THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. I---NO. 58. BALTIMORE, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Delays in Regard to Passports--Action of Italy in Regard to Privateer Vessels--Consular Appointment.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.--Joshua R. Giddings, Consul General for the British North American Provinces, has accomplished the object of his visit to Washington, namely, the removal of the delays and inconveniences attending passports to British subjects taking passage for Europe at Portland, Maine. Heretofore passports were required to be countersigned at the State Department, but that business is now to be performed by a Government agent.

The Government of Italy has adopted the stringent rule of France in regard to privateer vessels engaged in depredating on American commerce.

The American Consuls are keeping a sharp look-out for the suspicious vessels lately seen at Malta.

Thomas Adamson, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Consul at Pernambuco, Brazil.

Countersigning of Passports.

The following notice was issued to day from the State Department:—Oscar Irving, Jonathan Amory and E. L. O. Adams, at New York, Boston and Portland, respectively are authorized to countersign passports of foreigners proceeding thence abroad. [Signed] W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Military Appointment.

J. Howard, Jr., one of the correspondents of the New York *Times*, has been tendered the position of Assistant Adjutant-General to General Gorman's brigade.

Release of Maryland Prisoners from Fort Warren.

The following named prisoners, belonging to Maryland, have been released from Fort Warren:—John J. Heckart, Leonard J. Quinlan, William G. Harrison, George W. Landing, Thomas Shields, George Thompson, A. Williamson, David Luccteer, George A. Appleton, Michael J. Grady, John L. Rouillo, Robert Rae, Charles D. French, Robert A. Carter, S. B. Frost, and J. H. Maddox.

General Fremont.

General Fremont recently obtained permission from the proper authorities to visit Washington. It is the opinion in military circles that there will be a Court of Inquiry in his case.

Foraging Expedition.

A foraging expedition from Gen. McDowell's division to day obtained a large quantity of hay and corn about half way on the road leading from Fail's Church to Fairfax Court House. There were no indications of the presence of the enemy.

Destruction of Government Reports.

By the fire to-day which destroyed Mr. Pettibone's bindery, fifty-two thousand copies of the mechanical portion of the Patent Office report ordered by Congress for distribution among their constituents, were destroyed.

Resignation.

General Blenker, commanding a division of the army in Virginia, tendered his resignation to-day.

LATEST FROM MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, November 24.—General Halleck has issued a lengthy general order, making the entire affairs of this department conform strictly to the army regulations, and reducing everything to a complete and easily understood system.

Burning of Warsaw.

TIPTON, Mo., November 24.—The burning of the principal part of the town of Warsaw is confirmed by a gentleman who arrived from that vicinity this evening. The main business portion of the town, consisting of one large block and several smaller ones, were in flames when the gentleman left. The town being scattered, it is probable that nearly all the residences escaped.

The Quartermaster and Commissary Departments were located in the large block, but the greater portion of the Government stores had been removed. The fire was supposed to be the work of Secessionists. The troops that were there at the time were on the march to Sedalia, and left the morning after the fire, which occurred on Thursday.

Later.

SEDALIA, November 24.—The town was fired about six o'clock P. M. on Thursday. All the business portion of the town is in ashes. The troops which were stationed there left about eight o'clock P. M., and are now here. A portion of the commissary stores, for which we had no transportation, were burned by order of the commanding officer. It is thought, by the officer in command, that the town was fired by the citizens, as a man in citizen's dress was seen coming from the building in which the fire first commenced.

Later from Missouri--Gen. Price Advancing

SYRACUSE, Mo., Nov. 25.

here to day from parties direct from Springfield, we learn the exact news of the rebel army crossed the Osage river at Hoffman's Ferry, on Friday last, and his advanced guard would reach Osceola on the following day.

The Congressional Investigating Committee.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.—The Congressional Committee for the investigation of contracts, have received claims against this Department to over $6,000,000. Their labors will not be concluded for several weeks.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of the Steamer Louisiana.

The Louisiana, Capt. Porter, reached here from Old Point yesterday morning. A small number of army officers came up in the boat, amongst whom was Dr. Cuyler, the Surgeon of the Post, who reports the health of the command as excellent. There are fewer in the hospital at the present time than ever before since the war commenced, and a large proportion of the cases are reported convalescent.

Early on Sunday morning about a half dozen ladies, with a number of children, with passes from Gen. Scott, left Old Point wharf under a flag of truce granted by Commodore Goldsborough, with the anticipation of proceeding South, but the commanding officer of the Confederate steamer refused to acknowledge the passes. He stated that General Scott was a private citizen of the United States, and therefore he could not regard his passes written before he resigned his official position. The parties therefore returned to Fortress Monroe.

Major General Butler's Expedition.

STEAMSHIP CONSTITUTION, OFF CAPE ELIZABETH, Nov. 23, 1861.

