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

A Night Attack and Repulse of the Enemy.

The Rebels Ask a Flag of Truce to Bury their Dead.

VOTING IN THE ARMY.

A Two Days' Chase of a Pirate.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA

A GREAT FLANK MOVEMENT

Sherman on the March to Savannah and Charleston.

ETC. ETC. ETC.

ELECTION RETURNS.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

The 13th district of Baltimore county gives Lincoln 5 majority—a gain of 10 votes on the Constitution.

ALLEGHANY COUNTY.

Cumberland, Nov'r 9.—The result in this county as far as received is as follows:

The two districts in Cumberland gives Lincoln 137 majority.

Oakland gives 50 majority for Lincoln.

Frostburg gives 208 majority for Lincoln.

Westernport gives 15 majority for Lincoln.

Lonaconing gives 23 majority for McClellan.

The county will give about 460 majority for the Union ticket.

Cumberland, Nov. 10.—Full returns from the county, (but unofficial,) give Lincoln and Johnson, and the State and County ticket 419 majority.

SOLDIERS' VOTE.

FIFTH CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Lincoln	1224
McClellan	44
Majority	1180

THE RESULT IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The New York Herald has returns from one-half the State, showing that with New York city the Democratic gains over the vote of 1860, when Mr. Lincoln had 50,136 majority in the State, is 18,470—leaving 31,666 to be overcome.

The Times' estimates give Lincoln 8,000 majority in the State.

The Congressional delegation stands Union 21; Democrats 10—a gain of 6 Union members.

New York, Nov. 10.—The Albany Journal this afternoon claims the State for the Union candidates by from five to seven thousand majority.

Ogdensburg, November 10.—St. Lawrence county, all but three small towns and two districts heard from, give Lincoln 6,829 majority. The towns to be heard from will probably increase it to 7,000.

LATEST.

Albany, Nov. 10.—*Evening*.—There is nothing more definite to-night in regard to the result in this State except that the Democrats now only claim it by a *few hundred majority*, whilst the Union men insist that they have carried the State by *at least five thousand*.

WEST VIRGINIA.

MARTINSBURG.

Lincoln	532
Little Mac	0

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 10.—Block Island gives 50 majority for Lincoln. The returns of the State are now complete and gives 5,061 majority for Lincoln, exclusive of the soldiers' vote.

RELIEF FOR PAROLED SOLDIERS.

WASHINGTON, Nov'r 10.—The United States Sanitary Committee have sent an agent and a stock of its supplies with each vessel of the fleet which has gone to Savannah to bring our paroled men North. The Commission has also made arrangements to alleviate the sufferings of these men upon their arrival at Annapolis. Large invoices of stores will be sent there from New York, Baltimore and Washington, and the force of relief agents increased according to the largely augmented demand for their valuable services—Combs, handkerchiefs, towels, and many other articles not furnished by the Government, will be distributed among the men in large quantities.

DECLINE IN GOLD.

NEW YORK, Nov'r 10.—Gold opened this morning at 246½, and subsequently advanced to 254, but again declined before 3 o'clock, and sold down to 252. This evening it further declined to 243, and at 10 o'clock clored at 229½.

DEFEAT OF FERNANDO WOOD.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Darling, the Union candidate for Congress, has 1,078 majority over Fernando Wood.

Death of an Elector.

WATERBURY, Ct., Nov. 10.—Hon. John Pelton, one of the Union Electors for the State at large chosen on Tuesday, died to-day at 11 o'clock.

From the Army of the Potomac.

The Rebels Ask a Flag of Truce to Bury Their Dead—Voting in the Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Nov. 9.—A flag of truce was asked for by the enemy, and was granted yesterday morning, to bury the dead bodies of those who were killed in the attack which they made on Saturday night near the centre of our line. The enemy acknowledge a loss of two hundred killed and wounded. Our men secured about 40 muskets besides other trophies belonging to the rebels and equally as many more are still on the ground between the lines.

General Mott has issued a congratulatory order to the troops engaged in the affair for their gallant conduct.

At a meeting of the 3d Corps "Union," held at headquarters of the 3d Division of the 3d Corps, on the 5th instant, resolutions expressive of regret at the loss of Major General Birney were passed, and a copy ordered to be sent to his family.

