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BALTIMORE.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1861.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

The stringent measures adopted by the Government to prevent the publication of any intelligence relating to war movements, except such as is permitted to pass over the wires by the military censor who supervises all such news, leaves us greatly in doubt as to the truth of the rumor which was current yesterday with respect to an advance of the Federal lines under the orders of Major-General McClellan. The latest despatches may, however, throw some light upon the subject.

From Fortress Monroe the news is equally meagre. The report by the boat states that nothing has been heard at that post of the naval expedition beyond what was brought by the two boats that returned in distress on Thursday last. We have, however, some interesting details concerning a portion of the flotilla, which has been furnished to the *Tribune* by its special correspondent at Fortress Monroe. From his statement, as derived from officers on board the Ethan Allen and Pettit, we learn that at the time the expedition passed the Capes the sea was very rough, and the wind blowing almost a gale; that several of the ferry-boats had already separated from the flotilla, and were not likely to reach their point of destination, even if they succeeded, which was doubtful, in weathering the storm. It is also asserted by the same correspondent that either through mismanagement or oversight the smaller vessels of the fleet were not put in possession of the key to the code of signals; and as a consequence, when signals were made to the Ethan Allen and the Pettit, they could not understand them. Nor were they informed as to the place of rendezvous, but were ordered to follow in a certain pre-arranged order the vessels-of-war. As this, under the circumstances, was impossible, the frailer tugs and ferry-boats, if dispersed and saved by superior seamanship from foundering, would have to make for the nearest harbor without regard to the service in which they were employed. It cannot, however, be many days before some tidings of the expedition will be received, and the disputed question as to whether it was destined for Bull's Bay, Port Royal, the Savannah river, or Fernandina, will then also be cleared up.

The captain of a schooner which arrived at New York yesterday, reports having spoken at sundown on Thursday last, a fleet of thirty steamers, bound South, the wind being fresh from the Southward. He saw no sailing vessels with the fleet. The captain does not give the latitude in which he saw the fleet, but it is supposed to have been South of Cape Hatteras.

The ceremonial of presenting a sword to Major-General McClellan has drawn from him a letter of thanks, which is only of public interest in one particular. In this letter General McClellan expresses the opinion that the war, though it may be desperate, cannot be of long continuance. It may reasonably be inferred, from this, that the result of the great battle which is now pending will virtually determine the issue between the contending sections.

From Missouri we have reports of a battle at Sarcoxie, between the forces under Lane and Price respectively, but the story is said to be improbable. A telegram from Jefferson City repeats, however, the same story with this difference: "That the battle was a mere skirmish between the troops under Lane, and the rear guard of Price." What the result was does not appear to have been known.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* has news from the Kanawha to the effect that a powerful force of Confederates under Lee was crossing the front of Rosecrans, and marching in the direction of Prestonburg, in Eastern Kentucky.

Confederate forces under Gen. Floyd have had a battle with the Federal forces under Gen. Rosecrans, at Gauley Bridge. The Confederates opened their fire on the Federals on the morning of the 1st instant, from two points opposite the Bridge and Camp Tompkins. The telegraph office and quartermaster's store are reported destroyed, and at the latest accounts the Confederates' shells were being aimed at the ferry-boats and buildings. General Floyd is reported to have some heavy guns and a large force of infantry. Telegraph communication between the Kanawha and Cincinnati—from the latter we get the information—has been interrupted, and no communication with General Rosecrans has been had since Friday last, at which time the operator at Camp Tompkins reported that a battle was going on at Gauley Bridge, but gave no particulars, and immediately thereafter the line ceased working. The particulars of this battle will be looked for with much interest.

We continue our extracts from the English journals so far as they relate to American affairs. To a certain extent they are contradictory, for while some of the journalists evidently look forward to a recognition of the Southern Confederacy at no distant period, and a repudiation of the blockade as inefficient, others insist that England will observe a strict neutrality even though her cotton spinners starve and her cotton manufacturers are brought to the verge of ruin. Time alone will show what course the British Government will pursue, and as Parliament will meet in the course of a few days, the questions which will then be put to the Ministry will doubtless lead to a development of their policy. Some interesting extracts from Russell's last letter to the London *Times* will attract attention. He intimates that the army will exercise the controlling power before long, and that a military dictator will wield the powers of government. He draws a graphic parallel between the opposing Generals, McClellan and Beauregard, and sketches with remarkable skill, though probably not with entire accuracy, the respective situations of the two armies now standing face to face with each other on the banks of the Potomac.