The Maine 12th, with their baggage, were landed at sundown yesterday, and quartered in the depot, awaiting a decision as to whether they shall return to their original camp, go to Camp Chase, at Lowell, or take a transport direct from Portland.

The Constitution sailed at two o'clock this morning, with her two thousand Massachusetts and Connecticut troops only on board.

Colonel Jones has sealed orders to open when twelve hours out. The weather is fine, and there is a good prospect of a favorable run.

PORTLAND, Nov. 23, 1861.—The steamer Constitution sailed at two o'clock this morning, without our 12th regiment, owing to the lack of accommodations.

The Forest City will follow early this afternoon with our regiment, having been chartered for that purpose.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Steamer North Star with Treasure--Return of More United States Troops from the Pacific.

NEW YORK, November 25.—The steamer North Star has arrived here from Aspinwall, bringing $800,000 in gold from California, and the United States troops, under Colonel Buchanan, including the following officers: Surgeon McDermott, Major Ketchum, Captains Wallen, Russell, Davidson and Davis, Assistant Surgeons Letterman and Pollum, Lieutenants Gentz, Scott, Turner, Carlton and Gray.

The United States sloop of-war Cyane had arrived at Panama, and the Lancaster would go to San Francisco.

There is no word of the Sumter, but she is probably near the coast of Venezuela.

Reception of Commander Wilkes, at Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—The reception to be given to Commander Wilkes, by the citizens of Boston, in token of their appreciation of his course in arresting Messrs. Mason and Slidell, takes place this afternoon. Captain Wilkes, and the other officers of the San Jacinto, will be received at Long wharf, at 2 o'clock, by a body of citizens, with music, and escorted to Faneuil Hall, where they will receive congratulations and hand-shaking by the public generally.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

BOSTON, Nov. 25—P. M.—Notwithstanding the severity of the storm prevailing to day, the welcome extended to Commander Wilkes was numerously attended and very enthusiastic. The committee of reception met Commander Wilkes, Lieut. Cook and others at Long Wharf, and conveyed them in carriages to the Hall, which was densely crowded, including many ladies in the gallery.

Large Robbery at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, November 23.—The dry goods store of J. N. P. Shannon was broken into and robbed last evening by some twenty or thirty men, in soldiers' dress and armed with revolvers and sabres. The windows and show-cases were completely demolished. Some $5,000 worth of goods were carried off.

Several drinking saloons were demolished last night and to-day by order of the Provost Marshal, the proprietors having violated the proclamation forbidding the sale of liquors to soldiers.

Arrival of Regular Troops—Arrest of a U. S. Officer.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The steamer North Star brought five hundred regulars to day. Adjutant Scott was arrested by the police on the arrival of the steamer, charged with being a secessionist. He is a son of the Rev. Dr. Scott, late of San Francisco. Lt. Col. Buchanan asserts that Scott is loyal, and has applied for his release, promising to be responsible for his delivery to the proper authorities at Washington.

Fire at Cincinnati—Movement of Troops.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 24.—The sixth and seventh stories of John Mitchell's manufactory were destroyed by fire last night. Loss from $5,000 to $6,000—partially insured.

General Nelson's brigade, five thousand strong, left by the river this afternoon for Louisville.

The Sloop-of-War Vandalia.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The United States sloop-of-war Vandalia has arrived here.

Sinking of the Keystone State with All on Board.

DETROIT, Nov. 23.—The steamer Keystone State, which sailed hence for Milwaukie on the 8th instant, is believed to have gone down with all on board. She was last seen in the gale, apparently disabled, and pieces of a wreck, supposed to belong to her, have since been picked up on Lake Huron.

Military Board of Examiners.

POINT OR ROCKS, Nov. 25.—Col. John W. Geary, of the 28th Regt. Pennsylvania Volunteers, has been appointed one of the Board of Examiners to examine volunteer officers in Genl. Banks' Division. Brig. Genl. C. S. Hamilton is President of the Board. They convene at the Headquarters of the Army immediately.

The Steamer San Jacinto at Boston--Mason and Slidell Lodged in Fort Warren.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—The United States steamer San Jacinto arrived here early this morning, after landing Mason, Slidell and suite at Fort Warren. The ship is anchored off the Navy Yard.

A committee from the city authorities will call on Captain Wilkes to-morrow, to tender to him the civilities of the city.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The weekly statement of the city banks shows the following:—

Loans—increase, $21,151,000; specie—increase, $147,000; deposits—increase, $22,168,000; circulation—decrease, $193,000.

The Confederate Steamer Nashville--Arrival of a British Gunboat.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The steamer Nashville is at Bermuda, to sail for England.

The British gunboat Nimble has arrived here.

Sailing of Transports.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The steamers Boston, Delaware and Cosmopolitan sailed to-day for Fortress Monroe. They will carry troops to Port Royal.