The election yesterday throughout this army passed off very quietly. The enemy even seeming to appreciate the importance of the occasion, as firing was almost entirely suspended during the day.

The Pennsylvania regiments on duty on the picket line were generally relieved the night previous to enable them to vote, and it is believed no one who desired to do so was deprived of the privilege; there were a few, however, absent on a reconnoissance, but it is thought that they returned in time to hold an election.

The voting is much heavier than it was last month, as the returns will show. Two agents from Philadelphia, Robert Mills and Patrick Carrigan were arrested by the Provost Marshal at Gen. Miles' Headquarters, on the charge of having in their possession blanks with the names of electors *spelt wrong and one name left out*.

They were taken to the Corps Headquarters, but their case has not yet been decided.

The following is the vote of the regiments so far obtained, quite a number not having as yet completed their canvass of the vote:

PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Regt.	Lincoln.	Mai.	McClellan.
45 "		78	03
48 "		194	10
51 "		108	00
11 "		17	00
98 "		76	00
100 "		171	00
200 "		73	00
121 "		103	14
140 "		61	11
143 "		186	100
145 "		98	21
141 "		194	5
142 "		133	55
148 "		127	72
107 "		102	96
149 "		188	192
157 "		58	11
183 "		58	47
184 "		160	94
190 "		150	55
191 "		122	70
198 "		256	213
3 Cavalry (in part.		59	104
4 Reg't		259	109
16 Penn's Cavalry		216	115
2 "	"	185	7
5 "		114	89
53 "		122	71
51 "		96	65
57 "		95	83
68 "		309	80
69 "		96	112
83 "		120	31
81 "		93	41
84 "		116	46
91 "		142	6
99 "		147	81
105 "		135	72
106 "		15	2
110 "		95	72
114 "		181	64
116 in part		24	42

W. D. MCGREGOR.

LEE GROWS RESTIVE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Nov. 6.—[Special to the Philadelphia Inquirer.]—The grasp which Lieutenant General Grant has fastened upon the rebellious capital, and which he maintains with a patient steadfastness that adds it to the wonders of the world, and makes them light, grows more and more galling as the lapse of time proves its strength and durability. Hence the attempt upon our picket line on Sunday night, which was renewed last night.

THE SILENCE BROKEN.

Last night the silence of the lines was broken. At midnight the sudden burst of artillery and musketry on the Second Corps line, awakened the slumberers along all our extensive front, and the turmoil continuing until daylight, the natural supposition was, that an hour of trial had come. So it had, but not to any great extent.

ATTACK UPON A PICKET LINE.

At sundown, yesterday, the Third Brigade of Mott's Division of the Second Corps, under command of Col. McAllister, held that part of our line between Fort Morton and Fort Hill, where we press the nearest to the doomed city of Petersburg. In Col. McAllister's front is an old line of unfinished field works where we formerly had our main line established, but which since the present position was taken we have used as a picket line. Last night this picket line was in charge of Capt. Hyde, and was composed of the One hundred and twentieth New York and the Eleventh New Jersey. At midnight, or a very few minutes after, a body of rebels, proving afterwards to be six hundred picked men from Hill's Corps, made a sudden and entirely unexpected attack upon the picket line. The affair began as rebel assaults always do. First that wild peculiar yell, the rush forward, and a discharge of musketry. The immediate result was that the centre of our picket line was broken, and the regiments composing it driven back.

THE REBELS REPULSED.

But almost instantly Fort Hill and Fort Morton, with other lesser works, opened on the intruders a terrible fire, and under its cover three companies of the 120th N. York and a part of the 11th Massachusetts immediately advanced to a counter charge. From a part of the line they had captured the rebels were instantly driven, but owing to the angle it made they retained the remainder.—From that moment until daylight this morning the contest was, for so small an affair, of the most desperate character. Our boys on one side of a frail field work and the rebels on the other, added to the darkness, the roar of the guns, the noise and din generally, made the situation rather more exciting than interesting to those immediately engaged.

We made continual progress, however. Foot by foot we pressed the Rebels along the works we had yielded in the first onset, until, at a little before six this morning, they were finally ejected from the line they had sought to hold, and retired utterly discomfitted, leaving a score of dead bodies and a number of intrenching tools they brought forward with them on the field. We captured during the melee one officer and forty-four men, but beyond this the rebel loss is not known, as their wounded and the balance of their dead were carried off.

