BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

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

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Latest News by Telegraph
TO THE
BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

Gens. Grant and Sherman Urge the Enforcement of the Draft.

FROM GENERAL SHERIDAN.

A Charge on the Rebels near Winchester.

A SOUTH CAROLINA REGIMENT CAPTURED.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

The Rebels Make a Night Charge

THEY MEET WITH A REPULSE.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY

A BARBAROUS OUTRAGE.

Negroes Murdered in Cold Blood.

ETC. ETC. ETC.

Official Bulletin.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.

Major General Dix, New York:

Lieutenant-General Grant telegraphs this Department in respect to the draft as follows:

CITY POINT, 10 30 A. M., Sept. 13, 1864.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

We ought to have the whole number of men called for by the President in the shortest possible time. Prompt action in filling our armies will have more effect upon the enemy than a victory over them. They profess to believe and make their men believe there is such a party North in favor of recognizing Southern independence that the draft cannot be enforced. Let them be undeceived. Deserters come into our lines daily, who tell us that the men are nearly universally tired of the war, and that desertions would be much more frequent, but that they believe peace will be negotiated after the fall election. The enforcement of the draft and prompt filling up of our armies will save the shedding of blood to an immense degree.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

The following telegram has been received from Major General Sherman on the same subject:

Atlanta, Ga, 6.30 *P. M., Sept'r* 13.—*Hon. Edwin Stanton, Secretary of War:* I am very glad to hear the draft will be enforced. First, we need the men; second, they come as privates to fill up our old and tired regiments, with their experienced officers, already on hand, and third, because the enforcement of the law will manifest a power resident in our Government equal to the occasion. Our Government, though a democracy, should in times of trouble and danger be able to wield the power of a great nation as well.

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN,
Major General.

The draft is ordered to commence in all the States and districts where the quota is not filled by volunteers, on Monday, the 19th, and will go on until completed. Volunteers and substitutes will be received and credited to as late a period as possible. Volunteering is still progressing with vigor in most of the States.

Gen. Sheridan reports the following operations in his command:

Near Berryville, 7 *P. M., September* 13, 1864.—Lieut. Gen. Grant, City Point.—This morning, I sent Gen. Getty's division of the 6th Corps, with two brigades of cavalry, to the crossing of the Summit Point and Winchester road, over the Opequan Creek, to develope the force of the enemy at the crossing in that vicinity. Rhodes', Ramseaur's, Gordon's and Wharton's divisions, were found on the west bank. At the same time General Wilson and Mackintosh's brigades of cavalry, crushed up the Winchester pike and drove the rebel cavalry at a run; came in contact with Kershaw's division, charged it, and captured the 8th South Carolina regiment—sixteen officers and 145 men, and its battle flag, and Col. Hennegan, commanding a brigade, with a loss of only two men killed and two wounded.

Great credit is due to Generals Wilson and Mackintosh and to the 3d New Jersey and the 2d Ohio. The charge was a gallant one.

A portion of the 2d Massachusetts Reserve Brigade made a charge on the right of the line, and captured one officer and eleven men of Gordon's division of infantry. Our loss in the reconnoissance is very light.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major General.

No reports of active operations have been received from other commands.

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

The New Loan.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14th.—Eleven millions five hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the bonds on account of the recent loan of $31,500,000, have been sent off by the Treasury Department.

From New Orleans.

The New Constitutional Election.

CAIRO, Sept. 14.—The steamer Luminary, from New Orleans on the 7th, has arrived.—The Luminary was fined $2,500, by General Dana, at Vicksburg, for landing at other than military posts on the previous trip.

The official returns of the election in the parish of New Orleans, on the 5th, give a majority of 3,875 for the new Constitution. The vote was 5,443.

The steamship Creole had sailed from new York.

The steamer M. V. Gallum, from New Orleans for Matamoras, laden with lumber and thirty-eight passengers, foundered on the 1st instant, 110 miles southeast of Sabine Pass, and was a total loss. The passengers sustained themselves for fifty hours on a raft, when they were rescued by the United States steamer Circassian.

An extensive land slide, embracing a quarter of a mile of the levee, ten miles above Baton Rouge, took place some days ago.

The market for provisions closed firm.—Stocks light. Sales of sugar during the past week amounted to 400 hhds. Louisiana and Cuba 23@24 cents for fair to fully fair.