Arrival of a British Gunboat.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The British gunboat Rinaldo has arrived.

WAR ITEMS.

Correspondence of the Maryland News Sheet.

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 25.—From fifteen to eighteen thousand troops are at present encamped here, awaiting the arrival of transports to convey them to Fortress Monroe, or some point on the Southern coast. About seven hundred cavalry and a number of infantry have already been sent to Fortress Monroe.

Our ancient city is brushing up preparatory to the assembling of the Legislature, which takes place next week.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Washington Despatches to the New York Herald

THE TREATMENT OF MESSRS. MASON AND SLIDELL—RETALIATORY MEASURES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

It is now determined by "the powers that be" to order that Mason and Slidell, the chief of traitors, be closely confined at Fort Warren, upon fare served only to criminals guilty of the highest offence against law, until it is known, from the most reliable source, that Col. Corcoran and other officers, taken prisoners upon different fields in honorable battle, are treated with that respect due to their position according to the usages of war the world over. Besides, it is the intention of the Government to hang all persons taken upon the high seas in the act of violating the law of nations against piracy, whether such persons belong to Massachusetts or South Carolina, to England or the Sandwich Islands; and no threat of any kind coming from those who are in rebellion against the legitimate Government will deter the Federal authorities from executing this policy to its fullest extent. If, in consequence of such action, the loyal citizens of the United States who are now prisoners of war in Southern dungeons receive other treatment than that to which the practices of civilization entitle them, the matter of disposing of Confederate prisoners now in the custody of the United States will be a subject of the highest concern.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING.

The Government printing establishment is not equal to the demands upon it. The various departments of the Government are complaining daily that work is not done with despatch. It is said that the superintendent is giving out jobs to private printing establishments in different parts of the country. This does not look well for a bureau established by Congress to do away with all outside jobbers. Congress is about to meet, and an additional demand will be necessarily made upon this bureau. It may turn out that the facilities of the establishment are equal to the demand upon it, but that the management is bad. Such is most likely the case.

General Stoneman, one of the best officers, gracefully captured Miss Mary O. Hardesty, in Baltimore, on Friday last, and brought her to this city as his wife, was serenaded last night. The serenade was most elegantly executed by the band of the Second infantry, and was not less highly appreciated by the willing captive, now Mrs. Stoneman, than by the General.

Special Washington Despatches to the N. Y. Tribune.

THE DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

The reports of the Secretaries approach completion. The great interest which the war will give to that of the War Secretary will be heightened by Mr. Cameron's distinct avowal of his policy of placing arms in the hands of slaves willing to use them for the cause of the Union. He will support this by argument and historical references, and so show that his leading position upon this vital question has been as deliberately as strongly taken. As a foretaste of the administration, hereafter, of the War Department until the close of the rebellion, the public will learn with interest that Mr. Cameron will appeal to Congress, and to the Governors of States authorized to bind the Government, to practice the closest economy, and will sternly require economy and accountability from every subordinate in the war bureaus and the army in the field. Enormous as the waste is, and will be, it will not be permitted to bankrupt either the government or the people. Mr. Cameron's report will also probably contain recommendations that will go far to abolish the distinctions between regulars and volunteers. Among these will be the repeal of the regulation which confers rank upon the regular officer over the volunteer of the same grade, leaving it to be determined by seniority according to date of commission.

Secretary Chase's report will recommend, necessarily, a large increase of revenue duties. The necessities of the Treasury during the war will require that the tariff be so shaped as to produce the greatest possible amount of income. A large incidental protection to American manufactures will of course be the consequence. Upon the vital idea of the war, it is said that Mr. Chase will fully develop the theory that the slaves in the Confederate States should be employed, under wages, to raise cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco for Government account. This policy has already been established by Mr. Cameron in regard to the ungathered and unginned Sea Island cotton in Beaufort. The nation will heartily approve its recommendation by Mr. Chase to Congress as a wiser disposition of the slaves than to leave them in the rear of our armies roaming at large, pilfering and marauding. It is a new form of emancipation, but an effective one.

Of the other reports nothing certain is known. Of the President's message nothing whatever is known. The statistical parts of the reports are in the hands of the printers.

CAPTURE OF CANNON IN EASTERN VIRGINIA.

Gen. McClellan received a despatch from Gen. Dix to-day, announcing that Capt. Richarda's cavalry, part of Gen. Lockwood's command, had captured nine fine brass field-pieces at the town of Only, on Onancock Inlet, near Gov. Wise's old residence. The Confederates of Accomac and Northampton counties had no time to hide them before they dispersed. There is now no open foe to the east of Chesapeake Bay, and Virginia oysters can again reach New Yorkers.

APPOINTMENT OF AIDS.

