BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

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

VOLUME XLIX. BALTIMORE, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 5, 1864. NUMBER 108.

Latest News by Telegraph TO THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

THE LATEST FROM MISSOURI.

Price Again Defeated and Retreating into Arkansas.

PIRATICAL DEPREDATIONS.

The Reported Raid on Lewes not Credited.

Destruction of Vessels by the Pirate Chickamauga.

The Pirate Olustee also at Work Destroying our Shipping.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PIRATES.

ETC. ETC. ETC.

DEPREDATIONS OF THE PIRATE OLUSTEE.

NEW YORK, Nov'r 4.—Captain Walker, of the bark Empress Theresa, of and for Bath, from Rio Janeiro, reports:—In latitude 35 30, longitude 74 10, was boarded by the rebel pirate Olustee, Lieutenant Wood commanding, who told us we were a prize to the Confederate States, and ordered us to go on board the steamer, which we did, when they immediately set fire to the bark and proceeded in chase of another vessel, which was in sight. Night coming on, they failed to find her. We were kept on board until the 33, when we came up with the schooner A. J. Bird, of Rockland, for Washington.

Her crew were also ordered on board the steamer and the schooner was scuttled. The schooner E. F. Lewis, then in sight, from Portland for Philadelphia, was disposed of in the same way. The Olustee then run for the schooner Antelope, for Matanzas, from New York, which was close by, and to which vessel we were all transferred, 28 in number, after signing a parole. The pirates took possession of all the nautical instruments, and everything else of value. The Olustee is an iron screw steamer of 1,100 tons burthen, schooner rigged, with two smoke stacks, two screws, and very fast. She is painted white. She ran out of Wilmington on the night of the 30th ult, and in passing the blockaders, she received a shot in the bow, which went through her. Several of the captives in conversation with the crew, learned that there are four steamers of the same class on the coast, all out of Wilmington, and English built.

The captains and crews of all the above vessels arrived at this port this evening in the British schooner Antelope.

The Reported Raid on the Delaware Breakwater.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov'r 4.—The report of the pirate Tallahassee being off the Delaware Breakwater has not been traced to any reliable source, and is not generally believed — Persons who left Lewes, Del, yesterday morning, say that there can be no truth in the reported robbery of that town.

LATER.

The Evening Bulletin says that the Engineer of this Light House district left Lewes at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and at that time there had been no report there of a pirate being at the breakwater, which is in sight from Lewes.

He totally discredits the rumor. Moreover, the United States gunboat Sassacus, a double-ender, was in Lewes harbor, having arrived there on Wednesday night. If any pirate had been in the neighborhood she would have been after her at once. The whole story may be set down as a canard.

NEWCASTLE, Nov. 4.—Nothing has been heard here in reference to the Tallahassee being at the Delaware Breakwater. If she had visited Lewes it would have been known here.

The Pirate Chickamauga.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The bark Abraham Lincoln, which was captured by the pirate Chickamauga, and bonded for $18,000, and 60 persons, including the Captains of the barks Emma L. Hall, Mark L. Potter and ship Shooting Star, have arrived at this port. Captain Drinkwater reports the new pirate as a screw steamer, painted pea green fore and aft, schooner-rigged, masts sharp, no topmasts, two smoke stacks and carries three guns. She has a crew of 150 men. She ran out of Wilmington on the night of the 27th with two other steamers.

The steamer Chesapeake, from Portland, Maine, reports that she was boarded by the United States steam cutter Kewanna, and informed that the pirate Tallahassee was on the coast and had destroyed several vessels.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, November 4.—A note from the Army of the Potomac dated yesterday states that the situation of affairs remains unchanged, and that our men are making themselves comfortable by building log houses. A severe rain storm set in yesterday morning and still continued, making travelling anything but pleasant.

From Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 4.—Generals Rosecrans and A. J. Smith arrived here last night. Gen. Smith's infantry is moving eastward, one column on the north and the other on the south side of the Missouri river, with instructions to clear the country of guerillas.

Advices from the Upper Missouri River say that General Sully and his command are at Sioux City.

A private dispatch from Springfield, Mo., says that our troops whipped Price again at Newtonia, Newton county, Mo., date not given, and we now hold the town. The rebels are retreating into Arkansas.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The steamer Costa Rica, from Aspinwall on the 26th with $409,000 in treasure from California, arrived this evening.