The new negro regiment organization at Memphis is filling up rapidly.

The steamer Circassian returned to New Orleans on the 6th from a cruise on the Texas coast. She supplied about thirty of our blockaders with provisions, and brought to New Orleans a few sick, discharged men, who are bound North. The gunboats Aurora and Stark are the only vessels on duty at the mouth of the Rio Grande. The French have nearly seventy vessels at that point.

The French Admiral, when informed of the capture of Fort Morgan, pronounced Farragut the naval hero of the age.

The troops at Santa Brazos and the crews of the blockading fleet are in good health.

Blockade running was expected to begin soon on the Texan coast, and our navy are on the alert.

From Kentucky.

A Company of Negroes Slaughtered in Cold Blood—Murders and Outrages in Kentucky.

The Louisville Journal, of Saturday, has the following:

On Saturday afternoon last, Jake Bennett, the notorious guerilla, at the head of seventeen men, dashed into Owensboro, and, as they rode down the street, fired in a reckless manner at every person that exposed himself to view.

For some time Owensboro was garrisoned by a battalion of negro troops, but on Friday they were withdrawn from the post, ten being left to guard the wharf-boat against guerilla attacks. Bennett had received correct information of this movement, and, charging down upon the boat, commanded the squad of negroes to surrender. They were frightened by the imposing force presented by the thieving band, and at once laid down their arms. An indiscriminate slaughter of the blacks then commenced. Seven were deliberately shot to death, the other three taking refuge in the hold of the boat, and escaping the vengeance of the assassins.

The boat was then plundered of light articles of value and set on fire, the dead bodies of the murdered negroes still stretched upon the blood stained deck. The boat burned rapidly, and Bennett left word that if any of the citizens attempted to extinguish the flames, he would return and burn the town. The robber then placed himself at the head of his gang, and started to leave the place. In the suburbs of the town a gentleman named Senate was captured and robbed of three hundred dollars in money.

A man named Reed was also made prisoner and relieved of his purse and watch. Bennett left in the direction of Lewisport. As soon as the citizens learned that he had departed from the town they gathered around the wharf boat, and went earnestly to work to put out the fire. They were successful and succeeded in saving the wreck.

On examining the hold, the three negro soldiers were found to be crouched in the darkest corner, and they were rescued from their perilous situation. Fearing the guerillas might return, the dark trio were placed in a skiff and sent across the river to Indiana for safety.

Later From Europe.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The Pennsylvania, from Liverpool on the 31st, has arrived.

The Cotton market is dull. Breadstuffs are inactive. Corn has a downward tendency. Provisions are dull. Lard is firm.

London, August 31st.—Consols close at 88½@88¾ for money.

The King of Italy has received the Mexican Ambassador and exchanged friendly wishes.

LATER.

New York, Sept. 14.—The steamer City of Manchester, from Liverpool on the 31st ult., has arrived. Her news is unimportant.

London, Sept. 1, via Queenstown—Consols for money 88¼@88¾.

Halifax, Sept. 14.—The steamer Arabia, with Liverpool advices to Sept. 4th, has arrived. Her news is not important.

From Fort Monroe.

FORT MONROE, Sept. 13.—The steamer A. D. Vance, captured on the 10th instant, off Wilmington, has arrived in Norfolk. The steamer and cargo are valued at $400,000.

The steamer City of Richmond, from New Orleans, has arrived. She brings no news. Captain Kelly reports speaking yesterday off Hatteras, the United States steamer Bienville, bound to New York.

The City Point boat has not arrived.

Arrival of Released Prisoners.

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 14th.—The flag of truce boat New York, has arrived here with 360 paroled men and forty officers, released from Southern prisons. Among the men there are a number of Marylanders. Their condition shows a little improvement.

The Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Sept'r 14.—Gold advanced today, closing at 227. To-night it is quoted at 228½@226¾.

From the Army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—A correspondent of the Chronicle writes as follows:

Before Petersburg, Sept. 10, 11 *P. M.*—Early Friday night the Rebels in front of the Second Corps strengthened their picket line, making it a weak line of battle, and under cover of night they charged our skirmish line, but were handsomely repulsed with considerable loss in killed and wounded. Twenty or thirty of our men were captured, but the design of the enemy was completely frustrated. We retained possession of the line they coveted or wished to occupy. This skirmish was sufficient to alarm the entire line and throw cannon and mortars into convulsions for some hours.

