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

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

All Quiet, but Important Movements Looked For.

Particulars of the Rebel Attack on Butler's Lines.

BRILLIANT DEEDS OF OUR TROOPS

The Rebels Defeated with Great Slaughter.

Rebels Driven into their Entrenchments Around Richmond.

EVERYTHING GOING ON FAVORABLY

Death of the Rebel Gen. Gregg.

Early Relieved by Longstreet.

ETC. ETC. ETC.

Official Bulletins.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 8—12 o'clock.—*Major General Dix, New York:* This Department has received the following reports of the enemy's assault yesterday upon General Butler's line, their subsequent repulse and General Birney's brilliant action, driving the enemy to their inner line of entrenchments around Richmond.

Headquarters Department of Virginia and North Carolina, 6 30 P. M., Oct. 7th, 1864.—Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant:—At 6 30 A. M., the enemy having moved Fields and Hoke' Divisions from the left at Chapin's farm round to our right at Darbytown road, attacked with spirit Kautz's cavalry in their intrenchments and drove him back with small loss of men, but with a loss of his artilley. The enemy suffered very considerable loss in this attack.

The enemy then swept down the entrenchments towards General Birney, who having thrown back his right, waited their assault and repulsed it with very heavy loss on the part of the enemy. The enemy in the meantime advanced toward New Market, but were met by a force at the signal tower.

At 3 P. M. I took the offensive, sending Gen'l Birney with two divisions up the Darbytown road. The enemy has retreated as he advanced, and Birney has reached and occupied the entrenchments which the enemy took from Kautz and were fortifying for themselves. Our loss has been small—not one-eighth of the enemy's. We have about 100 prisoners. B. F. BUTLER, Major General.

Headquarters Department of Virginia and North Carolina, 12 20 P. M., Oct. 7, 1864—Brig. Gen. Rawlins: The following has just been received, signed B. F. Butler, Major General.

Headquarters Tenth Army Corps, 10:15 A. M.

Major General Butler:

I have repulsed the attack of the enemy on our right flank with great slaughter. Their troops seem to be Fields' and Pickett's Division. I send you a batch of prisoners. I am extending my right flank. The enemy seem to be entrenching on the Darby road.

D. B. BIRNEY, Major General.

There has been no movement at Petersburg to-day. We have much the best of the day's work. A thousand, at least, of the enemy killed and wounded, a hundred prisoners, and a bloody repulse of the enemy.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, Oct. 7, 10 30 P. M.—*Lieut. Gen U. S Grant:*—Gen. Birney has regained Kautz's old position and holds the enemy in their inner line of entrenchments around Richmond, extending from the Darbytown road to connect with Gen. Weitzel on the left, near Fort Harrison.

General Gregg, commanding Fields' division, is reported, by a lady who saw the body, as killed.

(Signed) B. F. BUTLER, Major-General.

No dispatches have been received from the commands of Generals Sherman, Rosecrans and Sheridan, later than were reported in my telegram of yesterday.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Arrival of Exchanged Prisoners.

ANNAPOLIS, Oct. 9.—The flag-of-truce boat George Leary has arrived with 35 paroled officers and 320 paroled men, released from Southern prisons. Few deaths occurred on the passage. The general condition of the men is most wretched—sick and starving!—The New York will arrive to morrow with 800 more.

An Englishman engaged in the blockade running business, just from Nassau, reports that it is believed there will be only time to make one or two more trips before the rebellion is closed.

From the Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Oct. 8.—Everything remains quiet in front of Petersburg. No fighting has taken place since Saturday last, with the exception of occasional skirmishing between our cavalry and the rebel cavalry—parties who prowl round the flanks of the army expecting to find some place weak enough to warrant an attack, but they invariably find our men wide awake and ready to give them a warm reception.

The engine of the mail train ran off the track last night at Park Station, caused by the carelessness of some of those in charge.—No one was hurt.

The weather is very fine and favorable for military movements, and important events may be expected at any time.

W. D. MCGREGOR.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE JAMES.

WASHINGTON, October 8.—Passengers by the mail boat to-day report that when they left City Point yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, heavy cannonading had been going on for four or five hours in General Butler's Department on the James River. The rebels made the attack, taking, as was supposed, our troops somewhat by surprise.