Valparaiso dates to October 23, and Callao October 13th are received. The Chilian government has proclaimed neutrality in the Peruvian and Spanish difficulty. The President of Peru has not declared war against Spain as yet, which seems to create dissatisfaction among the people.

The Peruvian exploring steamer had reached Mayro, on the Amazon river, proving that river navigable for two hundred and eighty five miles from Lima.

The Ecuadorian Government has suppressed the revolution in the southern part of that country.

All is quiet at Panama.

The frigate Lancaster is at Panama, also the Narragansett and St. Mary's. The Narragansett would sail for Philadelphia soon.

FROM CALIFORNIA AND MEXICO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov'r 31.—The steamer John L. Stevens, from Mazatlan October 25, has arrived with $130,000 in treasure. Several prominent Mexicans came by her, having left Mazatlan in anticipation of the speedy capture of the place by the French fleet.—Everybody at Mazatlan appeared desirous that the French would soon arrive. The principal French force in Western Mexico is understood to be marching towards Chihuahua, the last stronghold of Juarez and Ortega.

The steamer Golden City sailed hence today for Panama with $706,000 in treasure for England, and $367,000 for New York—Among her passengers are Judge Field, ex Senator Latham and the Government Agent, Thomas Brown, who goes to Washington to report the result of his investigation of affairs in the San Francisco Custom House.

Guerilla Warfare in Kentucky—Rebel Movements in Tennessee

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 3.—The Journal says that a gang of guerillas made an attack on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad yesterday, striking it at Cave City. Several colored soldiers were captured and killed. The scoundrels retreated from the road in great haste.

The gunboat Undine, one of the poorest of her class, was captured by the Rebels at Fort Herman, Tennessee river, on Sunday. Twenty deserters from Fort Herman reached Paducah on Monday, and report that Forrest, Buford, Chalmers and Bell are concentrating there.—They have fourteen cannon, besides the armament of the gunboat Undine. Orders from Hood and Forrest were read to the Rebel troops, saying that Hood was marching north and would cross the Tennessee river at Bridgeport, while Forrest attacked Johnsonville.

PIRATICAL DEPREDATIONS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The bark Abraham Lincoln, of Harpswell, Capt. Bibber, from Portland for Cuba, put into this port this morning with the captains and crews of the ship Shooting Star, from New York for Panama, and the barks Mark L. Potter, from Bangor for Montevideo, and the Emma L Hall, from Cardenas for New York, all of which vessels were burned by the pirate Chickamauga, Lieut. Wilkinson, which left Wilmington, Oct 27th. The Mark L. Potter was burned Oct. 30, and the Shooting Star and Emma Hall on the 31st, in lat. 39°20', long. 70°.

From Fort Monroe.

FORT MONROE, Nov. 3.—A rain storm from the eastward commenced here yesterday and has continued all day.

Several hundred convalescent and disabled soldiers left Hampton hospitals to-day for home on furlough.

Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov'r. 4.—Flour has declined 10 cents. Wheat has declined 1 to 2 cents—Corn is firm. Pork heavy. Whiskey dull.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—The steamer Brother Jonathan has arrived from the northern coast with $340 000 in treasure from Oregon, and $270,000 from British Columbia. The Oregon Legislature has authorized the issuing of $200 000 in State bonds for bounties to help to recruit 1,000 men for service in the border of that State. Indian Superintendent Houghton has concluded a treaty with the Klamath and Modoc Indians of southern and middle Oregon, by which twenty five square miles of land are added to the United States, in consideration of the usual annuities, and a certain sum to be expended for teams and farming implements.

☞ The general army hospital now organizing at Troy, N. Y., is a large establishment. Twelve buildings are now in course of construction—each of which will hold sixty patients. Dr. Hubbard is the surgeon in charge.

☞ A hotel is up at Leflis in St. Joseph, Missouri. It is valued at one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars, and the tickets are one dollar each. Slim chance for getting that hotel!

☞ A movement is proposed at Nantucket to enter upon the cod and mackerel fishery as a means of retrieving the prosperity of the town.