Herr Von Eickstedt, formerly Captain in the Prussian Artillery, has been appointed Aid to Gen. Dix, with the rank of Captain. Capt. Sheffler, also a Prussian officer, Aid to Gen. Banks, with rank of Captain.

RUMORS OF A SKIRMISH.

Rumors of a skirmish on the other side of the Potomac prevail in the hotels, but no such news has reached headquarters.

Special Washington Despatches to the New York Times.

MARYLAND SECESSIONISTS ARRESTED.

Gen. Mitchell and John Hamilton, two prominent Maryland secessionists, residing near Port Tobacco, were arrested recently, on their return from Virginia. On their persons were found Virginia bank notes, and on Mr. Hamilton was a pass for himself and daughter, signed by L. P. Walker, Secretary of War C. S. A. They had the alternative submitted to them either to take the oath of allegiance or be sent in custody to Washington.—Both promptly agreed to the former, and were released.

OPERATIONS OF THE MARYLAND CONFEDERATES.

It has been ascertained by the Government that an organization, more or less perfect, has been effected among the secessionists of St. Mary's county, Md., whose purpose is to run out the few loyal men in their midst, numbering only sixty-eight votes at the late election. The Confederates in Lower Maryland have managed to keep up a mail communication across the Potomac, notwithstanding the surveillance of the Government. A recent examination of the mails at several of our post-offices in that vicinity discovered letters from men in the Confederate army in Virginia directed to friends in Maryland, and some to persons residing in the North. Letters were also found directed to persons in Virginia. In some cases the general order issued by the Postoffice Department has been found posted in the postoffice, clearly indicating the complicity of the postmasters themselves in the treasonable acts. Several arrests were made in consequence of the disclosures.

RELEASE OF A FEMALE PRISONER.

Mrs. Onderdonk, of Chicago, whose arrest and imprisonment in the female prison I recently noticed, has been released from custody, she taking a stringent oath of allegiance. It is said that she is well known in Chicago as a "fast" woman, and proofs were shown that she had conducted a surreptitious correspondence with the South, and was daily uttering treasonable sentiments. One of her trunks, when taken, was filled with choice wines.—The Government furnished her with $40 to pay her expenses to Chicago.

A BALLOON FOR BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Professor Lowe's balloon "Constitution" goes this afternoon to Beaufort, South Carolina, in the steamer Coeur de Lion, which will tow the hull of the old steamer Washington Parke Custis, now called a balloon boat, carrying gas generators, sulphuric acid, and iron filings, for making gas, with other necessary concomitants. A balloon corps of forty privates, with a Corporal, Sergeant, Lieutenant and Aeronaut, will form the expedition. It will run the blockade to-night *en route* for Fortress Monroe.

HOW THE CABINET STANDS UPON THE EMANCIPATION QUESTION.

Persons well informed say the Cabinet stands four to three against freeing the slaves, and putting arms in their hands to put down the rebellion.

General Cameron, Secretaries Chase and Welles favor it, and Seward, Bates, Blair and Smith oppose it. The most bitter opposition is made by Smith, Blair and Seward. The President is understood to favor it, though he has not come out yet like the Cabinet members.

From the Washington Star of yesterday.

M RE AIDS-DE CAMP.

Colonel Charles Frederick Havelock, late of the British army, a brother of the late Gen. Havelock of India fame, has been appointed an aid to Major-General McClellan, with the rank of colonel, and assigned to duty as inspector-general of cavalry, his late position at home.

Comte de Villarceau, an experienced French officer, has also been appointed an aid to General McClellan, with the rank of captain.

NEWS FROM THE OUTER STOCKADE.

We are satisfied, from reliable information, that there are about 60,000 troops of the enemy at and immediately around Manassas Junction. Their advanced pickets are, during the day, stationed at Fairfax Court House, and withdrawn from that point nightly to the immediate vicinity of Centreville, where very few troops are now stationed. Prince Polignac is now a member of Beauregard's staff. Generals Early and Ewell are posted north of Fairfax Court House. The force at Manassas is well provided with tents, but not with clothing, though they are getting now supplies of it.

AN ESCAPED SOLDIER.

On last night a youth of eighteen, Wm. West, a son of Wm. West, of the Treasury Department in this city, who being at Winchester, was some months since pressed into the Confederate service, made his escape from the enemy's camp opposite our lines, meeting our first pickets at Anandale, whose protection he claimed and received. He was formally conducted to Gen. Blenker's camp, and by that officer he was sent to headquarters here this forenoon. He is a youth of decided intelligence and energy, and doubtless possesses valuable information just at this time. His position was that of Gen. Elzey's orderly.

Gen. Dix's Proclamation.