General Warren and staff came to Washington to day.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—On Saturday last, when Davies' brigade, of Gen. Gregg's cavalry corps, charged the rebel works on the Vaughn road, a little to the left of Gen. Warren's position, a rebel General, (said to be named Wolf,) who had just been promoted from a Colonel two days before, was killed. At the time of his death he had on a Colonel's uniform, and when he fell from his horse the animal jumped the rebel breastworks and ran into our lines. This statement is confirmed by late Richmond papers received in the Army of the Potomac.

Gen. Warren came up on the Express on a few days' leave of absence.

Yesterday morning the total number of men in the hospitals at City Point was 4,000, but of this number only 1,050 are wounded, the others being sick men. Quite a large number of the sick men are convalescent, and will be returned to the front in a few days.

LATER FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

IN THE FIELD, NEAR AIKEN'S LANDING, Oct. 7, P. M.—Quite a severe engagement took place this morning between a force of the enemy and our troops on the North side of the James, in which we suffered considerably in men and material, including two batteries, four guns each,—having been driven back some distance from the advanced position gained ten days ago, when, as will be remembered, our forces crossed the James and succeeded in driving the enemy from the lower part of Chapin's Bluff, taking several guns and a number of prisoners. An attempt was afterwards made by the rebels to capture this lost ground, but it failed. Our army at once entrenched itself thoroughly, and since that time has considered its position perfectly secure.

A force of cavalry under Gen. Kautz co operated in all the movements there, and were reported at one time as being within a mile or two of Richmond. Since then he has been protecting the right flank of the army, his men being so strung out that they presented a rather weak line to the foe.

About 6 A. M. to-day a sudden attack was made on the cavalry force from nearly every direction, but although they were completely taken by surprise, it is said they made every effort to hold their ground, but were finally forced to retreat, leaving the two batteries without support, which fell into the enemy's hands. They were the 4th Wisconsin and Battery B, 1st U. S. The latter was commanded by Lieut. Hill, who is said to have fired all his ammunition, and finding that he could not get his guns off, spiked them. The engagement occurred on the Darbytown road, and was continued on the Newmarket road, near which the right of the 10th Corps reached. The assault on this part of the line was so desperate that it also was forced back some distance, but the ground was afterwards recaptured with heavy loss to the enemy.—This ended the engagement, but skirmishing continued all day. Our loss is not known, but must have been considerable, as some of our cavalry was completely surprised. General Kautz was thought to have been captured, but succeeded in making his escape. The enemy were severely repulsed. We took about 70 prisoners, mostly of Longstreets Corps. Some of them are fine looking young men and mostly well dressed, presenting the appearance of having been lately called into the service.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Oct. 8, 6 A. M.—There is nothing to report from this place. Quietness prevails here, with the exception of picket firing, which was quite brisk nearly all night in the vicinity of the Jerusalem road.

The weather has greatly changed since yesterday, and is now quite cold.

W. D. MCGREGOR.

GEN. BURBRIDGE'S UNSUCCESSFUL RAID IN VIRGINIA.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 9.—General Burbridge, with 2,500 mounted infantry, attacked Saltville, in Southwestern Virginia, where extensive salt works are located, carried two redoubts, capturing 150 prisoners, and a large number of horses, mules and cattle. Our loss small. Col. Mason, of the 11th Michigan, was killed, and Col Hanson, Acting Brigadier General, was wounded. Finding the place strongly fortified, and protected by a large force under Breckinridge and Echols, General Burbridge withdrew during the night, leaving his wounded. The rebels pursued him about eight miles. General Burbridge passed through Covington this afternoon, en route for Lexington.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S POSITION—THE BATTLE OF WINCHESTER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Information received to night from Sheridan's army states that on Friday he was still at Harrisonburg, and was regularly receiving supplies from Martinsburg. The intervening country is dangerously infested with guerillas.