The steamer Jura, at Quebec yesterday, brings English dates to the 24th ult. She brings the intelligence that Captain Raphael Semmes, of the Confederate privateer Sumter, had arrived at Liverpool on board the British steamship Edinburg. How and where he got on board the steamer is not stated.

The Federal batteries on the Maryland shore have opened fire on the Confedrate steamer Page, lying on the Virginia side of the Potomac, but with what effect is not stated. The Federal guns, it is said, threw thirty-two-pounders, and some of them are said to have struck the ship.

The President of the United States has officially recognized Camillo Martin as Vice-Consul of Spain at San Francisco, California, and Godfrey Snydacker as Consul of the Principality of Schaumburg Lippe, to reside at Chicago, Illinois.

The St. Louis correspondent of the Washington *Star* states that "since Fremont became commander of the military department, all the disasters to the Union cause in the State have been consequent either upon his neglect or his blunders; whilst the only victory that has been gained was the result of a movement which he not only did not favor, but which he absolutely opposed and endeavored to prevent."

IMMENSE WASTE OF OIL.—The Allegheny river, a Pittsburg paper says, for several days past, has exhibited oil upon its surface, in some instances extending from shore to shore. This is caused, in the main, by the flow of oil from the well on the Blood farm, on Oil creek, which has been emptying into the creek ever since the fire was extinguished. The Titusville *Gazette*, speaking of this well, says:

"The burning well of which we spoke last week continued to burn two or three days, when the fire was with much difficulty extinguished. A tube was then inserted, and the proprietors failing in their efforts to plug the pipe so as to stop the flow of oil, and not having vessels to hold it, turned the stream of oil into the creek. The flow is large and the force of the gas was very great. The last accounts state that the oil was pouring into the creek in large quantities. We hear of one flowing well having been so plugged as to stop the flow. Some have before attempted, but fearing that the upward pressure of gas was so great as to burst their pipes, have let them flow on. One having been successful, no doubt others will be attempted. Assuredly, if practicable, some means should be devised to save the oil, so that the present great waste should be stopped. We think it may safely be said that tens of thousands of barrels of oil have already been lost in the creek."

Mr. Judd, United States Minister at the Court of Berlin, recently gave his first *soiree* in the Victoria Strasse, one of the new and elegant streets in the Thiergarten, the "Belgravia of Berlin." Mr. Judd has started an equipage embellished with the arms of the republic, which excites a good deal of curiosity among the fashionables of the Prussian capital.

EUROPE.

HOW THE UNITED STATES MAY BE COMPELLED TO RELAX THE CORDON.

From the London Economist.

As far as England is concerned, we believe we may confidently assert that her interposition will be strictly limited to insisting that the blockade of every port announced to be closed shall be *bona fide*, efficient and continuous. She must take care that the blockading squadron shall be ample and impartial, shall be considerable enough really to prevent ingress and egress, and shall connive at the escape of no ships, and shall give papers to none. If these requirements are not fulfilled—and we are by no means satisfied on this head—then we are entitled, and are bound, to notify to the Government of the United States that the blockade of that port or that coast is not effective, is not therefore valid by the law of nations, cannot be recognized by us, and will not be respected by our ships. If we are vigilant enough in this respect, we apprehend that the blockade in several quarters will be found inadequate, and will have to be renounced. But this is a very different matter from interfering to "prohibit the blockade" altogether, on the ground that it is very mischievous to us. The one proceeding is strictly in accordance with international law and justice. The other is a flagrant and manifest violation of both.

A NEW INTERNATIONAL LAW PROPOSED.

From the London Star.

It is easier to make a dyke that shall be invulnerable to the water on one side and to vermin on the other than to maintain a perfect blockade.—Three thousand miles of coast cannot be so walled in by ships that nothing can be thrown on the shore and nothing carried off. It was not an improved coastguard, but a reduced tariff that suppressed the smuggling of French goods across the British Channel. It was not the force of our armies but the irresistible devices of commerce that broke down Napoleon's Berlin decrees. So we may be sure that, however legally effective may be the Federal blockade of the Southern ports, there will be always cotton ships crossing the Atlantic if the planters are willing to sell; and we may be sure that they will be more willing the higher that prices rise through the rigor of the prohibition.—But there is another fact no less certain, namely, that the quantity thus brought off will be quite insufficient for our wants, and at a rate far above our means.