UNION LOSSES.

Our losses were four killed, thirteen wounded, and five missing—lists of whom are enclosed. In addition to these Adjutant Michael Boncher, of the Eleventh Massachusetts, in going forward to reconnoitre, before bringing up the regiment, rode into the Rebel line in the darkness, and was snapped up by the greybacks.

THE OBJECT OF THE MOVEMENT.

As a whole, the affair was an attempt on the part of Lee to establish his picket line on the site of our own, and thus gain ground against our main line, in which he signally failed. By six o'clock this morning everything in Colonel McAllister's front was in exactly the same condition as before the rebel assault. On the other portions of our line, last night was perfectly quiet, and every part has been in that condition all day to-day. The usual Sunday inspections are progressing in various parts of the army.

From the fact that by the time this reaches you, the nation will be reading its fate in the election returns, this letter is confined to as short a statement of facts as possible.

Extraordinary News.

Sherman's Now and Grand Campaign—Striking Facts and Details

[As our readers may have some curiosity to read for themselves the story concerning Sherman's reported march upon Charleston and Savannah—previously alluded to in our paper—we give it for what it is worth; adding, however, that the N. Y. Times, from which we take it, seems to think the undertaking real.]

CINCINNATI, Nov. 9.—Yesterday's Indianapolis Journal says.

"Officers from Chattanooga report that Sherman returned to Atlanta last week with five corps of his army, leaving two corps in Tennessee under Thomas to watch Hood. He destroyed the railroad from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and is sending the iron to the former place. Atlanta is burned, and Sherman is marching directly for Charleston, S. C."

ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

Washington, Nov. 9.—The news concerning Sherman's programme in Georgia, which has been telegraphed to the country from a Western paper, will startle the public. Some of the facts had been known in this city. It is known that after Hood had gotten well into Alabama some weeks since, and after General Sherman had determined that it was not necessary to use his entire army for the pursuit of the rebels, the latter, with three entire corps, started back from Northern Georgia for Atlanta. His objective point was boldly asserted to be Savannah, for which place, it was given out, he would leave on the 8th, the day of the Presidential election, having first destroyed Atlanta. It was thought he would touch at Macon, and would reach Savannah in a march of 29 days.

The route is 290 miles, with no rivers and few creeks of importance to pass, and leading through the most flourishing part of Georgia. Milledgeville, the capital of the State of Georgia, could be reached in six days from the date of starting. He will have rations for thirty days, but is expected to find supplies and forage on his route. His force for this great march will be between forty and seventy thousand men, and he will have a large amount of ordnance, a construction corps and pontoon bridges. There will doubtless be considerable destruction of property on the route, and tens of thousands of the huddled slaves of Georgia will be freed and incorporated into our army.

Troops have gone North from Atlanta to Tennessee, and it is supposed will destroy all bridges and all important railroad routes. Rome will be evacuated and damaged. We will hold an outpost in Georgia, south of Chattanooga, which will be necessary to guard East Tennessee.

Hood's army entire is nearly five hundred miles in the rear of Sherman. The gallant Gen. Thomas, with an army, will take care of Hood in the absence of Sherman. He will have abundant force for this purpose, which will be appropriately stationed in Tennessee.

Gen. Thomas is already prepared to hget Hood, who is somewhere in Northern Alabama, near the line of the Tennessee River. If Hood goes into Western Kentucky, he falls into a trap.

Lookout for glorious news from Sherman's army within thirty days, for within that time it will have made the grand military march from the mountains to the Atlantic seaboard. This will be one of the most extraordinary campaigns of the war. The rebels have nothing in Georgia that can oppose Sherman. They made a tremendous mistake in sending Hood to Tennessee.

You will probably get your first news of Sherman at Savannah or Charleston.

A Two Days' Chase of a Supposed Pirate.

FORT MONROE, Nov. 9.—The United States gunboat Sassacus, which has been in search of the rebel privateer Tallahassee since the 5th instant, arrived in Hampton Roads today, and reports that she fell in with a suspicious steamer on the 6th instant, which was believed to be the pirate Tallahassee. Chase was immediately given and kept up until darkness set in and put the steamer out of sight. On the following morning she was again discovered about twelve miles ahead, and the chase was resumed and continued during the day.

