BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

"THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS."

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Latest News by Telegraph TO THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

Reported Capture of a Rebel Battery on New Market Road.

Interesting Particulars of Recent Engagements.

THE LATEST FROM MEXICO.

Defeat of the French by Cortinas.

LATE FROM SOUTH AMERICA

War Declared Against Spain.

REVOLUTION IN ECUADOR

ETC. ETC. ETC.

From the Army of the James.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 4.—The U. S. Hospital steamer Powell arrived here to-day from Point of Rocks, with wounded soldiers from the Army of the James. They report that Gen. Ferry yesterday assaulted and captured a rebel battery on the Newmarket Road.

The Powell brought down 19 officers and 157 white soldiers, and 322 colored soldiers, all wounded in the engagements on the north side of the James river.

ALL QUIET IN FRONT OF PETERSBURG.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, October 4.—The utmost quiet has prevailed in front of Petersburg since Sunday.

In passing over the ground where the Second Division of the Ninth Corps met with the repulse on Friday, our dead were found entirely stripped of clothing, and two or three of the bodies had been horribly mutilated.

Several men had evidently been murdered after being wounded, and one body presented a spectacle too horrible even to be described!

W. D. McGRAGOR.

Later from Mexico.

Defeat of the French by Cortinas.

NEW YORK, October 5.—The steamer McClellan, from New Orleans on the 28th, has arrived. She passed on the 29th the steamer Constitution from New Orleans for New York with prisoners.

Advices from Brazos state that the French, who advanced from Bagdad, were badly whipped by Cortinas. The rebels appeared on the Texas side of the river, and covered the retreat of the French. One of Juarez's special agents brings word to the Union commander of Brazos that, during the absence of Maximillian, Miramon, backed by the Archbishop of Mexico and the clergy, issued a pronunciamento, declaring against Maximilian. Half of the City of Mexico had been taken by Miramon, who issued an appeal to the people to sustain him and drive out the invaders! The French left Monterey to cooperate with the forces from Bagdad, leaving only a small garrison. The liberal General Queroga issued a pronunciamento and took the garrison prisoners, and began fortifying the place.

The French at Bagdad are fortifying within range of their ships. Cortinas is confident of holding out against all opposition. The French have one frigate and two corvettes off the Rio Grande. Admiral Bossee refuses to allow a messenger to pass his lines to our Consul at Matamoras. His orders are to shoot any body who approaches his lines after dusk. About sixty Mexicans are at Brazos, having been released from the French prison. They refuse to take the oath to support the Empire, and can enter Mexico on no other terms.

The English frigate Liverpool, corvette Buzzard, and the United States gunboat Penobscott, were off the mouth of the Rio Grande.

The Union citizens, of New Orleans, are much elated over the news of Gen. Sheridan's victory.

After several skirmishes, the rebels have been driven from Atchafalaya and the vicicity of Morzanzia. One cannon, considerable stores and a few prisoners were taken. The losses in killed and wounded on both sides were but trifling.

The cotton crop through badly damaged is not destroyed. The average yield will be near half a crop.

The steamer Yazoo, from New York, arrived on the 27th.

Governor Brough, of Ohio, has sent poll books in which to take the vote of Ohio soldiers in Gen. Canby's department, on the 11th of October.

The Rebel Gen. Hodges, commanding a narrow strip of the Mississippi, outside the Union lines at Baton Rough and Port Hudson, in Louisiana, has issued orders prohibiting private traffic with the enemy.

Cotton is dull under the New York quotations, dealers awaiting further news. Cotton gins to come in rather freely.

A New Blockade Runner.

HALIFAX, Oct. 5.—The new blockade runner Col. Lamb, with several passengers and heavy freight has arrived from London, which she left on the 25th ult.

From South America.

The Peruvian-Spanish Question—Revolution in Ecuador—Later from Central America.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The steamer Costa Rica, from Aspinwall on the 26th, has arrived, bringing $190,000 in treasure.

The Government of Chili has declined to sell the Central and Southern Railroads.

A resolution had passed the Peruvian Congress that war will be declared against Spain as a last measure to obtain complete and honorable satisfaction by the surrender of the Chincha Islands and the salute of the Republic by Spain.

A resolution was pending to seek intervention from some of the European powers to enable Peru to cope with the superiority of Spain on the seas.