After the subsidence of this terrific uproar everything relapsed into the former condition of stillness. The rebels are said to be burrowing in the ground. A prisoner captured a few days ago mentioned two points where they were engaged night and day in undermining our works, and that counter-mining was going on at another place. The rebel batteries above Petersburg continue to fire at the trains passing to and fro between City Point and General Warren's head-quarters.—To-night this road has been completed to the six mile station on the Weldon road. All friendly meetings between the rival pickets are again stopped. At present sharp-shooting is in active practice, and men keep closely covered.

Lately, when exchanging newspapers, copies of President Lincoln's Amnesty Proclamation, or General Grant's late order relating to rebel deserters, have been folded in the newspapers, and one or two instances have been remarked where great good resulted, individuals receiving the pamphlet coming with it into our lines, and claiming pardon and protection.

General Meade arrived at his headquarters this evening, and is looking much better than when he left for home.

Maine Election.

Further Returns—All the Union Congressmen Elected—Soldiers Will be Allowed to Vote.

PORTLAND, Sept. 13—1 45 A. M.—Ninety-five towns give Cony 26,771 and Howard 17,603, a Union majority of 9,168; against last year in the same towns, Cony 29,958, Bradbury 21,626—majority then 8,332; Union net gain 836.

This vote includes a little over four-tenths of the State and the same relative gain will amount to 2,060 in the whole State, making Cony's total majority 19,500 to 20,000, against 17,269 last year. Gov. Hamlin's majority in 1856 was 19,392. This will consequently be the largest gubernatorial majority ever thrown in Maine.

The aggregate vote in these towns falls short about 2,000, indicating a falling off in the total vote of 7,000; so that the aggregate vote will be about 112,000 against 119,000 last year.

The amendment of the constitution permitting soldiers to vote will be carried almost unanimously.

Thirty-six towns in the First Congressional District give Lynch (Union) 10,692; Sweat, 8,736, against a gubernatorial vote last year in the same towns of Cony 12,040, and Bradbury 10,818.

Lynch's majority thus far is 1,956, against a majority in the same towns last year of 1,222—being a net gain of 734. The fifteen towns not heard from gave last year Union 2,573; Democratic 2,681, which would decrease Lynch's majority to 1,943, but the same relative gains as in the towns heard from would give him over 2,000 majority.

Sweat's plurality in these towns in 1862 was 52, and in the whole district 133.

The majorities in the other districts will be increased largely. Perham, in the Second District, will probably receive over 2,500 majority; Blaine, in the Third District, over 3,500; Rice, in the Fourth District, about 4,500, and Pike, in the Fifth District, about 1,000 majority. In Augusta they estimate Blaine's majority at 4,500.

The counties have all undoubtedly gone Republican, electing their State Senators and county officers.

The House of Representatives will stand about the same as last year, when it stood 124 Union to 26 Opposition.

The gubernatorial vote in 1860, which preceded President Lincoln's election, stood:—Republican, 70,030; Democratic, 52 350; and straight Whig and scattering, 1,755, being a Republican majority of 15,925, some 4,000 short of the procable majority of this year.

The violence of the storm has prevented many towns getting their returns to the telegraph offices, and has made the lines work so badly that we have lost some returns which had reached the offices. The polls, also, throughout the State, have been kept open until 6 o'clock to-day—two hours later than heretofore.

THE RESULT.

Augusta, Me., Sept'r 14.—Returns from 150 towns give Cony, the Union Republican candidate for Governor, a majority of 11,918.—If the Union vote in the remainder of the State is equal in proportion, Cony's majority will reach 20,000.

Serious Accident to a Picket Guard.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Three pickets near Fort Slocum, which is about four miles north of Washington, this morning gathered several shells, of which they made supports for their cooking apparatus, supposing from an examination they were empty, one of them however exploded, the fragments so severely wounding Henry Ponquette and B. F. Marshall, that each was obliged to undergo the amputation of a leg. The operation was performed by the surgeon in charge of Harewood hospital.—Dennis Hare was also severely wounded in the left arm. These pickets belong to company A, 1st New Hampshire heavy artillery. They say they had frequently before made use of shells for similar purposes.

From Bermuda.