The Washington *Republican*, in re-publishing an article commendatory of the proclamation issued by General Dix to the people of the Eastern Shore of Virginia, says:

It, doubtless, commends itself to the lovers of slavery, and to those who would have that institution outlive the Union; but to those who desire the perpetuity of this Republic, and who wish to see rebellion, and the cause of it, crushed, it can only be viewed with the scorn and contempt it so richly merits. We hope the time will soon come when there will be an end to such proclamations as those of Dix and Halleck, and when they will be regarded as treasonable to the State as they are to humanity. When our Generals shall issue proclamations in harmony with the noble sentiments uttered by Colonel Cochrane and the Secretary of War, we shall begin to see the end of this contest, and not before. The Confederates have a settled policy—they confiscate *everything* belonging to their enemies, and *do everything* to weaken them, and leave no available means untried to gain an advantage, by which they illustrate their wisdom. They are in earnest, and mean to conquer, if they can, and they avail themselves of *all* the acknowledged rights of modern warfare.

FROM MISSOURI.

From the Special Correspondent of the New York World.

ROLLA, Nov. 20.—A trip along the line of the Pacific Railroad discovers the army of the Mississippi posted along its entire length. All of the forces but recently gathered at Springfield have reached the line of the railroad, except the Kansas Brigade, under General Lane. The stragglers are coming in, when, from sickness, lameness, or other causes, are just making their appearance, and report that they have left behind them a terrified lot of inhabitants. Most of the residents on the southern frontier of Missouri would leave, but many have no money, horses, teams or subsistence. Others have families, and still others are persuaded by their neighbors that the secessionists will not harm them. There is, however, great fear that the houses and combustible property of all the Union men who have left will be burned. A very bitter feeling is represented as existing among the secessionists, who, after being driven out, are now returning to take vengeance.

General Lane's brigade, as I learned from an officer in the State militia, and who left his home near Greenfield a few days since, was heard of last at Hooper's Mills. After taking a northwesterly course, they [illegible] to Sigel, whom he believed to be still in the vicinity of Springfield, for reinforcements, as he intended to give them battle. On hearing that Sigel had fallen back, and the army of the Confederates, he concluded to fall back to Fort Scott, where he was last heard from. His force, including a few companies of State cavalry, is a little over 3,000 men, and 12 cannon, besides five small howitzers.

A resident of Neosho, Dick Jones, reached Greenfield on Saturday, stating that on the Thursday previous a force of "Texas" cavalry, formerly under command of Rains, 400 strong, came into Sarcoxie as he left. He also reports that at the same time a force of 4,000 Indians and a few Texan Rangers were near the line, moving northward, with the intention, as they expressed it, of "giving Kansas h—ll." Their intentions are doubtless to burn, ravage, and destroy all the Southern portion of Kansas, should General Lane not be embarrassed by orders from his superiors (which is not likely), he will be able to repay them with interest in kind. It is thought he will stand at Fort Scott.

My informant gives a gloomy account of the state of feeling in the southwest. The inhabitants are alarmed and amazed at the retreat, as they call it. The plundering of our troops is especially the source of much indignation. Major Wright's Fremont Battalion is mentioned in connection with the robbery of many articles which could only be a burden to the army. This is more surprising as his forces were organized in that part of the State.

The action of Fremont and Lane in respect to negroes has added to the opposition. The facts, which were grave enough, have been magnified and distorted. It is said that we were freeing the negroes as we went. The gentleman from the Southern army reported that there were more than thousand additional enlistments in Price's army in one day, when it was heard that we were stealing the negroes.

From the New York Herald, Nov. 25.

Arrival of the Sloop-of-War Vandalia.

The sloop-of-War Vandalia, Commander Haggerty, arrived at this port yesterday from Port Royal, which place she left on the 14th instant. She enjoyed fine weather and westerly winds up to the time she reached the latitude of Cape Hatteras, November 16, when there was a sudden change, and from that time she experienced continually northern gales, making a heavy sea. There was also much sleet and rain.

The Capture of the Brig Betsey Ames and Her Arrival at Chinrleston.

From the Charleston Mercury, Nov. 23.

The brig Betsey Ames, Captain Bartlet, sailed from New York for Cardenas on the 5 h of October. She had seven passengers, including the wife of the captain, and a young Englishman and his wife. On the 17th, about nine o'clock, they were chased by a small armed schooner which overhauled them in a few hours, and captured the brig as a prize to the privateer schooner Flying Sally, of Charleston, carrying two pivot guns and sixty men. They took out some provisions and cordage, and put a prize crew on board the brig, and ordered her to Charleston. On the 27th they made the North Edisto Inlet and beat up it, meeting with nothing except a small Confederate schooner coming out, which, upon hailing, came and piloted them up to the anchorage, about ten miles inland, and afterwards she was towed with a small schooner to Charleston by the inland passage.