At one time the vessels were but five miles apart when the stranger lightened ship and kept steadily on her course until darkness again set in, rendering further pursuit useless. *When last seen she was inside the lines of our blockading fleet off Wilmington, North Carolina, and possibly she will be captured.*

[*Note*.—The above account shows that the suspicious vessel was last seen on *Sunday night*, the 6th instant. The report by the Argo of a vessel, supposed to be the Tallahassee, having been chased by the Huntsville and Bunbke on *Monday*, the 7th, indicates that it must have been the identical steamer pursued for two days by the Sassacus.—*Reporter*.]

☞ Policies of insurance are worthless against loss of property by riots or invasion. Every citizen who has a fireside to be endangered is interested in having order maintained and the laws respected.

☞ The ancient castle of Carlisle, England, is about to succumb to the march of Utilitarianism. The people are either going to turn it into a barracks or factories.

From Washington.

Serenade to President Lincoln—His Estimate of the Result—Free Government Toasted and its Strength Demonstrated.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The several Lincoln and Johnson Clubs of the District of Columbia called on President Lincoln to night and gave him a serenade in honor of his re-election. There was in addition an immense concourse of spectators of both sexs in front of the Executive Mansion. A salute was fired from a field piece near by, which added to the spirit and enthusiasm of the occasion.

The President appeared at an upper window and when the cheers, with which he was greeted ceased, he spoke as follows:

It has long been a grave question whether any government not too strong for the liberties of its people can be strong enough to maintain its own existence in great emergencies. On this point the present rebellion brought our Republic to a severe test; and a Presidential election occurring in regular course, during the rebellion, added not a little to the strain. If the loyal people united were put to the utmost of their strength by the rebellion, must they not fail when divided and partially paralyzed by a political war among themselves? But the election was a necessity. We cannot have *free* government without elections; and if the rebellion could force us to forego or postpone a National Election, it might fairly claim to have already conquered and ruined us?

The strife of the election is but human nature. Practically applied to the facts of the case, what has occurred in this case must ever recur in similar cases. Human nature will not change, and in any future great national trial, compared with the men of this, we shall have as weak and as strong, as silly and as wise, as bad and as good.

Let us, therefore, study the incidents of this as philosophy—to learn wisdom from them, and none of them as wrongs to be revenged. (Cheers.)

But the election, along with its incidental and undesirable strife has done good too. It has demonstrated that a *people's government* can sustain a national election in the midst of a great civil war. (Renewed cheers.) Until now it has not been known to the world that this was a possibility. It shows at once how sound and how strong we still are. It show that even among the candidates of the same party, we, who are most devoted to the Union and most opposed to treason, can receive most of the people's votes. (Applause.) It show also to an extent as yet unknown, that we have more men now than we had when the war began! Gold is good in its place, but living, brave patriotic men are better than gold. (Cheers—and great enthusiasm.)

But, the rebellion continues, and now that the election is over, may not all, having a common interest, be reunited in a common effort to save our common country?—(Cheers.) *For my own part, I have striven and shall strive to avoid placing any obstacles in the way*. (Cheers.) So long as I have been here, I have not willingly planted a thorn in any man's bosom.

While I am deeply sensible of the high compliment of a re-election, and duly grateful, as I trust, to Almighty God, for having directed my countrymen to a right conclusion, as I think, for their own good, it adds nothing to my satisfaction that any other man may be disappointed or pained by the result. (Cheers.)

May I ask those who have not differed with me to join with me in this same spirit towards those who have? And now let me close by asking three hearty cheers for our brave soldiers and seamen and their gallant and skilful commanders.

[The three cheers were then given, accompanied by music and the sound of cannon.]—The crowd then, in part, proceeded to the residence of Secretary Seward, who, in the course of his remarks, said he came on the stage of action some years after the Revolutionary war, and used to hear his parents talk about the vast number of tories who were opposed to the war, and what surprised him was that after twenty five or thirty years, there was not a tory found in the United States. He could not exactly understand where they had gone to! (Laughter.)