The news from Ecuador is very interesting. Ex-President Urbina, with a revolutionary force of 400 men, had landed in the Province of Mashola, with the intention of overthrow Garcia Moreues. The Government had despatched two river steamers with troops to the scene, but they failed to effect a landing and returned to Guayaquilla, where the Government has 15,000 troops.

The Ecuadarian Government holds rather a precarious position, owing to the opposition of the other Republics to her taking the position she has on the Spanish Peruvian question. A revolutionary movement in the northern part of the Republic, with an enemy on both sides, looks as though Moreno's Government could not last long.

The Peruvian Government is said to be concentrating troops on the frontier.

Dates from Central America to the 22d instant brings no news of moment. It was announced in Panama officially that the blockade of the Mexican coast had been raised, and that the ports of that country were open to all the world.

Mr. Rice, the United States Consul at Aspinwall, had notified the agent of the National Government that he intended to resist the collection of tonage tax on goods delivered from ships in Colombian ports, until instructed by his Government to do otherwise.

The United States sloops-of-war St. Mary's and Narragansett, were at Panama on the 26th.

THE MISSOURI INVASION.

ST. LOUIS, October 4.—Official dispatches from Jefferson City says that sixty of Colonel Fletcher's men, of General Ewing's command, had reached Herman. No details of their experience had been received. General Ewing's troops had arrived at Rolla. All is quiet at Jefferson City, the enemy having not yet appeared in that vicinity. The rebel army is between the Pacific and Southwest Branch Railroad with a train of 200 wagons, apparently aiming at Rolla. The Pacific Railroad is reported not materially injured, but the Southwest Branch is almost entirely in the hands of the rebels, and the depots and other railroad property at St. Clair, Sullivan, Harrison, Cuba, and the bridges across the Merrimac, burned. Nearly all the goods in Franklin have been taken by the rebels, and many private dwellings plundered.—Ironton and Arcadelphia are completely gutted. Irondale was sacked after Gen't Price's Chief of Staff and other rebel officers had assured the citizens that private property would be respected. A dispatch from Cape Girardeau says that Colonel Hillen, commanding there, has reoccupied Charleston, and sent a force to Bloomington. His outposts and cavalry are scouting the country in all directions.

St Louis, October 5.—The train which left Hannibal yesterday morning for the West, run off the track seventeen miles from Palmyra, and soon afterwards was visited by a band of guerillas, who searched the train for soldiers, seized the express containing about $20,000, took a few revolvers from the passengers and compelled the employees to fire the cars. A freight train which arrived shortly after the accident was also burned. Three soldiers were on the cars, but through the aid of passengers they managed to change their uniforms for civillian clothing and escaped detection.

Robert Louden, the notorious boat burner and rebel mail carrier, under sentence of death, escaped from the carrier to day, whilst en route for the Alton Military Prison.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, October 5th.—The United States steamer Neptune sails from the Navy Yard this afternoon for the East Gulf Blockading Squadron. Among her passengers are Commodore Stribling, late Commander of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, appointed to the command of the East Gulf Squadron. The San Jacinto will be the flag-ship.

The gunboat R. R. Cuyler will probably sail this afternoon.

Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Gold closed at the afternoon board at 190½, and at the evening board advanced to 191⅞. After the Board it reached 192½. There was a large attendance at the night board, and the market was excited. Gold was firmer, and stocks generally higher.

TRIAL OF SPEED.

BOSTON, October 5.—A trial of speed today from Boston to Cape Ann and return between the steamer revenue cutters Mahoning, of Portland, and the Keewardin, of Bath, resulted in the Mahoning making the best time.

From the discussions in the New York Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, it may be inferred that at no distant period an Archbishoprick will be established in the Episcopal Church in the United States. The argument set forth in favor of this is that no diocese can be independent, and that the Church must have a head. The receipts of the fund for the relief of aged and infirm clergymen for the past year amounted to $10,752 04. The amount raised for missions in the same time amounted to $10,752.04.

From the Army of the James.

[Correspondence of the Phila. Inquirer.]

WITHIN TWO MILES OF THE SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD.

At its nearest point our line cannot now be more than two miles from the South Side Railroad. An advance of another mile would bring it within range of our guns; and even if we should fail to obtain immediate possession of it, it cannot be long before it falls into our hands, or is placed at the mercy of our artillery.