☞ The Oregon Legislature has authorized the issuing of $200,000 in State bonds for bounties to help to recruit 1,000 soldiers for service on the borders of that State.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

One of the most capable writers on military subjects in the country is General Cluseret, the editor of the New Nation; and in dealing with the circumstances surrounding the present Administration, he pays the following just tribute to the Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton; and his right hand in keeping up the strength and resources of the army, General Meigs:

There is a vacuum which we think proper to fill; we allude to the *role* which the War Department has played in this war. Every one talks of the armies, of their generals; some even mention the soldiers, and admit that they have actually contributed to the success of our arms. Nobody thinks of asking who feeds the armies, and enables them to move. *No one thinks of paying a just tribute of gratitude to the powerful thought which has created and directed the gigantic resources, beyond proportion and precedent in history, which have been lavished upon our armies since the beginning of the war.* Waste there has been; that is incontestable; it is the fault, in a great measure, of the exuberant richness of the country at the period when the war broke out. That there is still some little waste, and that there will be some in the future, we cannot deny. But when history shall have passed over the events now occurring, and shall have laid them bare, there will remain, we believe, the memory of a great general, and of two great administrators, and their work, a great nation. Sherman has, by his genius, covered the defective organization of the army. Stanton and Meigs have proved what can be drawn from a free nation, and how it can be employed. We set aside the immense resources lavished in vain upon the Army of the Potomac, which McClellan and his successors have never known how to utilize.

☞ *But when we look upon Sherman's immense array, maintained constantly at the figure of one hundred thousand men, provisioned from its base of operations to its objective, finding itself provided from the earliest occupation of that objective with several months' provisions, protected from the momentary interruptions which the enemy may occasion upon the line of communication, and ready to resume the offensive and move anew, with its objective transformed into a new base of operations; we say, that never was a more grandiose military spectacle offerded to man, and that Bonaparte himself could not do better.* We say that the country which possesses, at the same time, three men of this stamp to concur in the development of its grandeur and prosperity, should be happy and proud. We say that the political institutions which permit a people to develop so many resources for its defence, voluntarily, freely, without *gendarmes*, and without bayonets, are definitively stable in the present and in the future. We say that no monarchy in the world could have produced what it has been given us to see since the beginning of this war—a free nation by instinct, education, and tradition, hostile to all kinds of discipline and hierarchy, and, consequently, hostile to all military ideas, freely *improvising armies*, beginning by waste, error, and defeat of all kinds, and ending by keeping up, directing, and leading to victory an army of a hundred thousand men—not on a single battle field for a single victory, but during the whole of a long and painful campaign of several months, in a country completely deprived of resources.

Honor be to the three men who have succeeded in placing the name of their country so high. History will do as we do; it will bestow justice upon them some day; that justice which we are obliged to admit to be their portion now, and which is rather wrested from us than voluntarily given. The American administrative military mechanism is completely opposed to that of the French army, and we have remained for a long time without comprehending its simplicity. We saw that waste, and did not understand its vast scope. The experiment of Sherman's campaign is conclusive; the military administration of the French army would have fallen through by detail.

With such men we may look tranquilly upon the military horizon, and endure the passage of mediocre generals, such as those of whom we have spoken, at the head of our armies. The future is ours.

Peace for Whom?

Oh! how the Democracy was on the rampage in the Mexican war. Then it picked its teeth with swords, and declared itself hungrily "in favor of the next war, and of all wars." It was but a war dog, set on by its master the South, to worry and throttle a weak nation, and compel it to surrender territory needed for the expansion of slavery.—The Democracy now whines for peace. Peace for whom? Not the North—for the North does not want peace without Union. Not for itself—the ancient Mexican war dog—for it swears it won't go to war, and will kill the "satraps" that attempt to draft it into the army.

For whom is the Democracy crying for peace? For the rebels—for rebels with arms in their hands—for rebels determined not to submit—for rebels openly endeavoring to overwhelm the Union sentiment in the North with the votes of a party that has been subservient to the South since the foundation of the Government. It is monstrous! For the first time in the history of the world have the suffrages of a people been sought for a purpose manifestly and purely treasonable, and for the first time in the history of the world has a party been based on the idea of rightfulness and policy of destroying one's country.

A rebellion in its last gasp whispers to the Democracy, "we can fight no longer—procure us a peace, or we die!" and the subservient and Confederate Democracy convene at Chicago and nominate for the Presidency a General who never would fight, upon a platform which demands an immediate cessation of hostilities.

☞ The Boston Transcript states that a gentleman in that city has a document from Gen. McClellan, dated on board the gunboat Galena, on the day of the battle of Malvern Hill.