Maj. Gen. Emory, the commander of the 19th corps, has written an official letter covering Gen. Sheridan's dispatch and the letter of Maj. Gen. Wright, of the 6th corps, in testimony of the good behaviour of the 19th at the late battle of Opequan and Winchester, on the Shenandoah.

This has been done in order to correct a misconception in regard to this Corps, it having been stated in effect that through some misconception of orders on the part of Gen. Emory, the Corps was delayed at least two hours in coming up to the ground, rendering the successes at the Opequan less complete than they otherwise would have been—To this General Wright says, that there is not the slightest doubt that the command passed the trains, and moved forward through the defiles by which the battle ground was reached, as rapidly as infantry could be moved. Gen. Emory says that the 19th Corps bore the brunt of the battle, as its loss in killed and wounded will show, and held the the advanced post it had gained under a severe fire of artillery and infantry during the day, and when the final charge was ordered, it advanced with line and drove the enemy from its front.

FURTHER FROM THE SOUTH—THE BOMBARDMENT OF CHARLESTON, &c.

WASHINGTON, Oct'r 8.—Charleston papers of the 29th ult. say:

"The bombardment of the city since our last has been unusually severe—the enemy firing from three guns in rapid and constant succession. During the twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock on Wednesday evening, eighty-eight shots were reported as fired at the city. A number of casualties occurred, but mostly from falling bricks or splinters."

The Ch[illegible] Courier of October 1 says: "Eighty-[illegible] were fired at Charleston during the last twenty-four hours ending at six P. M. on Friday evening. Twenty-four shots were fired at Fort Sumter during the same time from Battery Gregg and the Swamp Angel."

The Governor of Alabama, in his message to the Legislature, says:

"The fearful struggle now going on in Georgia is no idle spectacle to Alabamians.—If Georgia is permitted to be overrun and devastated by Sherman's ruthless columns, the fate of Alabama may be read in the desolated homes and starving women and children of our sister State." He recommends an amendment of the militia law, so as to include all persons exempted from the Confederate service who are able to bear arms, and all between the ages of 16 and 55 years.

Gen. Stoneman has passed through Augusta to be exchanged.

BOGUS REPORTS OF DISASTER TO THE ARMY.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9—In consequence of a bogus report of disaster to General Grant's army, published to day, a dispatch was sent to the President and the following reply received:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9, 5 20 P. M.

To Gen. Simon Cameron, Philadelphia:

There is absolutely no news here from the Army of the Potomac not published in Mr. Stanton's bulletin of yesterday, and before.—The line is open and mere business despatches are passing over it. Have no alarm on bogus despatches.

(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

GEN. EARLY RELIEVED BY GEN. LONGSTREET.

WASHINGTON, Oct 9—A letter from Richmond in the Charleston Courier, of the 3d, says:—Longstreet relieves Early, and unless the enemy's force be really 50,000 veterans, we shall yet get a good account from the Valley, and says that 18,000 reserves are already brigaded in Virginia, and are to be called out.

From the Army of the James.

Importance of Recent Operations—The Strength of the Captured Rebel Earthworks—Affairs in Richmond—Flour $500 to $800 Per Barrel—Holding on for McClellan.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE JAMES, in the Field, 7 miles from Richmond, Thursday, October 6, 1864.—[From the New York Tribune Special Correspondent.]—The importance of the recent movement, so fortunately conceived and successfully consummated by Gen. Butler, which firmly establishes the Union forces within the outer and strongest lines of rebel defences, cannot be overestimated.—The Lieutenant General, upon an actual survey of the position, expressed not only his surprise but gratification at the result, and freely admitted that he had not at first comprehended its full significance.

This formidable line of earthworks—extending from Aiken's Landing up to Chapin's Farm, and thence across the Darbytown pike—is not only miles in extent, but in its extreme formidableness deemed one of the highest achievements of engineering skill.—Its signal lines amply provide for enfilading fires along its entire circuit, while in advance of the main work, as well as in rear, are innumerable picket caves and trenches for the concealment of their sharpshooters.