The world cannot afford to buy of us cloth, the raw material of which we have ransomed rather than purchased. Illicit supplies will help to keep us in work till the four quarters of the earth are teeming with the plant for which we have offered a reward. But if we try to make American cotton serve us as heretofore, we shall find the Indian weaver underselling us, by working up in his rude loom the fibres we have caused to be grown. We must have free trade in cotton and free trade in bread, in time of war as in time of peace, if ever again we are to be at ease touching food and labor. In place of idly speculating upon the supplies that may reach us in driblets, or madly threatening the belligerents with European intervention, our politicians and manufacturers should address themselves in earnest to an amendment of the law of nations. Seeing that all the great Powers are, more or less, concerned in the relaxation of the American blockade, why should they not address to the United States a proposal based upon its own language in 1856 and 1857? Why should they not invite its assent to a general agreement, exempting all private property not of a warlike nature from blockading and privateering?

Such an agreement would afford no special advantage to the Confederates—for it would leave exposed to confiscation all cotton consigned to their Government. It would, therefore, do no injustice to the Federalists—responding to them, indeed, a lucrative trade, from which they are now shut out. It would involve no presumption on the part of the European Powers—and no humiliation, save to the Government by whom such proposals were scouted when they came from Washington. Our Chambers of Commerce then urged their acceptance. Let the same and other mercantile associations unite now to press the matter upon the attention of our statesmen. Let the French manufacturers be invited to join with those of England in addresses to their respective Governments for this just and beneficent object. The success of such a movement would do far more than relieve the severity of a present exigency. It would establish as a principle the liberation of peaceful commerce from the bonds of war, and secure at least one great benefit to mankind from a war of uncertain though unfolding issues.

FRANCE AND THE AMERICAN BLOCKADE—THE SALE OF LOUISIANA.

From the London Money Market Review.

A very singular rumor has been in circulation during the last few days, viz: that France claims for herself the free navigation of the Mississippi under the original Treaty for the sale of Louisiana by France to the United States in 1803. In that Treaty, the only articles we find bearing on the subject are the 7th and 8th, which we quote below:

"ARTICLE 7. As it is reciprocally advantageous to the commerce of France and the United States to encourage the communication of both nations in the country ceded by the present treaty, until general arrangements relative to the commerce of both nations may be agreed on, it has been agreed by the contracting parties that the French ships coming directly from France or any of her colonies, loaded only with the produce or manufactures of France and her said colonies; and the ships of Spain coming from Spain or any of her colonies, loaded only with the produce or manufactures of Spain or her colonies, shall be admitted during the space of twelve years in the port of New Orleans, and in all other legal ports-of-entry within the ceded territory in the same manner as the citizens of the United States. During the space of time above mentioned, no other nation shall have right to the same privileges in the ports of the ceded territory.

"ART. 8. In future and forever after the expiration of the twelve years, the ships of France shall be treated on the footing of the most favored nations in the ports above mentioned."

We know the question has been raised in France as to whether that country has not acquired, under the treaty above quoted, special privileges as regards free access to the American ports, and it is by no means impossible that a monarch of so strong a will as Napoleon III. may yet, in furtherance of the objects which he is understood to cherish, have something to say to the Northern States, even in respect of so old a parchment as that above quoted. His Majesty is a great stickler for the sanctity of treaties when they suit him.

Before quitting the subject, we may remark that it is not at all clear, according to the law of nations, that the Northern States, seeing that they do not treat the seceding States as belligerents but as rebels, have a right to exclude foreign vessels from any port of the United States, whether in the North or in the South, so long as those vessels abstain from carrying contraband of war.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. RUSSELL'S LAST LETTER TO THE LONDON TIMES.

A MILITARY DICTATORSHIP FORESHADOWED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Here we have the Northern States gloating over their numbers and comparing the rolls of their armies with those of the famous leaders, every foot's pace of whom cut deep into the earth and left its mark for all time. Not one seems to perceive that if Marlborough, Old Fritz, Wellington, or Napoleon won great victories with such inferior armies, the great army, which is doing nothing except preparing to fight, must be either commanded by inferior officers, or composed of different materials, or destitute of some qualities those other armies and their leaders possessed.—There is, and there has been, a very great improvement in this army since Washington saw itself deluged by its united defenders on the memorable morning of July 22; but the work to be done is still enormous before these battalions can be regarded as an effective machine which will not fall to pieces when set to its work.

The "army," nevertheless, if victorious, is master of the hour, and whoever is its master will hold the United States in the hollow of his hand. This remark may be denied or ridiculed, but time will prove its truth. All the North wants now is a leader who will win victories, who will get a Southern cotton port, enable it to recover its losses, and place the South prostrate at its feet. The man who deserves best of the United States is he whom the troops will follow in the field from the Potomac to the Gulf of Mexico. Long-sighted, pale-faced men of thought hope the end will not be evil; but the men of action will for the time, and many a year to come, wield at will this fierce democracy and rule over all their caucuses, conventions, resolutions, and platforms.