During the war of 1812, the Federalists used to carry the intervening elections just as the Democrats carried the election in New York in 1862. But when the war came to a close and ended in victory, we had the most of good feeling, and from that time till now we cannot find an old Federalist. In his judgement when we all come together and when the "Stars and Stripes" again wave over Richmond, in two or three years you will have to look mighty sharp to find a secessionist or a rebel sympathizer. (Laughter and applause.)

After referring to the assertion that the war was a failure, he said, during the first year of the war the African slave trade in the United States was suppressed. In the second year, negroes were brought to be soldiers of freedom. In the third year, slavery was abolished in the District of Columbia; and in the fourth, slavery was abolished in Maryland! If the Democrats think the war is a failure thus far, when Congress comes together they will adopt a constitutional amendment to abolish slavery throughout the United States. (Cheers.)

If slavery shall not cease, it will not be the fault of the Administration. Then we shall have an era of good feeling and harmony, and resume our bright career among the nations, and advance the interest of the country, and freedom, self-government and humanity. All men will come to see in the President a thoroughly loyal, devoted and patriotic and benevolent man; and he will take his place with Washington, Franklin, Adams, and Jackson, among the benefactors of the human race. (Applause.)

Secretary Welles was next serenaded, and in the course of his remarks, said that the gallant men of the army and navy, whether in the storm of battle, on the night watch, or the bivouac, would rejoice with those who had paid him this compliment on the result of the late election, which had endorsed the President, who had firmly stood by them. In the name of the officers and men of our gallant Navy, he heartily joined in these congratulations, and in response to his suggestion, three cheers were given for the Navy.

Major General Ord being called for, appeared and merely said that while fighting armed rebels, they had achieved a victory over their foes at home, and now with a long pull and a strong pull, and a pull altogether, we will soon knock down the rebellion.

The people next proceeded to the residences of Secretary Fessenden and Secretary Stanton, and Secretary Usher, but they did not make their appearance. Attorney General Bates made a brief congratulatory speech, and thus ended the night's proceedings.

Southern News.

Our Prisoners at the South—The Camp Prison at Florence, S. C.

One of the South Carolina reserves, writing from Camp Prison, Florence, S. C., October 7, to the Yorkville Enquirer, gives the following interesting account of the military prison and the inhuman treatment of our prisoners there:

Our men are called on to perform guard duty every other day and night, and there are a large number of prisoners at this point, and many more daily coming in from Charleston, distant but sixty miles by railroad, and Andersonville, Georgia.

The prisoners are placed in an enclosure arranged in regimental order. This is made of split timbers five or six inches in thickness, well embedded in the earth. Around this palisading, enclosing some twenty acres, is fixed the platform or walk for the sentinels, with occasional projections, from which they can look over into the camps and keep a sharp watch on the movements of the prisoners. In order that the latter may have no excuse for approaching the palisading, a ditch is run around the camp, about fifteen feet from it, said to be like that of the Yankees at Hilton Head. *The man who attempts to cross it, after being once warned, is shot if the sentry's eye falls on him, or without warning at night*. Night and day a heavy guard is posted around, and lines of sentries, *with artillery and cavalry, at convenient and important points*, so escape seems impossible.

The foreigners make many protestations of their disinterestedness, *while the Yankees, most of whom were the denizens of the brothels and purlieus of Northern cities*, pretend to believe our cause a losing one, though they curse the obstinacy of Butler in not effecting their exchange. Poor devils! they do not see that one Confederate is worth half a dozen of them, and hence their sufferings. While writing, a goodly number of foreigners are taking the oath, which they swallow with avidity.

The prisoners pay little regard to their personal cleanliness; as a natural consequence, *much mortality prevails, ten deaths being about the minimum of these daily ocurring*. A hospital for the sick is outside of the stockade, where they receive every attention, and they are remanded when convalescent, but few having died in it. *They are mostly scantily clothed, and unless provided by their government will suffer greatly when the cold weather sets in*.

The prisoners are divided into detachments of one hundred each, under sergeants of their own appointment. The roll is called each morning at nine o'clock; at the beating of the drum each detachment falls into line in front of its row of tents or earthworks, dresses up on the sergeant, in files of fours, when the major has them counted off by the several lieutenants called on to assist him, who deem it by no means an agreeable employment, *among so much filth and vermin*, though the place is daily policed, and a deep branch runs through the entire camp—they cook their own rations, *which of course they complain of*, however plentiful they may be. They are not allowed to communicate with any but officers, whom they often importune for little favors, mostly to take the oath or be paroled, or for tobacco.