HALIFAX, Sept. 14.—The steamer Galatea, from Bermuda on the 11th with troops arrived here to-day. The fever was abating at Bermuda.

The blockade runner steamer Mary Celeta, from Wilmington via Bermuda for Nassau, was sunk off the south side of Bermuda on the 9th.

The New York Democratic Convention.

ALBANY, Sept. 14.—The Democratic State Convention met this morning, and temporarily organized with M. B. Champlin as chairman. After the appointment of the usual committees, the convention took a recess till 4 o'clock. There is a large attendance.

Interesting Southern News

LONGING FOR PEACE.

[From the Charleston Courier, Sept. 3d.]

As minutes of anguish seem longer than hours of pleasure, so the interval of time that stretches itself between the present and the blissful days all bright and beautiful from the sweet and potent influences of peace appears thrice the period it really is. How often have those sufferers by the dreadful conflict groaned forth the inquiry, how much longer will the war continue? Lifting their burdened hearts to Haven, they exclaim, How long, O Lord! How long! When will the sword be satiated with human blood? When will the wrath of God cease to burn with a fierce flame? Will the terrible contest go on till the manhood of Southland has perished from the land? Till every wife is widowed, every child orphaned, and there is a corpse in every house?

How strong and sad the contest between all those pleasant things that are the fruits of peace, and the desolation, gloom, grief, disorder, wickedness, silence and wretchedness that are the direct effects of war! This is rightly accounted the heaviest of all judgments. It is well said that that rod roars with a louder and more terrible voice than any other with which the Almighty chastises a people for their transgressions. Homesteads that once re-echoed with the sound of mirth and joy are dark and silent, or, in their stead, we behold blackened ruins and ashes, rank weeds have taken the place of beautiful flowers, fields that once waved with golden grain are now ghastly, howling wastes without gate or inclosure; our marts are forsaken and silent as a grave-yard, and only an occasion foot treads the thoroughfares once gay with splendid equipages, beautiful with forms of well dressed women, and lovely with the innocent faces of girls and boys. Occupations that ministered to the comforts and happiness of all are altogether neglected, institutions of learning are closed, desolations dwells in the sanctuaries of the Most High, our young men are buried by their gray haired parents, or, with the blood of their deadly wounds on their soldiers humble attire, are buried in the field where they fell without psalm and service.

War contains in itself every woe and calamity mortals groan under. With it comes bereavement, poverty, disease, death, rapine, devastation, extortion, murder—crimes of every dye, woes of every shape and size.—May the God of peace speedily lift up the light of His countenance upon us and grant us peace.

GOSSIP FROM RICHMOND.

Richmond, August 27.—[Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.]—What a change has come over the cavalry of Northern Virginia since a man of mind and earnestness took command. Witness the part played by that arm from Trevillian's down to the brilliant success at Ream's. South Carolinians are making reputations fast of late.

We captured prisoners, cannon and a line of works many miles in the rear of the enemy's front towards Petersburg. He still holds the road, but, first and last, it has cost him not less than 15,000 men—a little army—in killed, wounded and captured, and the end is not yet. Unfortunately our plan of attack leaked out. This last affair was known in Richmond, and hinted in two of yesterday's papers.

From the Herald of the 22d we learn that the prisoners at Andersonville have sent four of their number to Washington, to represent to Lincoln the actual state of that hell on earth to which his love of the nigger has condemned them. There will be a frenzied howl in the North, but the world will exonerate us, and the Democrats will not be slow to fix the blame where it belongs.

Fears have been entertained of the rising of the Andersonville prisoners. There is no danger unless an outside raid should overcome our garrison. Not long ago, during a torrent fall of rain and just at dark, fifty feet of the stockade at Andersonville was washed away by the rising of the stream which runs through the pen—fifty feet on two sides—where the stream enters and where it emerges. So far from attempting to escape, at the firing of the signal gun, the prisoners huddled together in the middle of the inclosure and raised a white flag in token of submission.

PROVISIONS, &c.

[Correspondence of the Mercury.]

Richmond, August 29.—Grant submits to the licking the other day very quietly. He can afford it, for he holds the road and that is of great value in Northern eyes. It is reported that we have abandoned the works captured in the fight.