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So rapidly and surely is the power of the "army" being felt, that all eyes are turned upon it, and the politicians are struggling savagely to get places of command in its ranks. They leave their platforms and take to the goose step and infantry tactics.—The military men, however, have their eyes on them. The gentlemen who desire to go among the troops for political purposes, and get, for example, the votes of the natives of Pennsylvania on the State nomination, have had anything but an easy time of it in reference to passes to cross into Virginia or anything else. The intriguing of the lobby for jobs is now cast aside for the intrigues by which military preferment or good contracts are to be obtained. "I hope, for my part," said a person at Pittsburg to me, "this war will last for the next ten years; it will do our people good, and my trade was never better!" "Wait till you see," quoth an officer who had been talking of certain articles in the American press. "Our fingers are no t long enough to reach New York just yet, but we'll be able to put our thumbs on the throats of these gentry before long. You'll see whether the press or the army, by which I mean the two services, will govern this country in the end." The animosity to the politicians of the press is remarkable, and the election-managing committees of the Carlton and the Reform would have been delighted to hear the way in which a recent exposure of the peculiar pecuniary apparatus by which State elections are determined in this country, was received by a small military coterie a few evenings ago.

BEAUREGARD AND M'CLELLAN COMPARED.

When I had the pleasure of conversing with Gen. McClellan for the first time, he asked me several questions, with evident interest and friendly curiosity—not unusual on the part of Generals in reference to their antagonists—respecting Gen. Beauregard. In his case there was all the more reason for such inquiries, in the fact that they were old fellow-students and class-mates. To my mind there is something of resemblance between the men. Both are below the middle height. They are both squarely built, and famed for muscular power since their college days. Beauregard, indeed, is lean and thin-ribbed; McClellan is full and round, with a Napoleonic tendency to *embonpoint*, subdued by incessant exercise. Beauregard sleeps little; McClellan's temperament requires a full share of rest; both are spare and Spartan in diet, studious, quiet. Beauregard is rather saturnine, and, if not melancholic, is of a grim gayety; McClellan is genial even in his reserve. The density of the hair, the squareness of the jaw, the firmness and regularity of the teeth, and the outlines of the features are points of similarity in both, which would be more striking if Beauregard were not of the true Louisianian Creole tint, while McClellan is fair-complexioned. Beauregard has a dark, dull student's eye, the dullness of which arises, however, from its formation, for it is full of fire, and its glances are quick and searching. McClellan has a deep, clear eye, into which you can look far and deep, while you feel it searches far and deep into you. Beauregard has something of pretension in his manner—not *hauteur*, but a folding-armed, meditative sort of air, which seems to say, "Don't disturb me; I'm thinking of military movdments." McClellan seems to be always at leisure; but you feel at the same time you ought not to intrude too much upon him, even when you seek in vain for the grounds of that impression in anything that he is doing or saying. Beauregard is more subtile, crafty, and astute; McClellan is more comprehensive, more learned, more impressionable. Beauregard is a thorough soldier; McClellan may prove he is a great general. The former only looks to military consequence, and disregards popular manifestations; the latter respects the opinions of the outer world, and sees political as well as military results in what he orders. They are both the creatures of accident, so far as their present positions are concerned. It remains to be seen if either can control the current of events and if in either the artilleryman or the cavalry officer of the old United States army there is the stuff around which history is moulded, such as that of which the artilleryman of Brienne or the leader of the Ironsides was made.

THE SITUATION ON BOTH SIDES.

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At all events, the people of the Northern States are going to fight their battles in their own way and on their own ground, without interference or control. Mediation and compromise were rejected long ago. Even the Czar's friendly letter produced from Mr. Seward only a brief acknowledgment, and has not led to any suggestion of arbitration. That being the case, why don't the armies fight? The Confederates do not fight because they do not wish to risk the fate of their army on a single battle in front of Washington, and have the utmost confidence in delay—why it is scarcely possible to show conclusively. Their troops are not to be trusted in an attack on the line of earthworks and batteries which cover Washington, and extend from Alexandria to the Chain Bridge at Little Falls. They are just at present on the defensive, and hope to entice the Federalists to attack them. No one knows what is the real position of their right on the Potomac, but I begin to doubt if they have the means or the guns to command the river, though I can scarcely think that any of their generals would wilfully abandon the plan of doing it.