That such a line could have been carried with so inconsiderable loss to our side can be accounted for on no other hypothesis than that the assault was a *complete surprise*.—Very much has been said and written of the vast and immensely formidable character of the defensive works surrounding the rebel capital, and when it is borne in mind that none are more impregnable than the one just carried, and most others less so, the magnitude of the success just attained by General Butler and the brave troops under him will in a measure be appreciated by the casual observer of military events at home. It is no little satisfaction to the deserving men who bore the brunt of the assault that the Lieut. General places all the credit of this achievement where it rightfully belongs, unrestrained by any announcements, official or otherwise, which first bore the cheering tidings to the country.

The force which holds these works is estimated by prisoners taken by us at from 10,000 to 15,000. They were under the immediate command of Gen. Hoke, and all under the general command of Gen. Ewell, who, in his crippled condition, has supreme command, under Lee, of the Richmond defenses. Gen. Lee was also on the ground at the time of the assault, but was unable to rally his stampeded men to any determined stand after once routed by the furious charge made by our troops. The main body of Lee's army was and is on the other side of the James, compelled to guard the only life-sustaining artery of supply now left them. This force they dare not weaken; for they well know that a wily and eager army is watching its opportunity to grasp this vital line.

Prisoners and deserters agree in estimating the Rebel loss at from 800 to 1,000 in killed, wounded and captured. Many regiments composing the three divisions, and many brigades now in our front are reduced to from 90 to 150 effective men, and there are very many companies in these decimated regiments, which were full at the opening of the campaign, which now number, all told, but from 6 to 9 and 12 men! No wonder that these men, kept by force in the ranks, are becoming greatly dispirited, and that from fifty to sixty are daily creeping into our lines as deserters. It is no matter of surprise that these men, oppressed, and cruelly wronged as many of them have been, begin to manifest the sagacity of rats in the sinking ship. Were it not that in consequence of these desertions, which are taking place to such an alarming extent, the utmost caution and surveillance of their men are taken, it is believed that three-quarters of their army would stampede at once to our side. So that Gen. Grant was entirely right in his judgment, that he could soon exhaust Lee by just keeping still and receiving his deserting men.

There has been quite an exodus of old and decrepid residents of Richmond since our last week's victory who daily find their way to the office of Lieut. J. J. Davenport, Provost-Marshal. One old man over sixty-five, who came in yesterday, says that since we took this line neither age or condition have been spared, but everybody, from highest to lowest, able to hold a gun, is relentlessly swept into the trenches. He says he saw men going to the defenses from the hospitals with but one leg on *crutches*, and this statement was corroborated by several others. Bankers, merchant princes, clergymen, octogenarians and boys, heads of departments and clerks, and all employees of the Government, take their turns in the forts and rifle-pits. All business is secondary to this, and for three days but one newspaper (The Whig) was able to issue its editions.

They represent the excitement even up to this time, as most intense—everyone believing the fall of the city to be certain and inevitable whenever the Union Anaconda shall gripe his coiling folds about them. And naively said the old man before referred to, "there's a right smart many of them that's got so they wants you to come and capture the city." He says the rumors of the evacuation of the city are unfounded, concluding, in his own select Virginia vernacular, "*they's got no whar to go to!*" Of the truth of this, as well as the movements of troops through the city, we have ocular evidence of our own, as our signal towers now command a full view of the city, and all important outside movements therein are distinctly visible.

An Incident of the War.

Lieutenant John A. Demarre writes to the Natchez (Miss.) Courier as follows:

About fifty miles from Natchez, in this State, lived a Union man. His residence was approached by an armed gang of guerillas, who soon succeeded in securing him as a prisoner, and told him that if he did not immediately, and in their presence, recant his former sentiments, and take an oath that he would never, by word or deed, favor the principles that he has formerly all along adhered to, his fate would be instant death.

His reply was, that in the sight of God and man, he was clear of the crime of treason to as glorious a nation as ours was, till their wicked and selfish designs had caused it to be what it is; and that while he drew the breath of life, he never intended to give his children cause to brand him as a traitor.

They replied then that they had a long time had him under their special notice, and that the words he had now uttered fixed their determination to make an example of him, in order that his doom might serve as a warning to others. Whereupon they immediately killed him, in spite of the entreaties, the agony and utter despair of his grief stricken wife and in the presence of herself and children.