Some time ago the clerks in the departments clubbed together and made up a large sum of money, which they placed in the hands of agents, for the purchase of provisions. One of the agents did well—brought back 13 pounds of bacon and 12 herrings to each of the clerks for fifty dollars. Cheap enough. For fifty more he promised each of them a barrel of flour; but the man with whom he contracted sold to another party as soon as flour advanced, and so the flour was lost.

The other agent returned with 11 ounces of sugar, 13 pounds and 12 ounces of flour, 8 pounds and 6 ounces of rice, 11 ounces of soap, and 1 pound and 10 ounces of lard for each clerk—all for $50. The price of the same quantity of the same articles here in the city is $52. So much for "organized competition" and a poor agent for purchasing.

ANOTHER REBELLION THREATENED.—The Brooklyn Eagle, a McClellan organ, is already threatening a Northern revolution in case Mr. Lincoln is re-elected, as he will be. It says:

Mr. Lincoln may be elected; *he may be elected fairly;* but we tell the majority that if they make their rule repugnant to the people who differ from them, *they have no other security for the permanence of their power than brute force gives them.* We make no threat; we point to the signs of the times. It is for our political opponents to shape their conduct in the light of them."

Every speech made at Chicago was larded with just such threats as the above, and the Copperhead papers are now full of them. What do they mean?—*Buffalo Express.*

☞The human pulse has in every age been consulted as an index of health or disease. The pulse of a person in health beats about seventy times a minute, and the ordinary term of life is about seventy years. Stimulating liquors, or food indulged intemperately, crowd the natural pulsations into half their period of years, consequently life becomes extinct at forty or forty-five, when temperate habits would have extended it to a much greater period.

☞By a law of the State of Maine, any person who shall, to the acceptance of the Selectmen, place a trough by the roadside, into which a stream of water shall be constantly kept running, is entitled to an annual deduction of $3 from the amount of his yearly taxes.

A New York butter speculator a few days ago sent orders to his agent in Potsdam, New York, to sell a thousand tubs of butter which he had been holding for higher prices, for the most he could get.

GEN. MCCLELLAN.—Gen. McClellan, had, when he first marched against Richmond, an army and resources greater than any other confided to the charge of any Union General in the history of this war. But his sympathy with the Democratic leaders of the North, whose hearts were with Jeff Davis, Rhett, and their brother Democratic traitors of the South, aided by McClellan's own reverence for the property of those Democratic traitors, led him to waste his opportunities in an inglorious siege, until his magnificent army faded away before the pestilential breath of the Virginia marshes.

He could have overthrown the armed power of the South. His army, from their threatening encampments, saw the distant spires of Richmond, and the nation waited with impatient earnestness to see the capital of the traitors wrested from rebellion's grasp, and the power of the Union reinstated over every Southern State. But, as the Philadelphia News says, "the expected victory never was experienced.

Without the commission of open treason, General McClellan slowly but surely destroyed the splendid army that, under any other leader, would have entered the streets of Richmond in victorious defiance. He kept them in the marshy shallows of the Chickahominy, where fever, with white robes and poisonous breath, passed through his camps, and the pride of the armies of the Union wasted away as the mist of the mountains fades before the rising sun."

"Tried and found wanting, the soldier was called from the responsibilities of the field to enact in civil life the role of a New York peace politician. He dined with August Belmont; feted the Woods, and was feted in return. Around him he gathered the Walls of New Jersey, and the political gemini of treason, the Seymours of New York and Connecticut.

In towns through the country he passed his time, until the Gubernational canvass in Pennsylvania, last autumn, when he issued the celebrated Woodward letter, recommending the people of Pennsylvania to cast their ballots for a jurist whose record was stained with the treasonable heresies that consigned Judge Woodward to final oblivion.

Such is General McClellan, the man upon whom the threadbare mantle of Democratic preferment has fallen—such is the man whom the peace men of the North have arrayed against the honest leader of the Union under its present able Administration."—*Frankfort Commonwealth.*

WHY NAPOLEON WANTS TEXAS.—A writer in the Boston Evening Post says that Napoleon, by his invasion of Mexico, means anything but the conquest and control of that country. He cares nothing for Mexico, according to the writer, only as the means of controlling Texas and securing her cotton. He continues:

The writer saw the first bale of Texas cotton packed, and for some years watched the French agents and French houses, always on hand to buy the best portion of that silky fibre; and so absolutely necessary has it become to France and her silk manufacturers that Napoleon hopes to offer terms to Texas that will enable her (taking advantage of this rebellion) to declare her independence and give him an ample supply of the silky staple of that region. He no more wants Mexico than a coach wants its fifth wheel, only as it will give him power there to support Texas and keep up his supply of Texas cotton. So important has this cotton become to France, that he must have it or the silk manufactures of France will languish.