With guns and men enough, it is perfectly plain they could command the Potomac completely, and cross over an army under their fire, should it so please them, much more readily and safely than by any fording of the Upper Potomac. As I have had occasion to point out, the ground occupied by the armies is unfavorable to fighting, and it is no disparagement to the men to say they could not be relied on to march across the opening up to the well-served guns in heavy works, and take them at the point of the bayonet. The Federalists have a well-founded dislike to make another advance on Manassas. Drills and reviews will do much, but time is needed for either to do its work. The difficulty is with the officers rather than with the men. One of Toombs' troop of Hengal Artillery, who was over here looking for service after a turn in Italy with Garibaldi, said to me the other day, "Why, sir, I've seen officers of cavalry here who don't know how to get upon a horse, to sit him, or to get down when they are on. They don't know how to draw their swords or return them when drawn." But the gunner was rather a Zollus. To have so many officers with some idea of their duty is a marvel.

The more I look at the situation, the more the difficulties of General McClellan's position grow upon me. He has not sufficient troops, considering their inexperience, to divide his army just now into two bodies—one to proceed against the enemy, the other adequate to hold the works round Washington, and to make them quite safe in case of a reverse or a regular assault. It is quite certain that the Confederates have fallen back upon Manassas, and are there in very great force. It is just close enough to Washington to render it impossible for McClellan to move an army out on either flank without bringing on an action which must lead him to face the old position of the Confederates from Bull Run and Manassas to the hills on their left, covering the approaches to Richmond. Although the Marylanders may be discontented, there would be no manifest inconsistency in Beauregard remaining still and inviting attack, whereas the programme of the North must be carried out by offensive operations by an invading army. Sooner or later McClellan must begin to move, and I think that in eight or ten days from this time he will make a demonstration to feel the force of the enemy, which may lead to a general action, or may decide him to try the fortune of war by changing his position and operating in another quarter.

An English subject, who has just arrived from Richmond, says that there has been a good deal of sickness among the troops, but that they are rapidly recovering, that the food is plentiful, and that the men are well clad, in the best spirits, and perfectly confident of victory. The talk in the army indicated an advance against Newport News, and against Fortress Monroe from Hampton. The latter must prove a tremendous blunder. Nothing short of a siege can reduce the work. The Norfolk Navy-Yard was a scene of great activity; of the sunken vessels had been raised, and nearly all were fit for service, and it was expected they would run past the fortress, and get out to sea, where they may operate a serious diversion. Certainly, if they do, the United States officers must have lost the art of "keeping a bright lookout," for which they are not undistinguished. The escape of the steamer Bermuda from Savannah, if true, is another instance of the neglect of the officers. Her cargo was invaluable to the Confederates; among other necessaries were 70 tuns of gunpowder, the supplies of which, owing to the want of sulphur, were very short in their army.

MR. DUCANE, M. P., AT HEDINGHAM.

On the 18th ult., the Conservators of Essex held a company, among others, Mr. C. Ducane, Member of Parliament for North Essex, who, touching American affairs, said:

"Some parties contended that the war was a crusade, undertaken by the North against the South, in a cause which must go home to the heart of every Englishman, viz: The abolition of slavery. [Hear.] We were told again by other parties that the contest was nothing more than a struggle between Free Trade and Protection, and that the great commercial change established in this country with no other weapons than the pen and the tongue, must be fought out with rifle and cannon beneath the banner of a free Republic. He was inclined, however, to search a little more deeply into the primary cause of this disastrous convulsion, and to ascribe it to the cause eloquently designed the other day by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton—viz.: to that inevitable law of dismemberment which seemed to guide and direct the progress of nations after they had attained a certain strength, America having been fostered to a preternatural greatness by the forcing influences of democratic institutions.

He inclined to think also that the separation we had lately witnessed was destined to be a perpetual one, and that the sooner this conclusion was accepted as the basis of negotiation and peace, the better would it be for the American continent and the whole civilized world. The disasters of America should be to us no subject of unseemly exultation, [hear, hear,] for we are bound to America by every tie, social and commercial; and he feared that every blow struck in America might be felt in the homes of thousands of our fellow countrymen. No calamity was so great but that it was sent from on High for our ultimate good, and the interruption of the American cotton supply might lead to the opening of fresh fields and pastures, new to manufacturing and commercial enterprise; but he dreaded to see last year's distress at Coventry repeated throughout the length and breadth of the manufacturing districts.