A few days afterwards, at the request of the British Consul, the Scotch passenger was released, and took passage on board the schooner Jasper, ready for sea, bound to Matanzas. On the night of the second of November, the Jasper and the bark Rowena, captured some time since, and her name now changed to the St. Helena, of Charleston, the latter with a cargo of naval stores, both were taken out to sea, in tow of a steamer, past the United States blockading vessels, the lights of which they could see distinctly, although none of them made any movement and appeared not to observe them, probably having no watch on duty. The Scotch passenger, who furnishes this account, says they got clear of the lights of the blockading squadron about ten o'clock, and then considered themselves safe. They arrived safely at Matanzas on the 9th.

This authentic statement proves conclusively the gross neglect of the blockading vessels, and gives some reason to suppose that the easy violations of the blockade may be by collusion with the commanding officers.

The blockade should have been entrusted to some officer appointed specially for the purpose, competent and well acquainted with the whole Southern line of coast.

Released from Fort Lafayette.

The following prisoners, confined at Fort Lafayette, were on Saturday released by order of the Government: John Pennington, master; L. H. Hudson, Meadow Lewis, army officers; Wm. Aymar; Chas. Brown, mate; F. C. Monscel, steward; John Bous, C. B. Stratton, Francis Cook, John Price, Anthony Penalty.

From the New York Herald, Nov. 24.

En Route to Fort Lafayette.

Charles Green, a native of England, aged fifty years, arrived in this city yesterday, en route to Fort Lafayette, in charge of the United States Marshal of Michigan. The prisoner, it appears, was a man of considerable importance in rebeldom. He hailed from Savannah, Ga., where he has been residing for the last thirty years. A few months ago he managed to reach England, by eluding the vigilance of the detectives along the Canada border; and, after transacting some important business with the Confederate commissioner at London, he started for home again via Quebec.

His movements were known to the authorities here, however, and as soon as he touched American soil at Detroit he was taken into custody. In the possession of the prisoner were found a number of important despatches from Messrs. Yancey & Rost, the nature of which, however, has been kept secret. Green was first conveyed to the Ice headquarters in Broome street, and then tsferred to Fort Lafayette in a carriage. The poner has a son in the Black Horse Cavalry of Virginia, and is himself a most thoroughgoing sectionist.

Wm. F. Converse, merchant of 168 Pearl street, was yesterday afternoon arrested by Mr. Joseph Thompson, Deputy United States Marshal, and conveyed to Fort Lafayette, by orders received from the Secretary of St.

The Mississippi Expedition.

From Chicago Journal

Without pretend; to any definite knowledge as to the future plans of the campaign in the West and Southwest, buudging from facts and indications, we think wen safely state that a very extensive expedition now preparing to sweep down the Mississippi rive

This is the object recalling the troops of Gen. Fremont's late armto St. Louis, and this is the object of the gunboat that are building and nearly ready at St. Louland Mound City, and of the heavy guns and anunition that have already reached and are comually arriving at St. Louis and Cairo. This aids the object of hurrying our Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota regiments to Louisville and S Louis, and of the arrival at Cairo of five hundrearmies from the Potomac, for the new gunboa—men who have been practising at guns for the past three months. These facts and indications as our readers can judge, must be designed for an important river expedition that will soon be made. We say soon, for the reason that winter is at hand, when the river will be frozen over, and no expedition must start before the ice obstructs the set in.

EUROPE.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET IN LONDON.

From the London Times, Nov. 11.

On Saturday, being Lord Mayor's day, conformably with a custom which has obtained for more than six hundred years, Aldermen Cubitt went in state from Guildhal to Westminster, attended by members of the Court of Aldermen, all the principal officers of the Corporation, and representatives of most, if not all, of the ancient Livery companies, to be presented to the Barons of the Exchequer on his election, for the second time in succession, as Lord Mayor of London. The day, which was as sunny and genial as one in midsummer, attracted an enormous crowd to see the pageant, in addition to the interest which in the popular estimation has always been peculiarly its own. As usual, the chief interest of the occasion at first centred in Guildhal, with its precincts, as the place from which the procession was to start.

About twelve o'clock the procession, marshalled according to order, moved off on its way to Westminster, with a flourish of trumpets. The Lord Mayor (Right Hon. William Cubitt), accompanied by his chaplain, and by Mr. Sewell and Mr. Beddome, his sword and mace bearers, in the state carriage of the corporation, drawn by six horses, and attended by a cavalry escort, was, of course, the principal person of interest in the pageant. Next to him in point of attraction were the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, with their chaplains, each in a splendid chariot, drawn by four horses.

The Lord Mayor having been sworn in, the accustomed inaugural entertainment took place in Guildhall in the evening, which was appropriately decorated for the occasion under the tasteful direction of Mr. J. B. Bunning, architect to the City of London. The corridors and lobbies, from the entrance to the hall, were adorned with trophies, statues, mirrors and flowering plants. The hall itself was profusely decorated.