The writer asks if it does not behoove our Government to look to this and see that Louis Napoleon, through Maximilian, does not draw all Europe to the support of his power in Mexico.

CHAMBERSBURG.—Yesterday we spent an hour among the ruins of this once beautiful town. The blackened walls of more than two hundred and fifty houses still stand to remind the passer-by of the infamous deeds committed by the rebel fiends. Here and there preparations are being made to reconstruct kitchens and back buildings for winter use, but the beautiful mansions which lately adorned the streets will not be rebuilt until the rebel hordes are whipped and peace is restored.

The dwellings that escaped the fire are crowded, many of them containing two or three families, while the parlors have been converted into store-rooms. A number of weather boarded shanties have been erected in the "burnt district" and business of various kinds resumed on a small scale. Many former residents of the place have left, to return no more. The county offices are in the upper story of an engine house.

There is but one hotel of any consequence in the place, but bar-rooms have been opened on the sites of most of the burnt inns. The citizens complain bitterly of the high price of produce of every description. In many instances they are higher than in this city—owing to the supply being being somewhat limited.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

THE COPPERHEAD BOLT.—A dispatch from New York says:

Yet another Democratic journal has struck the McClellan flag. I refer to the Courrier des Etats Unis, the recognized organ of the French population here. The Courrier is a paper of large influence, and its disaffection will tell severely against the "Young Napoleon." The list of the seceding journals in this city now stands thus: 1. Daily News; 2. Metropolitan Record; 3. Freeman's Journal; 4. Courrier des Etats Unis.

There are strange rumors afloat about Tammany Hall concerning the position of Mr. Pendleton. It is said that he, too, is threatening to bolt the nomination in fact, if not in form; that is to say, he is preparing a letter plumply endorsing the platform, and accepting it, pure and simple, as the only acceptable exposition of the principles and policy of the Democratic party.

Meanwhile the two Woods (Ben. and Fernando) are as busy as bees, engineering a public meeting to back up the position assumed by the Daily News, throwing McClellan overboard, and placing in the field some other candidate more congenial to their tastes. So you will see there is music in the air.

"CONVERTED" CONTRABANDS.—It is estimated that at least one-third of the slave element of the South has now been converted into the Federal service, military and civil, and this element now constitutes nearly one-third of the Federal force employed, directly and indirectly, in the suppression of the rebellion. The colored element in our armies, particularly in the labor department, can hardly be realized outside of the army limits. It may be safely said, in this respect, that our armies are about one-third eclipsed. A few more such digs as Atlanta and Mobile will bring us a large proportion of the other two-thirds of the black diamonds of the sunny South. Where then will the chivalry be, to to say nothing about any more Northern levies.

☞It is reported that Moseby was killed last Friday in a duel with one of his officers.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

☞That the traitors of the South and the traitors of the North understand each other well, we suppose every loyal man in the country, whether North or South, by this time knows and feels. The Chattanooga Rebel, of a recent date, seeming to fear that there might be yet some one so blind as not to be able to "see it," spoke in this wise: "*We admire McClellan, and we admire Buell also;* we admire Vallandigham more than all, because he was against the war at the start, and has kept his faith ever since."

Any Northern copperhead paper would just as cordially say: "We admire Lee, and we admire Beauregard also; and we admire Jeff. Davis more than all, because he was for slavery at the start, and has kept his faith ever since."—*Frankfort Commonwealth.*

☞A series of papers addressed by MM. Davanne and Girard to the Academy of Sciences on the subject of photography, makes some curious revelations with regard to the waste of precious metals in the operation.—For instance, the silver alone which is employed for photographs in Paris amounts to several millions of francs. Now as only 3 per cent. of the silver employed remains on the photograph, 97 per cent. will continue to be lost unless some method be found for recovering it. MM. Davanne and Girard, who make this startling announcement, propose that plates of copper be put into the argentiferous liquid, whereby in the course of three or four days the silver will be precipitated in a spongy state.