☞ Capt. R. I. Dodge, of the 8th U. S. Infantry, for several years chief mustering officer at Harrisburg, has been appointed Major of the 12th U. S. Infantry.

☞ It is said that a bed of amber has been discoverrd at Livina, Russian territory.

☞ One potato on a farm in Preston, Conn., planted last May, yielded 3½ bushels of potatoes this fall.

☞ A down-east editor declares that modesty is a quality that highly adorns a woman, but ruins a man.

☞ Prescott has been selected as the seat of government of Arizona, and a temporary capitol of hewn logs has been erected.

☞ The Boston Transcript is now set up by female compositors.

☞ The Cardinal Archbishop of Cologne is just dead. His name was John of Geissel.

☞ Sixty thousand officers and men are now in the U. S. Navy.

☞ A lunar rainbow was seen in Vermont Friday week.

[COMMUNICATED]

OUR DESTINY IS IN OUR OWN HANDS.

Freedom has its duties and responsibilities. If, in a time of danger, people fail to cohere and stick together, then freedom is a curse and tyranny would be a boon. Government is an institution in all times employed by mankind for their protection, to save them from the evil acts of the bad—if there were no bad it would scarcely be needed. People wishing safety and protection from government, must in return support government.—This service, as a matter of course, is reciprocal.

The efficiency of national power is the unity of the people—without they are firm and united, they are easily overthrown by those more closely banded together.

We are now in a struggle with those who are held together in the most despotic manner, and who, while battling with us outwardly, are likewise fighting with us internally through their agents employed in sowing discord and strife among us. We buy and sell and make gain, but what will all avail if we are so heedless as not to take care of ourselves? We see how many are thirsting for our property—our national inheritance and even our blood. Should we not be as united and determined to resist all these assaults as our enemies to make them?

Then let it be made apparent to the world by our vote next week, that if they are going to die for their pretended rights, that we will do so for our real and legitimate rights; and that if one kind of government cannot protect and save our dear country from subversion we will institute one that will. That if they choose to raise in mass to destroy us we can do the same to destroy them.

We see by late news China has put down her rebels. If an old and nearly effete Empire can do so, it will little be to the credit of a new and pristine nation like the United States not to be able to do as much. PUBLIUS.

[Communicated.]

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE UNION LEAGUES, AND ALL OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE WELFARE OF OUR COUNTRY.

We would arouse the Union element in our city to active work on the election day.—Every man who loves the good old State of Maryland will rally to the polls and cast his ballot for Lincoln and Johnson and our State ticket. The traitors and Copperheads in our midst seem determined to make one more effort for their pusillanimous gunboat candidate. Will we suffer them to triumph over us, just as a new era is opened for Maryland? If the Copperheads succeed in electing their Governor and Legislature, where will be our new Constitution? Will they not strive to throw as many obstacles in the way of its successful operation as possible? They will, most assuredly; and if they triumph, a Union man will scarcely be able to hold up his head in our city. Remember 1861!! If the battle on Tuesday is lost, there will be no hope for us who have stood by the Government in her time of trial.

Friends of the Union and the Government, come out in your strength on the election day. *Merchants, mechanics and laboring men*, come to the polls fully prepared to do your whole duty for your country. Give one day's service to liberty. Come prepared! Let every voter examine his ballot and see that it *means Union*; see that it is safely deposited in the ballot-box, and then let him stay at the polls and see that no person, who has in the least aided or abetted the rebellion, be allowed to vote. Devote the day to getting voters to the polls. *Remember, no traitor should be allowed to vote!* There is no time now for doubt or hesitation. We must be for our country or against it. We must work zealously and actively until Tuesday night.—If we do so, success will most assuredly crown our efforts, and the McClellan Chicago Platform Copperheads in Baltimore will have to hide themselves in their dark dens of infamy and treason, and we will have rest, peace and Union for many long years to come.

MECHANIC.

[COMMUNICATION]

LOOKOUT FOR THEM.—Certain traitors to the Union cause are now being paraded before the people of Baltimore as spouters in behalf of McClellan and Pendleton. One of these characters has already recommended the sympathizers with the rebellion to commit perjury, and thousands of them have done so. Is this great crime not punishable by law? Conniving at perjury, as well as aiding and abetting any other crime or iniquity, has always been considered as punishable at law. Will our courts or juries look into this matter?