They then told her that they gave her ten days to get inside of the Yankee lines, and if she failed to do so, she would share the fate of her husband, after which they rode away and left her to her gloomy forebodings and lonely wretchedness. The cries and sobs of her fatherless and weeping children fell in doleful accents upon her ear, which added still more to her wretched state.

The sense of duty that she was now under to her children, together with the fortitude that woman is sometimes known to possess in extreme cases of peril, nerved her to the task of consigning her husband to a bloody grave. And then, remembering the words of the guerillas, their parting threat, and procuring an ox team, after a trip of a few weary days, such as can easily be imagined, she arrived in Natchez, where she sold her oxen, and by the assistance of the Government, she got transportation to Indiana, where among the noble-hearted mothers and sisters, that never failed to have a heart and a hand for the distressed; and where, by the aid of the free school system, the free right and worthy institutions enjoyed by the people of that country, it is hoped that her children may become educated and grow up to be happy and useful citizens, and a comfort and blessing to her in her old age.

The London Index, the rebel organ abroad, cannot withhold praise of Farragut's heroic conduct in the battle in Mobile Bay.—It tries to comfort itself, however, with the reflection that he is a Southerner by birth, but the comfort is amazingly diminished by the thought that his chief work is in capturing forts and cities of the South.

It is stated that the pay of an American private soldier exceeds that of a Captain in the French army.

A fight between a bull and an elephant recently took place in Spain. The elephant won.

A young lady named Buen, accidently set fire to her clothes and was burned to death, the other day.

Ten negro regiments have been enlisted in Tennessee since the Government gave its consent to the experiment.

Seven men were drowned at Buffalo last week, while attempting to cross Blackwell canal in a leaky boat.

MARYLAND ITEMS.

[From the Cumberland Civilian.]

NOT HUNG.—It was reported that Black Lew, the scout, was hung by the rebels some weeks ago. We are pleased to state that it is false. He was, however, captured by McNeill's guerillas and taken as far as Gordonsville, where they intended to hang him, the rope and gallows being already prepared for him, but he managed to make his escape from his captors. He arrived in this city on Tuesday evening last. Lew has rendered the Government valuable service as a scout, he being thoroughly acquainted with the country, and his information was always deemed trustworthy by the military authorities.

MORE BURGLARIES.—On Wednesday night, 28th ult., the store of Mr. Kagle was entered and robbed to the amount of twenty dollars in money and goods.

The store of Mr. J. T. Shuck was broken open the same night, but we believe nothing was carried off.

On Sunday evening last the residence of Mr. J. J. McHenry, on South Centre street, was entered by two men, but the alarm being given by one of the children, they left.

SALE OF PROPERTY.—We learn from the Hagerstown Herald that Mr. A. M. U. Cramer, of this city, has purchased the property of Mr. F. C. McComas, of Hagerstown, for the sum of $5,000. The property is situated on the Williamsport turnpike, and consists of 8½ acres.

SOLDIER DROWNED.—On Tuesday evening last a soldier belonging to the 6th Western Virginia Regiment, was drown in the canal locks in this city.

THE POST-OFFICE MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.—Operations under the new postal money order act will be commenced on Monday, the 16th inst. Dr. O. F McDonald, of the Postal Order Bureau at Washington, will be the controlling officer of the department, and his office be the head office in the country, but the real centre of the system will, of course, be New York, the New York Post office doing the banking business of all the other offices. The money taken for orders at all the country offices will be sent to New York, and the postmasters all over the country will draw on the New York office for the funds needed to meet their payments. Mr. John N Norton, recently from the Dead Letter Office, will be in charge of the money order office of this city. Only one hundred and forty seven post offices, in various parts of the country, will be authorized to transact "money or other business," but this number will be rapidly increased when the system has been tested by experience.