The spirit of the army in relation to recent and prospective operations is as hopeful as possible, and that of the enemy is equally despondent.

A deserter who came in this morning, being asked some questions about the rebel preparations for the future subsistence of their army, replied:—"The only thing I hear them talk about much, now, *is leaving Virginia.*"

The majority of their troops, he says, have come to the conclusion that the war is now a hopeless one on their part, and they are tired of fighting; that there are only one or two brigades left that can be relied on for a charge; and that the Georgia troops, in view of the recent action of Gov. Brown, of their State, talk strongly of returning home by force. By the by, it may interest the public to know, on the same authority, that the fine haul of beef made by the enemy some time ago, has been used with due economy, and there is still a considerable amount of it left.

OPERATIONS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CORPS BEFORE RICHMOND.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—[Special to the N. Y. Tribune.]—From officers who were active participants in the engagements of the 18th Corps before Richmond on Thursday and Friday last, we learn the following particulars:

On Wednesday night the 18th Corps, Gen'l Ord, crossed the James at Jones' Neck, upon pontoon bridges previously constructed. They were in light marching order, as a surprise was intended.

Reaching the north bank near Aiken's Landing, they took up the line of march on the Vaughan or River road for Chapin's Bluff.—Soon after crossing, they struck the enemy's pickets. Gen. Burnham's brigade of Gen. Stannard's division, was deployed as skirmishers, and orders were given to push on rapidly, but certainly.

Col. Stevens's brigade was on the left of Burnham's near the river, and Col. Roberts's brigade on the right. Beyond Col. Roberts's brigade was Gen. Hickman's division first, and they connected with Gen. Paine's colored division. Beyond them, on the Newmarket road, was the Tenth Corps

After driving the enemy steadily and rapidly for two miles, they came upon the open plain fronting the works at Chapin's Bluff. Here the plan of battle was at once decided upon. Gen. Ord sent Major Reed of his staff, and Gen. Stannard sent Capt. W. L. Kent of his staff to take Col Roberts's brigade around to the right, and attack the works at a salient angle where it was thought a lodgement could be effected. Gen. Burnham was to advance directly upon the main work, a formidable redoubt with two angles, mounting 100-pound and 64 pound guns. Col. Stevens, upon the left, was to sweep up the river banks, and as they sloped into the fortifications, to support and follow Gen. Burnham on the left.

In front of Col. Stevens's was a star fort forming the right of the rebel line. These works were connected by a heavy curtain, and surrounded by a ditch ten feet wide, and as many deep.

The appearance of our troops at the edge of the wood skirting the plain in front of the rebel works, was the signal for a general bombardment from the rebel works on both sides of the river. And the two rebel ironclads also came down and participated in the shelling. 100-pound missiles were hurled into their midst with unerring aim. Steadily on they marched across the plain and upon the fort.

Col. Roberts, on the right, succeeded in reaching his point, marching across the pitch, and then along a ridge, where his command was exposed to a murderous fire. The angle was gained, the point was carried at the point of the bayonet, and the brigade found itself inside of the rebel work. Gen. Burnham and Col. Stevens dashed across the ditch, and forcing the gateways in the main redoubt joined Col. Robert's forces. The rebels were flying in confusion; their own guns were turned upon them, and the inmates of the star-fort joined in the run. Gens. Ord and Stannard rode close behind the attacking force, and they entered the redoubt with the troops.

The hotness of the rebel fire is attested by the fact that Gen. Ord was here wounded, Gen. Burnham killed, three of Gen. Stannard's staff wounded, whilst others had horses shot under them. A rebel Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major, and other officers and men were here captured. The former was very indignant at our men carrying the works, and swore his men did not fight decently, otherwise a hundred thousand men could not have taken these works.

The rebels retired and took up a position in the woods across the opening, where they proceeded to throw up light works.

After gaining possession of the works our forces turned their attention to reversing and strengthening them. Long barracks for the accommodation of at least ten thousand troops were found; part of these were pulled down and the logs used to form a breastwork. The rebel gunboats and batteries soon demolished the remainder. The rebels seemed to have had fighting enough, for that day and Thursday night closed upon the dead and wounded, and upon the living who knew not how soon they might be numbered with either of the others.