PERJURY.—Sundry parties have been arrested, and are now in jail for trial, for committing perjury, by swearing at the last election that they had not aided the rebellion.—If a prompt punishment was inflicted on all such, it would probably deter others from following their infamous course.

VIOLENCE.—No doubt the now leaders of the secessionists now before the public, in the course of their zeal for their new recognized brethren, the copperheads and secessionists, will be recommending violence and the trampling upon the law and the Constitution. It is to be hoped that any one cognizant of such advice will report promptly to the headquarters of this State. We have probably as energetic a man here as they have in Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and the other border States. Q.

☞ On the 23d ult, the blockading fleet off Charleston, discovered early in the morning, a large steamer in the mouth of the harbor, and opened fire on her. The vessel, in attempting to escape, got aground on Sullivan's Island. Our batteries on Morris Island then commenced firing on her, and the 300 pounder gave her a few shells which stove in her stern and rendered her a complete wreck. She was from Nassau with a large assorted cargo.

☞ The Alexandria (Va.) Gazette has been suspended, owing to Mr. Snowden, the proprietor being among those Southern sympathizers detailed as a safety guard on the Orange and Alexandria railroad against guerilla attacks.

☞ S. B. M. Hooker, the correspondent of the Indiana State Journal, has come to grief in Sherman's department. He has been arrested by order of General Sherman, and is now engaged in sweeping the streets of Chattanooga.

☞ A party of guerillas made an attack on Monday night on the colored company recently raised by Judge Underwood, of Alexandria, Va., at their station near Acotink. Quite a spirited fight occurred, which resulted in the rout of the guerillas.

A KENTUCKIAN ON M'CLELLAN.

Col. Brisbane, one of the gallant matter of fact fighters of this war, took occasion the other night, in Philadelphia, to deal with McClellan's failures. We subjoin a portion of his speech:

George B. McClellan, just after the battle of Bull Run, a young man, was called to the command of the armies of this Union. The rebellion was then a wild one, and the speaker believed it would end just where the rebellion ended described in Milton. Gen. Scott was then in command, but he was too feeble by age—God bless him! (Applause) He recommended a younger man, and in an evil hour G. B. McClellan was chosen. He came from West Virginia, flushed with victory, and took command of the army. He quietly took command of the army, and was put at the head of 185,000 men—such an army as the sun never before shone upon. Never in the world did a commander set forth under such favorable auspices. From Uncle Abraham down, everybody believed he was to be the hero who was to crush the rebellion and wipe out the rattlesnake flag. (Applause)

For three months this went on; nothing was done, and then the President and the people began to wonder why nothing was done. The President asked why, and was told "I am not ready," and still the President and the people asked why he did not make a move. He said he was not ready, and the President said "you are a military man and know best." We must wait. Then Congress assembled, and the representatives of the people asked what this all meant? Why did not McClellan move? Why did not the Army of the Potomac go into battle.

Where all this time was McClellan? He was hobnobbing at Washington with Fitz John Porter and other men in Washington, who have since been stigmatized and convicted as open traitors. Mr. Lincoln, when he called upon McClellan—honest old man that he is—was obliged to wait in an anti room for ten minutes at a time before he could see him.

General Stone, before a court martial, swears that the order whose execution led to the murder of Col. Baker at Ball's Bluff came from General McClellan, and in the sight of God the responsibility of the death of that brave soldier lies upon the head of this same George B. McClellan. A braver man than General Stone, the speaker said, never lived. He went on to show that McClellan, when he took his men to die in the swamps of the Chickahominy, had 185,000 men. Uncle Abe published his order that the army was to move on the 10th of March. All the generals in the army announced themselves as ready to move except McClellan and Fitz John Porter. But Uncle Abe had his foot down, and said you must move, and that same Uncle Abe has as much of the Jackson spirit as any man we can mention. (Applause.)

Well, the army moved, at the rate of three miles a day, and the rebel flag, that for two months and a half had been floating in sight of Washington, moved back. At Manassas McClellan found nothing but Quaker guns. He landed at Yorktown with 120,000 men. He was told by loyal Virginians that there were but 15,000 men at Yorktown. He must have a siege. He sent to Washington for siege guns, and went through all the formalities and labors of a siege to take an almost defenceless place. If Hooker—God bless him!—had been in command he would have taken every man in the place. But McClellan must needs dig his way to the place by scientific approaches. (Applause.)