A REBEL CAPTAIN CHARGED WITH TREASON.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, Nov'r 7.]

Captain Henry T. Owen, of Prince Edward, has been sent up from Pickett's division, charged with uttering treasonable and seditious language. We have not learned the specifications of the charge, except that it is alleged Captain Owen, on the occasion of a man deserting to the enemy, declared he did not blame the deserter. Captain Owen is an officer of acknowledged gallantry, and has been in the army since the breaking out of hostilities. It is believed, if he used the language attributed to him, that he did it in a momentary fit of disgust, caused by some circumstance the particulars of which have not transpired.

Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov'r 10.—Flour has declined 10 cents—sales of 15,000 bbls. State at $9 75@10 60; Ohio $11 15@12; Southern $10 90@$15. Wheat has declined 1@2 cents—sales of 35,000 bushels; Chicago Spring $2 25. Corn has advanced 2@3 cents—sales 70,000 bushels mixed at $1 73@1 74. Beef firm at $7@12.—Pork firm—sales of 16,500 bbls Mess at $40 50@41 50. Lard firm—sales of 2,000 bbls at 22@24½ cents. Whisky steady at 173¼@174½ cents. Sugar firm. Coffee steady.—Naval Stores are quiet. Petroleum firm.—Freights dull.

THE DEFEAT OF FERNANDO WOOD.—The crushing defeat of Fernando Wood in the Ninth Congressional District extinguishes the copperheads in this city. It also extinguishes Mr. Wood. Brother Ben's organ, the Daily News, has nothing to say about this defeat.—Indeed, it has nothing to say about the elections generally, and considers it unnecessary to examine the details. The Herald warned the Woods not to attempt to run, and Ben. Wood was shrewd enough to take our advice and withdraw. Fernando was not and hence his annihilation. Hereafter let us hear no more of Wood, Mozart Hall and the copperheads. Fernando's defeat is a decided expression of the Union sentiment of this metropolis. A united North against a divided South is our motto during this war.—*N. Y. Herald*.

☞ A man in Johnston, Vermont, set a trap for bears that were troubling his sheep; and going out early one morning found a "varmint" caught. He rushed for his gun, fired, and killed a black sheep of his own flock.

☞ The number of passengers carried over the Metropolitan Railroad in Boston exceed one million one hundred thousand per month.

☞ Sheridan's motto—Fight often and *Early*.

Our House.

There is a place called "Our House," which everybody knows of. The sailor talks of it in his dreams at sea. The wounded soldier, turning in his uneasy hospital bed, brightens at the word—it is like the dropping of cold water in the desert, like the touch of cool fingers on a burning brow. "Our house," he says feebly, and the light comes back into his dim eyes—for all homely charities, all fond thoughts, all purities, all that man loves on earth or hopes for in heaven, rise with the word.

"Our house" may be in a style of architecture, low or high. It may be the brown old farm house, with its tall well-sweep, or the one-story gambrel-roofed cottage, or the large, square, white house, with green blinds, under the wind-swung elms of a century, or it may be the log cabin of the wilderness, with its one room—still there is a spell in the memory of it beyond all conjuration. Its stone and brick and mortar are like no other; its very clapboards are dear to us, powerful to bring back the memories of early days, and all that is sacred in home-love.

There is no one fact of our human existence that has a stronger influence upon us than the house we dwell in—especially that in which our earlier and more impressible years are spent. The building and arrangement of a house influence the health, the comfort, the morals, the religion. There have been houses built so devoid of all consideration for the occupant, so rambling and hap-hazard in the disposal of rooms, so soulless and cheerless and wholly without snugness or privacy, as to make it seem impossible to live a joyous, generous, rational, religious, family life in them.

There are, we thank to say, in our cities *things* called houses, built and rented by people who walk erect and have the general air and manner of civilized and Christianized men, which are so inhuman in their building that they can only be called snares and traps for souls—places where children cannot well escape growing up filthy and impure—places where to form a home is impossible, and to live a decent, Christian life, would require miraculous strength.