THE LIE ABOUT THE PRESIDENT'S SALARY.—The ridiculous falsehood which was put in circulation by the Copperhead press that Mr. Lincoln has drawn his salary in gold, has been nailed to the counter by L. E. Chittenden, late Register of the Treasury, who had charge of the disbursements of that nature. The President and his Cabinet, and all officials except certain foreign ministers, receive their pay in greenbacks, from which the revenue tax is regularly deducted. The wide circulation of such a base and wicked lie in almost every Democratic newspaper shows the desperate straits of the enemies of the Government, and indicates their weakness.

Rev. George M. Harn, who went as Chaplain from Wooster, in the 16th Regiment, Ohio, and whose death has been lamented, and his wife in mourning ever since the unsuccessful assault on Vicksburg, in the winter of '62, turns out alive. Mrs. Harn received a letter from him, stating that he was a prisoner among the Rebels, confined at Macon, Ga.

There are now in successful operation in Baltimore five manufactories of substitutes for coffee, and it has really become an extensive business. From statistics obtained at the internal revenue office it appears that an aggregate production of these establishments for the quarter ending 31st June, 1864, was 375,680 pounds.

On Saturday Gen'l Buford, of Forrest's command, attacked Athens, Ala., and after shelling the place for two hours, demanded its surrender, which was refused, and Buford retired. Fears of an attack on Columbia are unfounded, as Forrest has gone in the direction of Florence.

What a beautiful example for all of us is the resolution of the old lady, who, from a crabbed and anxious body became quite the opposite. When asked what had induced the change, she replied: "To tell you the truth, I have been all my life striving for a contented mind, and have finally concluded to sit down contented without it."

The New Bedford Mercury says that two or three million dollars worth of goods taken out of bond last week by A. T. Stewart, the dry goods king of New York, have been marked at prices to correspond with gold at $1 50.

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

A Boston flour dealer purchased in St. Louis $75,000 worth of flour, about a month since, which has since been delivered in Boston, and on which he will lose $20,000. Another firm in Boston is said to have lost $50,000 in western flour.

A San Francisco dispatch of the 20th ult., furnishes the following item of news:—"From 8,000 to 10,000 acres of cotton are under cultivation in Sinaloa, with fine prospects."

A clergyman was garrotted in Chicago, while returning from an evening meeting, a short time since, and robbed of various articles, including a valuable watch and chain presented him by his congregation.

The King of Siam has sent as presents to Louis Napoleon a Thibet bear, a black panther, a Malacca tiger, a Camboge monkey and a Mongolian pheasant.

A metalic coffin, enclosing the remains of a beautiful girl, was recently found floating in the Mississippi river. Another unfortunate; thus they go.

Mrs. Gen. Lander, formerly Miss J. M Davenport, the well known actress, has decided to return her profession next November.

The man who is fond of puddings and pies places himself fearfully in the power of his wife.

One of the students at Harvard has lost an arm, the result of a pistol shot by an enraged Frenchman.

A fire occurred on Water street, New York, on Saturday night, by which the loss was $250,000.

Two gentleman in Halifax while out on a target shoot, quarrelled, and fought a duel on the spot. Both were severely wounded.

Petroleum is said to be better for machinery than lard or sperm oil.

PROSPECTS FOR THE UNION CAUSE BRIGHTENING.

We heartily congratulate our readers on the cheering aspect presented by news from from all quarters. Whilst the political aspect is all that any friend of the country could wish, weak-kneed and vacillating politicians who seek to exhibit bravery in defying the Government, getting no further than a swagger as they reluctantly come in, and unadulterated Copperheadism being nowhere, here comes news that the indomitable Sherman has turned upon the pack of raiders at his heels, to whip them soundly and teach them more discretion in the future, whilst every arrival from Richmond and its vicinity proves that the rebel Capital is considered in the most precarious position possible.

In view of all this, who wants better assurance of a "peace" that will be durable—a peace soon to come? And with that fairly achieved, who in a year or two from the present time will be found willing to confess, that in the dark days of the Republic, he was an ingrate, a sympathizer with those who aimed at the nation's life? Every day demonstrates more conclusively the wise policy—to say nothing of patriotic principle in the case—of abandoning the blood-stained and crippled Confederacy to its fate, every one must feel that ere long the record of its crimes—not redeemed by even the magic of success—will make it to all time an abomination to the friends of free Government all over the earth. Let the accursed conspiracy go down, then—let it sink amidst the curses of gods and men to the abyss of infamy that awaits it.