About breakfast time on Friday morning active movements were seen amongst the rebels. A column of about ten thousand troops, just up from Petersburg, by the cars, were seen marching along to join their brethren of the previous day's fight.

Presently the head of the column emerged from the woods and moved directly upon our (formerly rebel) works. Gen. Weitzel had been assigned to the command of the corps over night, and had changed Gen. Meckum's division to the left, to prevent any flank movements from that direction, it having been found impossible to hold the Star Fort and the curtain, on account of the very heavy fire from the rebel gunboats and batteries on the other side of the river.

Every preparation was made for the attack, and the rebel column came marching steadily and defiantly out of the woods across the plain, striking for Gen. Stannard's right. They approached they deployed in good order and simultaneously attacked along the whole line. They met with a stubborn resistance, but again and again advanced to the assault. Repulsed again and again their officers were seen driving them up; but it was of no avail, and they were forced to retire, leaving their dead and wounded on the field.

Gen. Stannard was shot through the arm by a sharpshooter while on the parapet directing the operations of his troops. One of his aids was wounded and another shot through his clothes. The command of the division devolved upon Col. Cullin, a gallant young officer, who finished up the fight as the brave Stannard had begun it.

Prisoners said that Gen. Lee came up from Petersburg with their column, and was in command in person. The North Carolina troops took refuge behind the trees, and were seen waving handkerchiefs in token of amity. As soon as beckoned to by our men they left their covers and ran into our lines. The heavy fire from the artillery on both sides was kept up, and the rebel dead and wounded lay upon the field. The ground was literally covered with them, and there is no doubt they paid severely for their attempt to retake the works.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, October 5.—Official information has reached Washington that the North overland expedition, commanded by Captain Fisk, is safely across the west side of the Missouri River, at Fort Rice, in Dakotah Territory. The health of the party was good.—On the 22d of August, he pushed on for the Yellowstone. An important reconnoissance to a point seventy-five miles north convinced him that the hostile Sioux Indians were all at that time on the grounds within the great bend of the Missouri River, to the south of that line and northwest of Fort Rice.

The published official record of the court martial cases for the past week shows the conviction of 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 4 Majors, 2 Assistant Surgeons, 11 Captains, 21 First and 11 Second Lieutenants. Nearly all of them were dismissed the service for various offences, including 10 or 12 cases for drunkenness, and 4 on account of cowardice or misbehavior before the enemy.

In a recent sale in New York through a broker, of merchandise amounting to $20,000 for gold, it was claimed that the tax of ½ of one per centum, or $25 could be paid in legal tender Treasury notes. The Collector insisted on the payment of gold or its equivalent. The decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue having been requested, he replied that the question to be determined was not in what medium the tax shall be paid, but upon what basis it shall be conducted, adding: If you have sold goods for $20,000, payable in currency or in coin, then this sum is the measure of the value of the goods sold. But if you sold the merchandise stipulating to receive $20,000 in gold, which is itself an article of purchase and sale, and sales thereof being taxable, the value of the gold must first be ascertained. If twenty thousand dollars in gold happens to be worth forty thousand in the legal tender currency, the latter sum expresses the amount of goods sold. The tax of $50 being thus ascertained as payable in Treasury legal tender notes."

The Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, of the 27th, quotes an article from the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, which says: "The dreadful scourge, yellow fever, seems to be extending its ravages along the coast. It is reported at Savannah as well as at Charleston, and is certainly raging at Jacksonville and St. Augustine, Florida."

The same paper, in speaking of the loss, by fire, of the blockade-runner Lynx, says: She was owned by John Frazier & Co., of Wilmington, and commanded by Captain Reid. She was bound for Bermuda, with a cargo consisting of 600 bales of cotton and $50,000 in gold on freight or on government account.

It further remarks that "the Tallahassee expedition will not pay a large dividend, and it is much doubted whether her exploits have weakened the Yankee Government to any appreciable extent. It is pretty certain she has turned an unpleasant amount of attention on Wilmington, and may be the cause of bringing down on us the main force of the Yankee navy. The blockade here will be doubly strict; that is certain.

The subscriptions to the 7 20 loan, for the last two days, as reported to the Treasury Department, amounts to $1,137,000.