Whatever might be the future in store for us, one reflection, both as regards the past and present, must come home to the heart of every Conservative. American institutions had been somewhat ostentatiously brought before us and lauded of late years, but when we saw these institutions suddenly melt into air, while democracy gave place to a military despotism, we are justified in saying, as Mr. Canning did in days gone by: "Thank God that we are born under the British monarchy—that we are not prepared to sacrifice the efforts and experience of centuries, and the struggles of more than a century for a liberty as perfect as ever blessed any country upon earth, for visionary schemes of ideal perfectability, or doubtful experiments of possible improvement." [Loud Cheers.]

VIEWS OF WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN.

Mr. Smith O'Brien has, through the columns of the Dublin *Morning News*, addressed a long letter, dated Dublin, October 21, to Capt. Thomas Francis Meagher, on the American war. Mr. O'Brien deprecates the views taken by Mr. Meagher, who advocates the war against the South; and proceeds to show that, even supposing the Northerners were successful, they would not be able to keep the conquered States in subjection. Mr. O'Brien offers his own services as a mediator between the belligerent parties, to assist in restoring peace.

THE NEW JERSEY MURDER.—The New Jersey (Fellner) tragedy has taken a singular, and even more tragical turn, than any of the previous ones we last alluded to. The police, having taken into custody, on suspicion, two women (Polish Jewesses) by the names of Mrs. Marks, and her sister, Miss Albertina Fisher (who came passengers with Fellner, in the Bavaria, from Hamburg), they were placed in separate cells on Friday night. Yesterday morning, about seven o'clock, when the keeper of the Fourteenth Precinct Station House went to look after his prisoners, he found Miss Albertina suspended by the neck, having hung herself with a common handkerchief to the upper part of the window of her cell. The body was still warm, but life was extinct. Coroner Jackman held an inquest yesterday afternoon upon the body, but nothing of importance was elicited. The body has been claimed by some of the friends of deceased, and will not be interred for two or three days. The two women, before their arrest, lived at No. 45 East Broadway, and are said to have borne there an indifferent character. However, they are supposed to have been only accomplices of the real murderer, a man named Radetzky, who was intimate with deceased, and in whose company he was when last seen alive. The police have not been able as yet to discover his whereabouts, but think that they can get on his track. The friends of the murdered man offer a reward of $2,000 for his apprehension.

From the N. Y. Herald, Nov. 4.

The murderer of Sigismund Fellner is still at large, and since our last issue a reward of two thousand dollars has been offered for his arrest. Radetzsky is about twenty-two years of age, small in size, with sunken eyes and rather prominent nose. On Saturday last the police discovered the gold spectacles and watch worn by the deceased.

They were found in a pawnbroker's shop in Whitehall street, where they had been pledged by Radetzsky. They have also found two hundred and sixty dollars in money, which is supposed to be part of the proceeds derived from the sale of the diamonds. It is hardly possible that the young Jew, Radetzsky, can elude the vigilance of our detectives much longer, and, with his arrest, it is to be hoped that the mystery in which this horrible murder is enveloped will be cleared up. It was also ascertained last evening that Miss Flaum, the Jewess who killed herself, had also engaged herself to be married with a young man named Jacob Newman, and that Mrs. Marks had offered him three of the one thousand francs notes if he would consent to have the ceremonies performed immediately. It was consented to by Newman, and he took Miss Flaum to Jersey City, where they stayed two days, but were not married. When Mrs. Marks found out this fact she compelled her sister to return with her, and made Newman return two of the notes. He afterwards called at the police head-quarters and stated the facts, and gave them the other note for one thousand francs.

NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE.

The festivities attending upon the anniversary of the independence of the republic and the inauguration of the new President, Senor Perez, form the principal features of the review for the past fortnight.

The whole country seems to have hailed with joy the election of Senor Perez as the dawn of a new era in their political history. The programme of the new President is to conciliate, as far as possible, all parties, and in that policy he is cheerfully met by all except the partisans of the late administration (Montt), who, under the denomination of national party, still keep aloof.

The French storeship Infernal took fire and was blown up in the port of Valparaiso on the 1st inst. The fire was discovered at about midday, and in spite of the efforts of the crews of two Chilean vessels-of-war in the harbor, and the French flagship Dugday Trouin, under the direction of the French Admiral, she was soon the prey of the flames. When all hopes were lost of saving the ship they tried to sink her by firing a few volleys below her water line, but without effect. At last she blew up at sundown, causing no damage, except the breaking of window glasses in the lower part of the town. The Valparaiso papers are very bitter in their comments upon the officers of the French flagship, and, in fact, those of their own ship, for having fired their guns at the Infernal, when trying to sink her, in such a manner that several of the shots passed over the town, to the great danger of the inhabitants.