After the usual loyal toasts had been responded to, the Lord Mayor rose and said:—

"I have now to propose to you the health of a distinguished body of men, whose mission is the loftiest which can be committed to any class. To the gentlemen whose health I am now about to propose is committed the charge of preserving the peace of the world. But for their exertions, their talents, tact, and ability, there have been hundreds of occasions during the last fifty years in which we might have been involved in war. We have here to night several gentlemen, the *elite* of their respective countries, chosen for their great ability and knowledge, who are sent here to represent their respective countries, to negotiate all questions difficult or easy, to save us from that resource which would land us in great calamities.

"I am about to associate with this toast the name of a gentleman whose mind must necessarily, under the circumstances, be occupied much with the affairs of his own country, which, unhappily, is at this moment in a condition to require the sympathies of the world. When country will those sympathies be yielded more readily than in this, (Cheers.) I need not say I allude to America. I will associate with this toast the name of the American Minister, and I can assure him—taking on him of the entire sympathy of the citizens of London, and I think I may say of the whole British people. I can assure him that our most earnest desire is to see the day when those difficulties, which we hope are only temporary, shall be entirely eradicated from the roll of that great and free country." (Loud cheers.)

SPEECH OF MR. ADAMS, UNITED STATES MINISTER.

His Excellency the American Minister, who was most cordially received, in rising to the toast, said:

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—On behalf of my brethern of the Corps Diplomatique I desire to express our grateful thanks for the compliment which you have paid it. I take pride in being a member of that body, not for any trifling personal distinction it may give me, but because it opens an opportunity for doing good. Whatever may have been said of diplomacy, it has ever seemed to me one of the greatest inventions of modern times. Its mission is to preserve peace. In antiquity the quarrels of nation were immediately followed by war. The sword was the only negotiator, and the victorious chieftain commonly ended by dictating terms of humiliation to his fallen enemy. All this has been materially changed now that negotiation always precedes war, and very often averts it altogether. Indeed, it may safely be said that the chain of relations established by diplomacy furnishes perpetual means for the restoration of friendly feelings between nations.

When they are rushing into a state of mutual irritation, either accidentally or by the agency of ill-tempered mischief-makers, on both sides (for such people will always be found in every community), then is felt the value of an authorized agency over present to explain mistakes, to correct misrepresentations, and to retract errors in season—to check the growth of the trouble, and restore good feeling. In these later days few governments go to war for the mere love of it. The prodigious exhaustion it soon brings on, not less than the growing influence of public opinion throughout the civilized world, teaches a lesson of patience and forbearance that gives full play for the active intervention of a wise negotiator. A friendly word then soothe the waves in the midst of their agitation, and reduce the surface once more to sunny calm. (Cheers.) There is, moreover, another beneficial change, of a still later date, which I will take the liberty to notice as having happened to the diplomcy of nations. Not a great while ago it had the reputation of being tricky and false—of taking advantage of the secrecy with which it was conducted to play an unfair game.

The history of the past is filled with examples of eminent men who considered it the height of merit to show skill in outwitting their neighbors in negotiation. Indeed, there is an anecdote told of a very distinguished public character of the last age in France—I know not with what justice—that such was the reputation he had obtained as an adept in deception at one part of his life, that from that time he made up his mind always to tell the truth, being confident nobody would ever think of believing him, and that thus he might the better conceal his objects. (A laugh.) Be this as it may, there is no appeal from the old example of Prince Talleyrand to the later one of a veteran diplomatist of your own country, who, after serving a long career of distinction abroad, has come back to enjoy the honors he has won so well in a green old age at home.

I allude to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe—(cheers)—who, in the testimony he gave before a committee of Parliament, recorded his deliberate opinion that the present practice in negotiation, so far as his experience went, was plain and straightforward, and in good faith; that there was little desire for secresy merely as a screen for deception, and that most countries acted under a sense of their share of responsibility for honesty of conduct before the world. I say that I prefer to adopt this latter theory on my coming in as a member of the Diplomatic Corps, because I should scarcely know how to act upon any other. In America we are so used to speaking what we think—perhaps with too much freedom—and I have got into such a habit of it, I should not be fit to come to play my part here if I were expected by my employers to say what I did not mean. (Cheers.) Permit me, then, to assure you that my main object has been, and is, to endeavor to continue and perpetuate the friendly relations that have so long existed between the two countries. (Cheers.) Indeed, I see the strongest reasons why they should never be changed.—(Cheers.)