DEATH OF T. F. MARSHALL.

The Hon. Thomas F. Marshall died on the 22d of September in Woodford county, Kentucky, at the age of sixty-four. His name is familiar to all our readers, as much for what he did not as for what he did achieve. His brilliant but spasmodic efforts, while they awakened admiration, aroused at the same time regret, that wonderful power should have been wasted in wretched excesses.—When young he was an earnest student, and gained a knowledge in all departments of literature and science, which his remarkable memory enabled him to retain to the close of his days. An early disappointment is said to have been the cause of those irregularities which were the bane of his existence.

In 1831 he began the practice of law in Louisville, and gained considerable success. It was, however, as a political speaker that he chiefly excelled. In 1834 he represented Louisville in the State Legislature, where, as ten years later in Congress, his eloquence excited the warmest admiration. During his Congressional term he became deeply interested in the temperance reform, and well would it have been for him had the zeal not abated which inspired his noble denunciations of drinking usages. His later years were passed almost wholly in private life. Occasionally he appeared before the public as a lecturer, exhibiting much of the marvelous fascination which a score of years before had enchanted his hearers.

We have dwelt more upon Mr. Marshall's failings than we should have done, because his career teaches most impressively the lesson that mere intellectual power and literary attainments cannot remedy the want of industry, regularity and high principles. To turn to a brighter side, we quote the following estimate of his genius from one who knew him well, the editor of the Louisville Journal:—"We never in our lives listened to an orator, who, in our opinion, had greater resources in declamation than Mr. T. F. Marshall. They were inexhaustible, and rendered him unconquerable. If he couldn't succeed with one weapon he would try another, for all weapons were at his command.

He had a wonderful knowledge of the world's history and the political history of the United States; he had a lightning eye to detect a weak point in an antagonist, and the intuition to strike it with unerring and fatal precision; and he possessed all the varied powers of wit, humor, eloquence, pathos and logic. He scattered his gems of every kind around him on all occasions almost as profusely as nature scatters her flower seeds. But his taste and judgment were not unfrequently at fault. He was sometimes low when he should have been lofty, and often coarsely or grotesquely humorous when he should have been great.

We think that the public misunderstood the character of his mind, and that even he, to some extent, mistook it himself. The people seemed to think, and so did he, that his greatest powers were wit, humor, fancy, poetry, eloquence. He had all these, but his chief power was none of these; it was argument, logic, stern, inexorable, cast steel logic. His other powers, great as they were, served but as adornments of the limbs of his giant logic."

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.]

GOVANSTOWN, Oct. 5, 1864.

A primary meeting for the selection of delegates from the Ninth District of Baltimore county, was held here to day to meet on Saturday next in County Convention. General Sheppard C. Leaken was elected President.

Mr. John H. Longnecker, Sr., offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we are in favor of Lincoln and Johnson for President and Vice-President of the United States, and also of the adoption of the new Constitution, and for both, first, last and all the time.

Resolved, That we render not the flattery of our lips, but the gratitude and praise of our hearts to the gallant officers and men of our noble army and navy, who are valiantly driving the Rebellion to the last ditch to bury it forever.

Resolved, That whilst we recognize the call of Wm. J. Albert, Esq., and are now voting in obedience to it; and in compliance with its requirements, we repudiate the course of those who desire to induce the people to believe they are for Lincoln and Johnson, when their former acts conclusively prove that they despise them.

Resolved, That each voter depositing his ballot to-day, pledges himself to the support of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, and the New Constitution, and that no vote will be received unless the voter complies with the above pledge.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to vote for the candidates nominated by the delegates elected to day.

The meeting then proceeded to ballot for five delegates to represent the District in the County Convention, when the following gentlemen, who are all for the nomination of Hon. Thos Swann as the candidate for Governor, were elected:—Oliver P. Merryman, Chas. H. Nicolai, Jas. H. Smith, Tilghman Schofield, John T. Ensor.

A Catholic View of Slavery.

The Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph, the official paper of the Catholic Church in the West, contains the following article on the subject of slavery:

The interests of humanity and the welfare of the white laborer in particular, are involved in the question of slavery more than in any other, and it is the duty of men to prepare their minds conscientiously, that they may, as far as possible, maintain what is best for all the people. Every one acknowledges that slavery is an evil. No man who is free would consent to be a slave. It is abhorrent to his nature. As a mere question of justice, no one can allege any right to reduce a human being to that miserable condition. It is detestable to mind and heart. And, moreover, he who reduces a free man to slavery is excommunicated by the Church. Slavery is the cause of all our national trouble.

