BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

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

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Latest News by Telegraph

TO THE

BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

THE LATEST

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

QUEER NEWS FROM TEXAS.

Cortinas Being Unable to Resist the French, Offers His Services to the United States.

He Enters Brownsville Drives the Rebels Out, and Hoists the Stars and Stripes.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

The Rebel Raiders Escape with their Plunder.

ETC. ETC. ETC.

Important from Texas.

CAIRO, Sept. 18.—The steamer Joseph White, from New Orleans on the 12th, has arrived. Mexicans just arrived at New Orleans report that Cortenas being unable to cope with the French, crossed his force of 2,000 men and sixteen cannon over the Rio Grande, and occupied Brownsville, Texas, driving out the rebels there under Col. Ford, and hoisting the American flag. He declared that as he was born on the American side of the river, he was a citizen of the United States, and would hold Brownsville for that Government!

He immediately notified the Federal commander at Brazos of his proceedings, and offered through him to the United States Government the services of himself and army!

The Picayune's (Bagdad, Mexico,) correspondent says, under date of the 4th, that from the cupolas of that place can be seen four armies in hostile array. The Federal and rebel forces are on one side the river, and the French and Mexican armies on the other. The French are fortifying with cotton bales, and it was reported would march from Monterey to Matamoras.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

CAIRO, Sept. 18.—The steamer Belle, from Memphis, has arrived with Memphis papers of yesterday evening.

Sergt. F. L. Clark, of the 91st Illinois Infantry, furnishes additional particulars concerning affairs on the Rio Grande. On the evening of the 6th, the French moved out of Bagdad with a force estimated at 5,000 men, and commenced the ascent of the Rio Grande for the purpose of making an attack on Matamoras.

Their march was uninterrupted until they reached a point opposite White's Ranch, where they met Cortinas, with a Mexican force, prepared to contest their approach. A terrific artillery engagement ensued, when the French were compelled to fall back in confusion, closely followed for three miles, when, coming to a chapperel, they made a stand. Cortinas again opened on the Imperial forces with shot and shell, and while engaged at this point the rebel commander at Brownsville, Texas, Colonel Ford, came down the Texas side of the Rio Grande with a large drove of cattle for the French, and seeing the Confederacy's friends engaged with Cortinas, promptly espoused the cause of the French, and opened on the Mexican rear.

Seeing this timely aid, the Imperial army made an attempt to turn the tide of the day in their favor and charged the Mexicans with a determination to conquer or die, but they were again driven back in disorder under cover of the chapperal. Cortinas then brought up two pieces of artillery to bear on the rebel force, compelling them to retire. About this time the 91st Illinois, at Brazos Santiago, hearing the firing on the Rio Grande, were ordered to march to the scene, and arrived in time to witness the repulse of the rebels.

The gallant sucker boys then pitched into the rebels and drove them five miles, capturing his camp equipage and about thirty stand of arms. Meantime, Cortenas succeeding in putting the Imperialists to fight, drove them to Bayou Del Rio and here shelled them, but as his artillery could not compete with their heavy ordnance on ship board, he withdrew his forces to White Ranche and here crossed five hundred of his men into Texas, where they lay under arms during the night of the 6th by the side of the American troops.

No sooner had Cortinas crossed the Rio Grande than he lowered the flag of his country, the "white, red and green," and hoisted the "stars and stripes," which was greeted with the most enthusiastic cheers by the Mexican soldiers, as well as by the Americans. Cortinas followed Col. Ford to the old battle field of Resca De La Palma, where he bivouacked his troops for the night, while the rebels under Ford fell back to Brownsville.

Cortinas then despatched a courier to Matamoras and ordered his forces there to prepare to move immediately, and early on the morning of the 8th five hundred Mexicans moved to the Rio Grande and crossed the river, coming down on the American side and attacking Brownsville simultaneously with the force with Cortinas.

The struggle for Brownsville was brief and resulted in the defeat of the rebels, who were driven from the town. Cortenas took possession on the exit of the rebels, which was so hastily performed, that they left their *rags* floating over the court-house and other public buildings which were soon torn down and the stars and stripes hoisted amid the shouts of the citizens and the Mexican soldiers, who were almost as proud of the starry banner as our brave boys.

FURTHER FROM NEW ORLEANS.