☞A Working-men's Club, provided with accommodations similar to the aristocratic club houses in London and other large towns, has been opened at Birmingham, England.—The building contains a lecture room capable of containing three hundred and fifty people, a reading room, another room which answers for both committee room and class room, a commodious kitchen in which meals are provided for the members daily, a sleeping room and a bar. Attached to the buildings are grounds containing a gymnasium and a quoit ground, skittle alley and a shooting gallery.

☞Louis Napoleon's life of Cæsar, says the Paris correspondent of the Publisher's Circular, is again laid aside by its author for an indefinite period. The forms of so much of it as is printed are chained together at the Imperial Printing Office, and one man keeps the key, and is responsible for them. The author is very nervous about the work, and he is afraid of some proof-sheets getting into publicity before the work is ready for publication.

☞A new style of veil coming into favor with young ladies, is made of the fashionable black and white figured lace, with a fine elastic run through the upper part, which fits to the edge of the bonnet, and a second elastic runs through the lower part of the veil, a short distance from the bottom, which fastens it under the chin, giving the effect of a street mask, transparent, but very coquettish.

☞Third Assistant Postmaster General Zevely has arrived in New York, and is making arrangements to put into operation the railway post office system on the through line between New York and Washington.—The arrangements may possibly be completed this week. Two of the railway post office cars are now in Jersey City.

☞A lady who was prostrated by severe illness called to her side the mother of a young lad in whom she was interested, and said earnestly: "Be sure and have Willie read the account of Farragut's entrance into Mobile Bay, that he may know of what metal some men are made—will of iron, heart of gold, brain of mercury."

☞A Glasgow paper says the continued draft of seamen to man the large fleet of blockade runners constantly leaving, has greatly reduced the number of men at Greenock for navigating the usual outward-bound vessels.

☞A man was the other day attacked by a bear within twelve miles of St. Paul, Minn., and gave him a fearful hug, and he might have been killed had not his little dog interfered and caused brain to let go his hold by biting his hind legs.

☞The Mount Vernon cotton factory, at Alexandria, is being stripped of its machinery and fitted up by the Government for a hospital. A large ship-yard has also been taken possession of for the repair of government transports.

☞Mr. George Francis Train announces to an awe-struck world that he will not support McClellan and Pendleton. That is very natural. He further intimates that he will not support Lincoln and Johnson. That is very gratifying.

☞There lives in Canada an old Dutch woman who received at her marriage from her husband a paper of pins. All of these with the exception of one or two she has preserved for thirty years, using them constantly all the while.

☞In the year ending December, 1863, the revenue derived by the British Government on 37,036,801 pounds of leaf tobacco, was thirty millions of dollars. So says a London journal.

☞A London swindler, recently arrested for practising his arts on an unsuspecting German merchant, was found to have on his person counterfeit florins "and Confederate notes," both of about the same value.

☞The latest instance of arbitrary arrest is in killing John Morgan last Monday. His career was arrested in an exceedingly arbitrary manner. Won't the copperheads howl? *Ohio State Journal.*

☞Ohio has given to the country the following successful Generals: Grant, Rosecrans, Sherman, McPherson, Sheridan, Kautz, Garrard, Schenck, Garfield, Weitzel, Gillmore, Crook, the murdered McCook, Lytle, Harker.

☞The names of three millionaires appear on the tax list of Providence:—John Carter Brown, assessed for $1,237,600; George Hall, $1,431,400; and Robt. H. Ives, $1,234,500.

☞A part of the stone ruins recently found on the plains of Troy are to be used in rebuilding that part of Constantinople not long since destroyed by fire.

☞All males between the ages of fifteen and forty-five have been conscripted in Mississippi. The country is said to be full of stragglers.

☞The income of the four of the Rothschilds of Europe is estimated at $9,000,000 a year or a thousand dollars an hour.

☞Butter, for which 58 cents was refused a few weeks ago, now sells in Vermont at 48 cents by the ton.

☞The New York Coal-at-cost Company supplies coal at $11 a ton.

JEFF. DAVIS' NOTIONS OF PEACE.—The New York evening Post says editorially: "We chance to know, from the best authority, that Mr. Jefferson Davis, but a few weeks ago, absolutely and finally refused to listen to any proposal for peace, except on the ground of Southern independence; and "when I say Southern independence," he remarked, "I mean to include in our Confederacy, Maryland, all of Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, and Missouri; nothing else."