It was for slavery that the war commenced, and the blood of the brave men who have fallen on both sides of this terrible war has been shed by this insatiable monster. The hope of its restoration is not abandoned. There are multitudes of men who would love to see it in the ascendant, as it was before. As it is now suppressed in almost all the South, and as no such just cession for its total extinction can arise again in the present generation, would it not be a sad mistake in the Christian and the statesman to aid in any way its restoration? What excuse can be alleged to justify such a hideous wrong? Is the human heart so steeled against justice and mercy that, to gratify a political prejudice, it would build up again that monstrous evil which has covered the land with mourning? We trust no Catholic heart will do so. The curse of our nation is almost blotted out; but let it not be said that Catholic citizens took pity on the brute and bound its wounds, and played the part of a good Samaritan to the monster.

We do not disturb the repose of the politician by telling him for whom he should vote; this is a matter for his own conscience; but he who supports the pretensions of slavery after all he has seen of its ravages is not likely to be disturbed in mind or heart by anything in this world. He may lie down with the lion and not fear to be mistaken for a lamb.

We desire the welfare of all the people, South as well as North. To the lover of the great Union of States there should be no difference between New England and Texas, between East and West. In this Union is our strength and our hope. There is nothing so likely to disturb it as slavery, and hence we desire its utter annihilation. We desire it for the good of the nation, for the welfare of the emigrant and the diffusion of the Catholic faith, which, in the free States, is strong and vigorous and active, in the slave States puny and consumptive.

A few days since, in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., a grindstone, weighing some twenty-five hundred pounds, burst with terrific force, one fragment weighing about four hundred pounds, being hurled through the door immediately in front of it into the blacksmith shop, about twenty feet distant, passing directly between two blacksmiths, who were standing only three feet apart; in its progress carrying away a large portion of the wood-work of which the ship is built; a piece of which struck one of the men, prostrating him to the ground, but not seriously injuring him. So quick was the passage of the piece that the men had no idea what had happened until they looked about for the cause.

An official report on the cottage dietaries of Great Britain states that a man wants on an average 28,000 grains of carbon, and 1,330 grains of nitrogen per diem. Only one class of operatives get enough nitrogen, and as to carbon, a fifth of all agricultural laborers have too little, while it is probable that among the women the proportion is much greater. In Berkshire, Somersetshire, and Oxfordshire, the people have not enough of either kind. Yet the lords of the land on which these people live are the richest and happiest class which ever existed in history, most of them having incomes of over $50,000 a year.

Two gentlemen, says the Nashville Press of yesterday, made their appearance on the streets Monday morning—one dressed in the uniform of a Brigadier General of the Confederate States, and the other as a Major in the same service. They were unmolested by the guards, and observed by folks generally. It soon leaked out, however, that they belonged to the party who were exchanged near Atlanta.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The city of Paris is about to undertake a gigantic work, the supplying the city with pure water. To this end a reservoir, capable of supplying 40,000 cubic feet of water every twenty-four hours, is now being constructed at Menilmontant, at an expense of 2,000,000f. The water is to be brought from the Marne, and will, at least, be an improvement on the impure element which the porters d'eau bring us every day at ungodly hours, making us pay heavily therefor. This will employ, too, a large number of workmen, and reduce the list of inhabitants now receiving alms.

According to the Boston Journal, a "war of the roses" has broken out between the Freshmen and Sophomores of Harvard College, which has already resulted in bloodshed, not fatal, however. It seems that the course of "initiation" to which the Sophomores have subjected the new comers has been defiantly resented by the latter, and that one of the former received a flesh wound from a pistol ball as the result. It is said that the Freshmen have armed themselves, and that a genuine "reign of terror" pervades the classic precincts of old Harvard.

The Democracy in New York are terribly divided at present. We read of the "Woods Mozart No. 2," "McKeonites," "New Mozart," "Tammany," and the "German Democrats." The Herald intimates that if Jeff Davis was not so busy just now locking after Grant and Sherman, he might possibly go on to New York and celebrate a marriage ceremony. Like the Happy Family of our humped animals in the same cage, the prospect of good feeding will probably unite them.

