delaying the adoption of such palliatives as may yet be attainable.

RECEPTION OF MR. EVERETT'S BOSTON SPEECH IN FRANCE.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes the following, with a full report of Mr. Everett's speech:

"Although the voyage of His Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon to the North American States partook only of the character of a private visit, it was impossible that the presence of the first Prince of the blood (*premier Prince du sang*) of the Imperial family should not excite among the Americans a manifestation of their sentiments towards France and her glorious dynasty. In this point of view the long excursion of Prince Napoleon has had political results of high interest. This will be seen from a perusal of the speech of Mr. Everett, at a banquet given to the Prince at Boston.

Mr. Everett occupies a high position in the Northern States of America, as a man of letters as well as a diplomatist; he has represented his country as a Minister Plenipotentiary at London, and he was the Unionist candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States.

What especially strikes us in Mr. Everett's substantial and instructive speech is the high appreciation of the part France takes in American affairs, and especially the deep sense of gratitude it reveals towards the nation which has sealed with its blood the independence of America. It is true, then, that nations (*les peuples*) are not ungrateful.

Between North America and modern Italy, both free, thanks to France, the analogy is perfectly simple and natural, and derives a peculiar interest from the presence of the illustrious Princess, the daughter of the King of Italy.

ARRESTS OF BRITISH SUBJECTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The memorial addressed to Earl Russell by Mr. T. B. Forwood, of Liverpool, remonstrating against the arrests of British subjects in this country, has been alluded to in our despatches. The following is the text of the memorial:

"*My Lord:* I venture, under deep feelings of anxiety and alarm, to call your Lordship's attention to the following statement:

"My son, Mr. W. B. Forwood, is a British subject, born in Liverpool, and a clerk in the office of my firm, Leech, Harrison, & Forwood, Liverpool, who have traded as merchants to the United States for fifty years. He sailed from Cork on the 26th ult., in the steamer City of Washington, for New York, to attend to some business accounts of my firm in that city.

"To-day I received a letter from a private friend, a British merchant in New York, dated the 12th of October, conveying the painful intelligence that on his arrival in New York my son was arrested, on suspicion of Southern tendencies,' was kept under arrest and searched, and his papers read, but, nothing being found which could be construed as treasonable, he was liberated.' My correspondent further states that it is certain that my son will be under supervision of the police for some time, and it may be that my letters to him, and his to my firm, will be opened.

"I am sure that I shall not appeal in vain to your Lordship, as I now do most earnestly and anxiously, in asking that you will cause an immediate communication to be made to her Majesty's representative in the United States, so that he may obtain the redress he is so clearly entitled to, and that steps may be taken for his protection from such a wanton outrage, committed in defiance of all international law and the usages of all civilized nations, on the person of a subject of her Britannic Majesty in the peaceful prosecution of his business. I have the honor to remain,

"Your Lordship's obedient servant,

"T. B. FORWOOD.

"Liverpool, October 25."

Young Forwood makes a sorrowful story of his arrest in New York city. He says:

"About nine A. M. on Wednesday morning, on having passed my luggage, I took a cab, ordering the man to drive to the hotel. When on the point of starting, a respectable, semi-officious-looking personage asked the privilege of riding with me. We drove on, and I was not a little surprised at the cabman stopping before the door of the police office, when my companion, whom I obliged with a ride, desired me to walk inside. Two officers came, emptied my pockets, and afterwards commenced a most indecent search of my person before an open window in a leading thoroughfare. This done, they took me below to the cells, where I found my luggage, which they rigorously examined, seizing every bit of paper with writing on it and reading the contents, against my protest, as they were only inferior officers, and could not decide what was treasonable. I was kept locked up in a cell until eight P. M., the officials continually coming in to pry into my things, and making impertinent remarks; and when I inquired when I should regain my liberty, the answer was that I would be sent to Fort Lafayette on the following morning. At eight o'clock, P. M., I was taken before the superintendent, who said that I was to be discharged, but that he had ordered my arrest to examine my papers, as he had heard that on board the Great Eastern my father and myself had spoken of the northern Government in no complimentary terms; that on the occasion of Prince Alfred's visit to Liverpool my friends had displayed a secession (Confederate) flag, and that they were agents to a large Southern house, and that he now gave me my discharge. I have made a report of the circumstances to the British Consul here, and he has promised to send it on to Lord Lyons. The Consul then advised me to leave the town for a week or so, but, not having spoken a word for or against the North, I think I ought not to have occasion to fear."

THE GRIEVANCE NOT TO BE BORNE.

From the London Herald.

There is one thing that must be done, and done at any hazard. American spies must be put down in England. It is intolerable that the Liverpool Exchange should be infested with New York and Washington detectives in plain clothes; that in Liverpool dining-rooms and bar-rooms and counting-rooms, Englishmen must be careful what they say about the Federal or Confederate States, lest they compromise some one or other, or open Fort Lafayette to their business partners in New York or elsewhere. There, however, the evil is not said to stop, for goods in transitu are alleged to have been tampered with by unknown hands for fear they should be contraband. Such practices cannot be allowed in this country, and their prevention on board English steamers should also, as far as possible, be suppressed. In the way of suppression at sea the difficulties, of course, are great, for the retention on board an English steamer in New York of an American spy, would convulse the Northern States, and possibly occasion war. Nor, we confess, will suppression be without difficulties on the land; for what are we to make of suspicious characters who follow people and thrust themselves into situations that they may hear what is said? Perhaps representation to the Federal Government by Earl Russell would be the best and only course to take.

NEW RAILROAD FREIGHT LINE TO WASHINGTON.—On Monday next a new route to Washington will be opened for the transportation of munitions of war, government stores, sutler's supplies for the army, and such other miscellaneous freight as may offer. Goods by this line go to Harrisburg by the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and there connect with other roads to Washington without change of cars or breaking the bulk. The route offers other advantages, such as immunity from delay from ice or blockade. The enterprise is under the superintendance of Colonel Hope, of the Hope Express Company.—*New York Post.*

MARRIED.

On the 14th instant, at Wesley Chapel Parsonage, by Rev. S. V. Blake, JOHN W. BOURKE, of Anne Arundel county, and HENRIETTA S. RABORG, of this city.

On the 14th inst., by Rev. Dennis Davis, JESSE FRANKLIN, of Baltimore county, to Miss FRANCES ANN WARD, of this city.

DIED.

On Wednesday morning, 13th instant, EMILY JOSEPHINE, wife of Wm. H. Ward, and daughter of the late Fred. I. Dugan. [Richmond and Savannah papers please copy.]

On the 15th instant, FELIX CURLEY, aged 35 years.

On the 14th instant, JOSEPH PEDRO, infant son of Fanny and Joseph Pedro.

At St. Anthony City, Minn., on Monday, November 4, of disease of the heart, CHARLES H. JACKSON, of Schenectady, aged 24 years.

At New York, on Thursday, November 14, after a short and severe illness, LAURA, only daughter of Alonzo and Isabella Osborn, aged 3 years, 1 month and 19 days.

WILLIAM F. OWENS,

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I am now receiving regularly my supplies of this celebrated COAL, and am enabled to offer it to consumers at very LOW PRICES. In view of the present unsettled state of affairs, and the possibility of shipments being cut off, I would recommend consumers of Coal to lay in their supplies at once.

As no Cumberland Coal is now 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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Messrs. H. Abbott & Son, Canton Rolling Mill.

" Murray & Hanlehurst, Vulcan Works;

And Steamboats generally. jy18-tf

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