He at last moved forward, as he did at Manassas, just as the enemy moved out. Gen. Hooker pursued and routed them just as McClellan rode up and mercifully ordered a halt. (Roars of laughter) The speaker read the testimony at the congressional investigation, showing how Gen. Hooker deposed that, but for the orders of Gen. McClellan, we could have entered Richmond. And nobody, knowing both men, would fail to believe General Hooker, a soldier and a man of honor, sooner than Gen. McClellan. And after the battle of Malvern Hill, Gen. Hooker swears that our forces could have entered Richmond but for the orders of Gen. McClellan to the contrary.

The history of General McClellan is the most peculiar that history ever recorded.—The speaker, as he expected to be judged by the Almighty, did not believe that all the time General McClellan was asking reinforcements he wanted to be reinforced. He did not want reinforcements. Say what you may about John Pope. Never yet did a manstruggle more manfully than did John Pope, and if McClellan had reinforced him, as any loyal General would have done, he would have strangled the rebel army. Fitz John Porter's corps was not engaged that day. The speaker knew this.

At Antietam, Burnside told McClellan if he would give him five thousand more men he would utterly rout the enemy, but McClellan did not do it. Had Fitz Porter's corps been in that fight the enemy would never have escaped us. (Continued applause.) If there is anything for which we, as a nation, have reason to adore Almighty Wisdom, it is that it inspired Abraham Lincoln to remove McClellan.

For this reason it is that no honest soldier will vote for Geo. B. McClellan. He got in Indiana 990 out of 19,000 votes. There never was a greater misrepresentation by designing rascals than the statement that the army would vote for McClellan. (Applause.) We soldiers are not what they call us. They say the war is a failure. It was for the first two years, when McClellan was in command, but it is not now. (Deafening applause.) The speaker showed that our country is so large that we hardly understand it. The Mississippi would run through all England, France and Spain, and Cæsar in the same space of time never conquered one fifth of the territory that we have taken.

You cannot get the soldiers to make any other than an honorable peace. The speaker had three thousand of them, and there was not a man among them who would have any other peace. And that rascal Vallandigham dare not this day show his face among them. The vagabond may run at large here to-day among liberal minded Northern people, but he dare not show his face in Kentucky. He could not there escape arrest.

☞ We have news from Key West to the 27th ult. An expedition from the United States bark Restless had destroyed the rebel salt works at West Bay, together with a quantity of valuable material. The inhabitants of the country passed over by the expedition were completely destitute of almost the common necessaries of life. The supply steamer Admiral arrived at Key West on the 21st ult, and General Newton and staff arrived on the 27th to take command of the post.

☞ A movement has been set on foot among the friends of the late Gen. Birney, at Philadelphia, to raise a fund for his widow and family; and the Bulletin states that the subscriptions already made are so large as to render it certain that an ample sum will be obtained. The project to erect a magnificent monument to his memory has been wisely abandoned. A proper monument will be put up, but the bulk of the fund contributed will be set apart for his widow and children.

Freak of Fashion—Red Hair.

A Paris correspondent of the London Post, of Oct. 12th, writes the following:

A thoughtful and inquiring English friend, coming away from the races last Sunday, observed:—"How very odd, so many pretty young ladies driving themselves in basket carriages, but still more strange, how many of them have what I suppose we must politely call 'golden hair!' What is nature about that she is producing so many reddish fair-haired beauties just now?" Mrs. M. (who is very severe) being present, I indulged in a significant frown at my friend, the innocent husband of the said lady. A solemn silence pause ensued, which Mrs M. broke eventually by observing:—"Is it true that the Emperor is lame, and that the Empress never speaks to her husband? What wonderful stories we get over from Great Britain?"

I think I may say a few words about the singular practice of doing something, I presume, chemical to the human hair which turns certain dear ladies of natural and varied complexions into a series of uniform blondes, approaching what a Yorkshire man would call "a red-haired lass." Poets and painters, we know, prefer this color. Shakespeare, Dante, Tass and Goethe, and all the old and Spanish painters, go in for this reddish fair hair. All the people of the sunny South like that color by instinct. But, until the present day, lovely women generally contented themselves with the tint nature bestowed. We have all read about the period of patches and powder, and have seen the hair in drawings at different epochs of civilized history turned into every conceivable conceit, from the classically beautiful, when the ringlets were at the back of the head, to later days, when they hung in cork-screws about the ears. At what period in the world's history did a lady whose hair was naturally brown of black deliberately go to her *artiste* and request that *coiffeur* to turn it into a light red? That is what some ladies of Paris are now doing. It is the fashion. Yet more wonderful things still are done to make ladies more beautiful. Masses of hair, ever augmenting in size, are stuck on where nature's handiwork ends. These bosses commenced with as modestly enough; they are now the circumference of a soup plate. As much as one hundred francs is paid for one of these hairy decaptions, which are generally imprisoned in network, occasionally studded with diamonds, and often half circled with a broad golden comb. Do you think invention ends here. Not a bit of it.