It having been ascertained that large sums are frequently found upon bounty jumping deserters, Secretary Stanton has ordered such money to be returned to deserters only after they have served their terms and received an honorable discharge. Colonel Wells, Provost Marshal at Alexandria, has taken in the last two months $40,000 from deserters.

A terrible tornado that passed over Mareedtoon, Ill., lifted a loaded freight train from the track and turned it over, smashing the cars to splinters. One car was carried half a mile. Bales of cotton, hogsheads of tobacco, barrels of flour and fragments of the cars were strewn over a large extent on either side of the track.

During the fight at Peter's Bluff, Fish river, on the 11th inst., the steamer Stockdale ran into the bank, and the rebs tried to board her. But the engineer, like a thoughtful fellow, got out his hose, and began playing hot water on them. Not relishing the idea of being parboiled like so much tough mutton, they skedaddled, howling with pain.

It is asserted that trains on the railroad from Richmond have been running to within a few miles of Fredericksburg for several weeks, to transport old iron, rags, &c., from the Wilderness battle grounds. The rebels are exhuming the bodies of the slain, and stripping them for the rags.

The billiard match for $1,000 between R. A. Wilmarth, of Boston, and Harry Eaton, of San Francisco, which was played at Boston, Thursday night, resulted in the victory of the former by 782 points. The game was 1,500 points. Wilmarth made the largest run—146.

The harvest prospects in Ireland are good, but trade has not been so bad for 10 years past. A gloom as of death seems to hang over the land. It is now apprehended that there will not be sufficient available labor after the emigration to gather in the crops.

Emigration is still large. The number of arrivals at New York last week was 2,471, making the total since January, 1,115 815.—The arrivals to the same period of 1863 were 114,366. The commutation balance in banks is $72 497 01.

The submarine cable between Otranto and Valona has been completed. The previous attempt in February last was unsuccessful, on account of severe gales, which drove the vessel out of her course, and caused the end of the cable to be lost.

Hon. R. W. Wells, Judge of the U. S. District Court for the Western District of Missouri, died in Bowling Green, Kentucky, last Thursday morning, at the residence of his son-in-law, where he has been confined for the last five months.

The revenues of the corporation of the city of London during the ten years ending 1863, have been £412,660 a year. The city debt is now £323,018. The debt has been increased in the prosecution of public works of great importance.

Ben Wood, of the Daily News in New York, proposes not to run for Congress this time. Fernando Wood is said to have struck some sort of a bargain with a party of gamblers with a view to securing a renomination in his District.

The Highlands and Islands of Scotland are now within twenty-four hours' distance of London, and there is every prospect that before the close of another year there will be an iron road from the Lands' End to John o' Groats.

The New York Herald advertises for a committee of sensible men to take care of C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor of that city; applications to be addressed to General McClellan, Tammany Hall.

Hon. Mr. Cole, M. C. from California, defies a "Copperhead" to be "a broken-down politician, who is willing to confers himself the inferior and a servant of the slaveholder."

The brave Gen. Logan, whom the Democrats tried to get to stand upon their platform for the Vice Presidency, lately made a speech in which he warmly supported Lincoln.

A San Francisco dispatch of the 22d, reports the receipts of gold since the last steamer $2,225,000. The mail steamer Golden Age carried out $1,150,000. That's where the gold is to come from.

Lord de Grey has issued advertisements requesting gunmakers to communicate with him on the best means of converting the Enfield into a breech loader, the expense not to exceed £1 a gun.

The British steamship Virginia, which arrived at New York Friday night from Liverpool, brought twenty one hundred bales of cotton on freight, a considerable portion of which is of East India production.

The Champlain Valley Fair, held at Vergennes, Vermont, last week was remarkable for its sheep. The total value of all the sheep exhibited was estimated at $100,000.

There are nearly 110,000 words now in the English language, originally belonging to it, borrowed and imported. Of these, not more than 10,000 are in ordinary use.

Arrangements have been made for an exchange of naval prisoners.

The quantity of maple sugar returned in Ohio this year amounts to 6,785,178 pounds.

Moving for a new trial—courting a second wife.