THE PERFIDIOUS WRETCH.—In 1858 Jefferson Davis visited New England, and in his speeches at Portland and Augusta, and other Eastern cities he made repeated protestations of his devotion to the Union. At Portland, Maine, he wound up an elaborate eulogy of the Union with these words:

"If, at some future time, when I am mingled with the dust, and the arm of my infant son has been nerved for deeds of manhood, the storm of war should burst upon your city, I feel that, relying upon his inheriting the instinct of his ancestors and mine, I may pledge him in that perilous hour to stand by your side in the defence of your hearthstones, and in maintaining the honor of a flag whose constellation, though torn and smoked in many a battle by sea and by land, has never been stained with dishonor, and will, I trust, forever fly as free as the breeze which unfolds it."

GEN. EARLY'S TAX.—Our "City Fathers" have levied a tax of $1 20 on the $100 on the assessable property within the Corporate limits, to make up the amount demanded and received by Gen' Jubal Early in July last. A goodly portion of the amount was borrowed at the time, and it is hoped that our citizens will pay up promptly, so that the matter may be finally settled.—*Middletown Register.*

A secret letter to Prince Metternick, dated Zante, November 20th, 1824, and written by a spy employed by the Austrian Government to watch Lord Byron, gives some curious particulars of his life and death. The writer says that Lord Byron was "a man capable of anything," wholly given to debauchery and excesses, and an insurrectionist of the worst stamp. He states that the Greeks poisoned him, as his ill-regulated zeal and fiery passions were producing more harm than good to their cause.

An old contraband, who was brought into our lines when Gen. Dix was at White House, Va., was told by another darkey that the general was Uncle Sam. He seemed a little doubtful of the story at first, but being reassured, said joyfully, "Well, well, I never expected to see him, but bress de Lord, here he is, sure 'nough. He is a right smart looking old fellow, aint he?" The remark, which was overheard by Gen. Dix, caused no little fun.

A number of the Rhode Island friends of General and Mrs. Burnside lately procured a copy of the very fine bust of the General executed by Mr. Miller, and presented it to Mrs. Burnside. The gift, besides being most valuable as a likeness, was a pleasant memorial of the very kind feeling which has existed between the General's family and prominent citizens during his residence in the State.

Gen. Hooker, on assuming command of the North-western Department, issued an order urging fidelity and obedience to orders on the part of those under his command. He has divided his department into four divisions, corresponding with the States that compose it—Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. Gen. Heintzleman, his predecessor, has gone to Wheeling.

The New York merchants are preparing to give an ovation to Commander Winslow, of the Kearsarge, which destroyed the Alabama. The Kearsarge is expected to arrive in a day or two. A picture of the fight between the Kearsarge and Alabama, painted by Durand Bruger, will be presented to Commander Winslow.

The people of Australia, reduced to despair by the persistence of the English government in forcing transports and convicted felons upon them, propose to turn the tables, and a movement is now on foot to send back a cargo of the worst criminals to the mother country, just to see how the English would like the treatment she extends to that colony.

For several weeks past the Government detectives have been on the track of persons in the Army of the Potomac who were passing upon sutlers the best imitations of greenbacks which has ever been made. Several arrests have been made, one being a cavalry officer.

Advices from Arkansas say the cotton crop on the leased plantations is more than the average in amount and quality. Picking has already begun, and the arrival of fresh troops in that State gives assurance that the guerillas are not likely to be able to disturb the hands.

Zion's Herald says that camp meetings have flourished more than usual in the New England States the past Summer. It estimates that there will be full one thousand conversions as the result of these out-door gatherings.

The Bostonians are still in ecstacies over the novelty of possessing the largest organ in the United States. The Wednesday and Saturday entertainments continue to draw large crowds.

The iron men of Troy made a further reduction of $10 a ton in the price of iron on Monday. This makes a total decrease of $30 from the highest price of the article.

Heavy frosts are experienced in Canada now, and our neighbors fear they will lose their crops, unusually good this year.