To be sure there are many points in which we materially disagree, and there will be people on both sides whose disposition will be to magnify them. You do not approve our democracy; we do not appreciate your distinctions of rank. You think us altogether too free and easy in our ways; we consider you as far too stiff and stately. All this may be so, and yet so long as there is a broad ocean between us I see no reason why we may not indulge our respective tastes without risk of difficulty. On the other hand, I perceive many and vastly higher particulars in which we harmonize. (Cheers.) Surely it must be remembered that, with only the exception of the last eighty years, we claim to be joint heritors with you in all that is great and noble in your past history. Every bold stroke for liberty, whether civil or religious, is matter of pride for us as it is for you. Magna Charta is a common landmark for us all. And if from this I turn to the field of literature or science, where, I ask, is there a great name in England which is not equally venerated in America?

It was but the other day that I took a little trip to the banks of your little river Avon, to visit the birthplace and the last resting-place of your great poet, and there I found on the record of the pilgrims who go to that shrine that a great proportion are from America. (Cheers.) So, among philosophers, we know no greater guide than Bacon—in science, no higher authority than Newton; and if I may be permitted to come down to the limits of your own municipality of London, there is not a street, nor an alley, nor a lane which is not scrutinized with eagerness by my countrymen, on account of their associations with persons and events of which they have read at home in the historical or the literary productions of the mother country. (Cheers.) Neither is there a deed of heroism recorded here that does not elicit its tribute of applause in the remotest hamlet of the western hemisphere. I have myself met with the story of Grace Darling's courage stuck up in the small public room of an inn in an obscure American town; so the example of self-devotion of your Florence Nightingale—(cheers)—has raised the admiration and stimulated the ardor of imitation of quite as many of my fair countrywomen as it has done of her own. And perhaps I may be permitted here to make an allusion to a higher character, so far as to say that through the breadth of the United States, from sea to sea, the name of her Majesty the Queen is held in the highest honor—(cheers)—not because she is a Queen—no, that's not the reason, for there have been many Queens whom we do not admire at all; but because, while a pattern of a daughter, and an example of a wife and a mother, she yet rules like a Christian Sovereign over a noble people. (Loud cheers.) It is, then, a community of descent, of language, of literature, of sympathy in all that is good and noble and true, that teaches the lesson of harmony between our respective peoples. I therefore cannot but share the sentiment with which my Lord Mayor did me the honor to accompany the mention of my name; and, glancing around to the various points where I see the word inscribed along these walls, I say also—peace here, peace there, and peace everywhere. (Loud cheers.)

The Lord Mayor said—The citizens of London think it the highest honor to be allowed to entertain any of her Majesty's Ministers. (Cheers.) This evening we have great reason to rejoice; for, among other distinguished personages who are the great functionaries of the government of the country, we have the honor to meet her Majesty's Prime Minister. The name of Lord Palmerston—(cheers)—never can be uttered within this hall without eliciting plaudits such as I have just heard. You and I and all of us rejoice in the excellent health which his Lordship at this moment exhibits.—Long may he continue to enjoy such good health! (Cheers.) Her Majesty's Ministers are at all times charged with duties involving great anxieties. Upon them devolve the entire labor and responsibility of government. So long as everything goes on smoothly a Minister may be happy, *but woe betide him if they go wrong.* The sleepless nights and anxious days which a Minister must endure are but poorly compensated by the honors and emoluments of office. In conclusion, I beg to propose to you "The health of her Majesty's Ministers," coupling the toast with the name of Viscount Palmerston.

The toast was drunk with all the honors, and with the utmost cordiality.

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON OR LORD PALMERSTON.

Viscount Palmerston, who was much cheered on rising to acknowledge the compliment, said:—

My Lord Mayor, my Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen—For myself and my colleagues I beg you to accept our most heart-felt thanks for the honor which you have done us by accepting the health which the Lord Mayor has just proposed. I can assure you, gentlemen, that it is always a matter of sincere pleasure to those who are engaged, as we are, in the turmoils and labors of public life, to mix here with those who are employed in laying the foundations for the wealth, the prosperity and the happiness of the country, by carrying on in the way in which the citizens of this great commercial metropolis of the world do carry on those commercial transactions of which their countrymen are so justly proud. (Cheers.) It is always a great pleasure to those who are engaged in the strife of political life occasionally to be invited to these social boards, where they meet in friendly association those to whom they may be opposed in the more active scenes of their public occupations. (Cheers.)

You have pointed out that the interior abounds with emblems of peace, indicating the anxious desire of the country to preserve the blessings of peace—(cheers)—but as we entered the hall we saw at the portals armed men—volunteers—(cheers)—aye, volunteers, who are an emblem of the resolution of the country to bar the entrance of war into it, and to arm who might wish, with rude and profane step, to disturb the peace and tranquillity within. (Loud cheers.) And that band of volunteers was not less emblematical of the feeling of the country because it consisted of men of mature age and of boys hardly yet able to wield the musket which they had upon their shoulders—A proof, therefore, that young and old combine in this country in a firm determination to guard the entrance of the hall and preserve that peace which we all so anxi