No lives were lost in this untoward accident. Strange enough to say, the bands of Chilean vessels-of war struck up the French national tune when the vessel blew up—no doubt that she might go to her final rest with the "honors of war." The fire was produced by spontaneous combustion of the coal deposited in the store-ship.

BOLIVIA.

We have no news of importance from that republic. President Acha and several members of the Cabinet left La Paz on September 29. It is to be regretted that they did not settle definitely the questions pending with Peru before they left for the interior of the country. Still there is no danger of a collision, as Peru has enough on its hands between the troubles at home and the impending war with Ecuador.

The "militia" movement was progressing favorably in La Paz, nearly two thousand names being already on the rolls. It is expected that nearly six thousand will be mustered on the occasion of the next national anniversary.

PERU.

The approaching election for the Presidency occupied all minds in Lima and Callao at the time of the departure of the steamer. Serious riots had occurred between the government party and the opposition on Sunday, the 13th, resulting in the loss of life.

It seems that up to the 9th there had been only two candidates in the field—General San Roman on the government side, and Dr. Del Mar on the part of the opposition; but when the time appointed to open the polls drew near, the partisans of Echenique came out in procession through the streets, with bands of music and flags. Unhappily they were not very orderly in their demonstrations, and the government took advantage of their rather disorderly proceedings to prohibit all such demonstrations, hoping to smother completely the newborn candidate.

Things remained quiet until Sunday morning, when the government and opposition parties came in collision at the convents of La Merced and San Francisco, and a few shots were exchanged, by which some four or five men were killed and as many wounded. Order was soon restored, however, and there is some hope of the election taking place without further bloodshed. It is generally thought that at the moment of voting the friends of Dr. Del Mar and General Echenique will unite and vote for the latter, in which case it is probable that they will come out victorious.

The President had received an autograph letter from General Mosquera, informing him that the latter had assumed the executive power in New Granada. His answer presents nothing of interest and merely expresses the hope of drawing into closer alliance the republics of South America.

Peru was preparing for war against Ecuador, and consequently has abandoned all intentions of invading Bolivia for some time to come.

It is reported that new guano deposits have been discovered on the coast in the neighborhood of Iquique.

ECUADOR.

Our dates from Guayaquil are no later than the 14th. Great agitation prevailed throughout the country, in view of the expected renewal of hostilities against Peru. Ecuador had positively refused to approve the treaty made by the former with General Franco, and a Government courier had just left for Lima, taking with him a positive refusal of the ultimatum lately sent in by Peru. The fortifications of Guayaquil were nearly completed, and there were two thousand regulars and six thousand militia under arms. They have an abundance of provisions and munitions of war. The Government of Ecuador is confident of being fully able to repel any attack from Peru, notwithstanding the disadvantage it labors under for want of a navy. Trade was not very brisk in Guayaquil. Cocoa continues low in price. A few articles of importation had suddenly risen to extravagant prices; crushed sugar, for instance, was quoted at $35 per barrel.

From the Philadelphia North American.

AN ASTONISHED CLERGYMAN AND A CANDID MENDICANT.—Walking up Chesnut street yesterday morning, we were overtaken by a reverend clergyman. Erroneously supposing that remorse, or some other motive, had induced the clergyman and the reporter continuously to follow Thirteenth and Chesnut streets, at this point a hard looking customer arrested their progress. The stranger was a glorious specimen of the genus "loafer." He was illy dressed, illy behaved, and his entire wardrobe would have been rejected as too nasty for use by the lowest dealer in carpet rags. More than this, the odor exhaled from his person was not a perfume, and there was dirt enough upon his face and hands to make a large sized mud pie.

He was a polite vagabond however. He touched his hat deferentially, and opened out:

"Good morning, gentlemen."

The clergyman started. The reporter returned the salute.

"Gentlemen," continued the loafer, "I aint on the whine. I aint a bit hungry, and I know it's no use humbugging a class of people like you."

The clergyman appreciated the compliment and asked the man—

"What is your wish?"

"Why," said he, "I'll tell you. I aint goin' to come the hungry dodge on you—I don't want nothing to eat. I want my bitters, and d—d badly too. *I need you new sporting men*, and I know'd you'd understand me. Give us a tip, gentlemen, I know you can feel for a man that hasn't had a drink for two days."