A celebrated British philanthropist who had devoted much study to the dwellings of the poor, gave it as his opinion that temperance societies were a hopeless undertaking in London, unless these dwellings underwent a transformation. They were so squalid, so dark, so comfortless, so constantly pressing upon the senses foulness, pain, and inconvenience, that it was only by being drugged with gin and opium that their miserable inhabitants could find heart to drag on life from day to day.

He had himself tried the experiment of reforming a drunkard by taking him from one of these loathsome dens and enabling him to rent a tenement in a block of model lodging-houses which had been built under his supervision. The young man had been a designer of figures for prints; he was of delicate frame; and a nervous, susceptible temperament.

Shut in one miserable room with his wife and little children, without the possibility of pure air, with only filthy, fetid water to drink, with the noise of other miserable families resounding through the thin partitions, what possibility was there of doing anything except by the help of stimulants, which for a brief hour lifted him above these miseries?—Changed at once to a neat flat, where, for the same rent as his former den, he had three good rooms, with water for drinking, house service, and bathing freely supplied, and the blessed sunshine and air coming in through the windows well arranged for ventilation, he became in a few weeks a new man.

In the charms of the little spot which he could call home, its quiet, its order, his former talent came back to him, and he found strength in pure air and water, and those purer thoughts of which they are emblems, to abandon burning and stupefying stimulants.—*House and Home Papers, in Atlantic Monthly*.

Work and Wages in Europe.

The Secretary of the Board of Agriculture collected during a recent visit to Europe some interesting particulars in regard to the wages of farm laborers and others in England, Ireland, and on the Continent. Thirty-seven cents per day he reports as the highest sum paid, the laborer boarding himself. In most parts of Ireland the farm laborer gets but twenty-five cents per day, and boards and lodges himself—and at that rate he cannot get work half the time. The "day's work," moreover, is from daylight till dark, no ten hour system, or act protecting the workmen on the land.

In Ghent, Belgium, the average price is about a franc and a half, or about thirty cents a day, the workmen finding themselves. In the neighborhood of Bohn, on the Rhine, it is ten silver groschen, or about twenty five cents per day. In Wiesbaden it is from forty-two to forty-eight kreutzers per day for workmen on farms or on roads, or thirty to thirty-five cents. At the farm of the Agricultural Institute at Geisberg, near Wiesbaden, the price paid is thirty-six kreutzers per day, or twenty-four cents, the men boarding themselves. In and about Heidelberg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, it varies from forty-two to forty-eight kreutzers. In and around Cassel, the daily wages amount to fifteen silver groschen, or thirty-seven cents.

At the Agricultural College at Weihenstepan, the pay for female laborers in the field is twenty-four kreutzers, or about eighteen cents per day, finding themselves. This is in harvest time, when the price is higher than at other seasons.

These prices everywhere seemed small for hard, earnest labor, and I could not help thinking how glad our own farmers would be to give double, and board their workmen at that. Now it is true that the price of living is not generally quite so high in the countries we have named as with us, yet the difference is nowhere so great as the price paid for labor. In fact, to live as well as our people of the same class do, the cost would be very nearly the same.

The price of potatoes, for instance, in the neighborhood of Dublin, is seven pence a stone of fourteen pounds. This is a cent a pound or $20 a ton. The price of good butter throughout Ireland is, on an average, a shilling a pound, so that a man has to work hard twelve or fourteen hours to earn a pound of butter. This is the price in town and country. The model farms at Glasnevin got eighteen pence or thirty-six cents a pound in January of this year, 1864, and the lowest price at any time is a shilling or thirteen pence, that is twenty-four and twenty-six cents. I made similar inquiries as to the price of common articles, as a means of comparison everywhere I went, and I made a practice to record such items on the spot. The price of flour is about as high on the Continent as with us, and I think the same quality of meat is about as high.

☞ Capt. Girard, of the U. S. steamer Mobile, (formerly the Tennessee,) has just returned to New Orleans from a cruise off the coast of Texas, bringing with him three schooners as prizes. They were all heavily laden with cotton, and were attempting to run out from Galveston, when they fell in with the Yankee cruiser, and were "gobbled," cargoes, crews and all.