The front hair is a curious nest of floral and other conceits, reminding us of an old poet's lines:—

Her hair was rolled in many a curious fret,
Much like a rich and curious coronet;
Upon whose arches twenty cupids lay.

And then the little hats, with more curious feathery conceits. As a Frenchman said the other day:—*Trop de chevaux et pas assez de chapeau.* What an elaborate get up appears to be now necessary to invite the more delicate affections of the heart. And how odd this *coiffeur* will look when a quarter of a century has passed away. Do we not now wonder how our fathers fell desperately in love with ladies who dressed in the fashion of the first empire with [illegible] and such a comic head dress? We almost marvel they married such queer figures, and that we were consequently brought into this wicked world.

Go and see the pale gingerbread wig with long plats descending to the feet of Madame Carvalho, as Marguerrite in Faust (when playing at the Lyrique.) Go and see how the doctor passionately runs about the garden after that romantic coiffeur. Let us humbly treat all fashions with sublime respect. No one is superior to their influence. There will always be at least one tyrant in the world so long as fashion exists. All youthful male Paris now falls down and worships red hair.

HOW THE REBELS MAKE GOBLETS.—A correspondent of the Mobile Register describes a new mode of manufacturing glass goblets.—He says: "I saw mine host, Dr. T——, doing something last evening that was now to me. Crockery and glassware of the ordinary kind being well nigh obsolete in the Confederacy, and especially at Tasgipahoe, the Doctor was simply manufacturing his own glassware. As his process is cheap, easy, simple and worthy of imitation, I will describe it. Take a claret bottle, or any kind of a glass bottle—bottles of thin white glass, with flat bottoms, are the best—hold the bottle firmly by both ends; let another person, having a cup of water ready, pass a stout cotton cord twice round the bottle, and create a friction by pulling the ends of the cord to and fro rapidly for a minute or so; then let him jerk the cord off, dash the water on quickly, and, presto! you hold in one hand as serviceable a tumbler or goblet as you need wish, and in the other a neat but not gaudy glass candlestick. The bottle should be held with a strap, piece of leather, or other substance, with a hard, straight edge, firmly around it at the intended point of severance, in order to keep the cord in one place during the friction, and to secure straight and smooth edges to the glassware. Old bottles can be put to good use in this way.

☞ A resolution has been introduced in the Louisiana Senate excepting from any amnesty and confiscating the goods of T. O. Moore, H. W. Hyams, T. J. Semmes, E. W. Moize, J. P. Benjamin, John Slidell, and all members of the Legislature of December, 1860, who voted to call a State Convention to consider about Secession.

☞ A miniature steamer is now running on the Connecticut river, between East Windsor and Hartford. It is thirty-three feet long, and makes a trip—seventeen miles—in less than an hour. All the fuel consumed in the voyage is one fence rail.

☞ A peat bed has been discovered in the town of Greenfield, near the Adirondac Railroad, and four miles from Saratoga Springs. The bed is inexhaustible, and the peat is of a very superior quality.

☞ Gounod continues to be the reigning musical favorite in Europe. His opera, the Queen of Sheba, was lately put on the stage at Darmstadt with unusual magnificence.

☞ There is to be a grand billiard tournament at Toronto, Canada, November 21. All our big players will be there.

☞ During the five years just closed, there have been fifty thousand fewer criminals in Great Britain than in any previous five years since the science of criminal statistics has existed.

☞ One of the uncles, usually found only in novels, has lately died in Ireland, leaving two nieces, now in a convent school in France, a fortune of one million pounds sterling.

☞ Dr. Brownson announces the suspension of his Review. His continued ill-health does not permit him to continue its publication.

☞ Mrs. Maria Mack died in Reading, Pa., a few days ago, at the advanced age of 105 years.

☞ Small pox is raging in Providence, Rhode Island