The minister, at the idea of being taken for a sporting man, was struck aghast, and stood upon the sidewalk a picture of utter horror. The reporter handed the loafer a dime, and the twain resumed their walk. We can understand the feelings of a starving man when a dish of meat is placed before him; we can appreciate the gratitude of a wounded soldier when a canteen of water is held to his lips. But such an expression of joy and gratitude as that which wreathed the face of the thirsty tippler of yesterday we never before saw upon human face. The reverend clergyman admitted to us that in all his experience he never felt a similar sensation. He even forgot in it the oddity of the beggar's mistake in taking him for a "sporting character."

The Paris *Figaro* is responsible for the following amusing parallel between feminine humanity in France and Germany: The French woman dresses, the German clothes herself. The German walks, the Parisienne undulates. German women are either handsome or ugly; Parisiennes are charming—none of them are ugly, nor are they even beautiful. Whether excited or listless, the German woman is always frank and honest. What delicious abysses are the eyes of the Parisienne. As Count de Grammont once remarked—"Her eyes always seem to be doing more than merely looking at you." The German woman says yes or no. With the Parisienne it is never quite yes, nor altogether no. The German will wait for you at the trysting place ten years; the Parisienne ten minutes. Parisienne is superlatively knowing; the German is good. The German is content with the admiration of one; the French woman longs to be admired by all, and would rather give up her betrothed than the public. The Parisienne is an artist, the German a woman. Moral—Love in France, marry in Germany.

DEEP-SEA SOUNDINGS.—The Brazilian frigate, which has been lying in the harbor for some days past, has been fitted out with a large number of leads for deep-sea soundings, and when the vessel leaves here to return home, soundings will be made at various points during the voyage. The leads, which weigh from fifty to sixty pounds each, are of ingenious construction, and are sufficiently heavy to allow the use of a line of 8,000 fathoms. They are so constructed that when the lead touches bottom, the outside iron covering opens like a crab-claw, drops the lead, and picks up a pint or more of sand, which can be hauled on board if the line is strong enough. The leads have been examined by naval and scientific men, and pronounced a useful invention.—*New York Post, Nov. 2.*

MARRIED.

On the 23d ultimo, by Rev. Dr. Fuller, WM. ALEXANDER MILROY to Miss ANNIE CHAGEL, both of this city.

On the 31 of October, by Rev. Mr. Mills, JOHN WEGGAR to Miss ELIZABETH BOWLING, all of this city.

DIED.

Fell asleep in Jesus, on the morning of the 24 instant, SAMUEL MERWIN CHAPPELL, in the 31st year of his age.

On the 24 instant, JULIA M. SEARS, consort of the late Charles C. Sears, of Anne Arundel county, in the 31st year of her age.

On the morning of November 4th, after a lingering and painful illness, ANNIE M. PARKHILL, wife of William Parkhill.

At Washington, on the 31st ult., MICHAEL CARROLL, in his 63d year.

HEALTH OFFICE, Baltimore, Nov 4, 1861.

Report of Deaths in the City of Baltimore, for the week ending Monday morning.

Asthma 1; cancer 1; casualty 1; child-bed 2; cholera infantum 2; consumption 12; congestion 1; croup 2; dropsy 2; dropsy in head 1; diphteria 2; billious fever 2; catarrhal fever 1; scarlet fever 1; typhoid fever 6; inflammation of bowels 1; inflammation of brain 3; inflammation of lungs 1; inflammation of liver 1; mumps 1; old age 2; organic disease of heart 2; teething 2; unknown a suit 2; unknown infantile 8.

Under 1 year, 13; between 1 and 2, 11; between 2 and 5, 8; between 5 and 10, 7; between 10 and 15, 4; between 15 and 20, 3; between 20 and 30, 6; between 30 and 40, 4; between 40 and 50, 7; between 50 and 60, 4; between 60 and 70, 2; between 70 and 80, 4; between 80 and 90, 1; between 90 and 100, 0; above 100, 0. Still-births 12.

Males 35; females 41. Of which number 11 were colored persons—11 free; 3 slaves. By order,

CHAS. H. BRADBURN, Commissioner of Health.

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PARKER BROTHERS' LONDON CLUB SAUCE.—This celebrated Sauce is fast superseding all others. From the richness and delicacy of its flavor, it has attained a popularity almost as great in this country as in Europe. For sale by all first-class grocers and by their agents,

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REDUCTION IN PRICE.

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 the 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 & Hazlehurst, Vulcan Works;

And Steamboats generally.

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IMPORTANT TO HO