CAIRO, Sept. 19.—Advices from New Orleans to the 13th are received. There was much dispute over the Mexican news and it was not generally believed, but some who should know, assert positively its truth. Cortinas is said to be still at Fort Brown with 19 guns bearing on Matamoras. Col. Ford's rebel cavalry were encamped ten miles up the Rio Grande. The French had moved out ten miles from Bagdad.

The news of the capture of Atlanta produced great despondency among the rebels, and corresponding joy among the loyal people.

Hood's army is reported, through loyal sources, to be greatly demoralized. All the trans-Mississippi rebel army with the exception of Buckner's brigade, has moved up towards White river. Buckner confronts the remnant of our army at Morganzia. Our main force has been sent away from Morganzia. *Its destination is contraband.*

The rebel Commissioner of Exchange and Col. Dwight the National Commissioner, were in consultation at Morganzia yesterday, and it is hoped a general exchange of prisoners will result.

There is nothing new from Mobile.

Later from Europe.

Arrival of the Steamers Sidon and Hibernian.

HALIFAX, Sept. 19.—The steamer Sidon, from Liverpool on the 6th, via Queenstown 7th, has arrived. The news is not important. The English newspapers are discussing the prospect of an armistice in America.

London, Sept. 6.—Consols closed at 87½ for money.

Farther Point, Sept. 19.—The steamer Hibernian, from Londonderry on the 9th, has passed this point. Her latest advices from Liverpool are to the 9th.

It was rumored that Austria was about to recognize the Kingdom of Italy. Cotton and breadstuffs are declining.

Seizure of American Vessels at the Rio Grande by the French.

CAIRO, Sept. 19.—The War Eagle has a despatch from New Orleans, of the 10th, stating that a number of vessels which sailed from that port for Matamoras with cargoes for Cortenas or a general market, have been seized by the French at the mouth of the Rio Grande.

Rebel Movements in Mississippi.

CAIRO, Sept. 18.—The Vicksburg Herald of the 10th says that there has been a consolidation of the rebel forces in Jackson, Miss. Forrest's, Taylor's, Gaizin's, and Wirt Adams' troops are encamped around that city for several miles, estimated at 26,000 strong, with extensive wagon, pontoon and artillery trains. There are strong indications of an important expedition, possibly against Cairo.

From Washington

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—General Ferry is detailed as a member of the General Court Martial of which Gen. Briggs is President.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan, for the last two days amount to $1,532,000, and to the 10 40 loan, $27,000. Two-thirds of the new loan has been delivered.

Rebel Movements in the Southwest.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 18.—Gen. Forrest crossed the Cold Water on Monday last, and camped within fifteen miles of Memphis. General Marmaduke, with 7,000 men, is across the St. Francis river, intending to invade Missouri. Gen. Price is threatening Little Rock.

Arrival of Sick and Wounded.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19th.—The steamer Cosmopolitan has arrived from Port Royal with 112 sick and wounded soldiers.

The Maine Election.

GARDINER, ME., Sept. 19th.—The Bangor Whig of this morning has unofficial returns from eighty-six towns in addition to the official returns from 225 towns previously telegraphed, making in all 361 towns, cities and plantations, giving Governor Cony, 54,868; and Howard, Democrat, 39,706. Last year the vote in these towns stood Cony 59,923; Bradbury, 44,097. The vote in Aroostook county is close, the Democrats claiming to have carried it by a small majority.

☞The Portland Press gives the following as the operations of rum: Wednesday night the police picked up a young man who was intoxicated, and placed him in a cell in the lock-up. Soon after, the up-town police brought in an old man, who was quite drunk, and placed him in a cell adjoining that of the young man. The officer in charge went to the cell of the young man, inquired his name, and how to spell it. On his attempting to spell it the old man in the next cell sang out, "That's a lie!" "Hallo, father," shouted the young man, "is that you?" It proved to be father and son, though they were brought in from the two extremes of the city.

☞California has the largest grape vineyard in the world. It is in Sonoma county. It covers an area of four thousand acres, and is used by the Buena Vista Vinicultural Society.

☞"There are three umbrellas," said little Nell; "the hat is one—the smallest; the umbrella is another, and the sky is the third—the greatest of them all, but also the leakiest."

☞Foreign wool to the amount of $53,000,000, was imported into this country during the past year. The time is not far distant when the tide will be the other way.

☞The National Intelligencer comes out in favor of McClellan.

From the Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sept. 18.—Our troops who started in pursuit of the raiding party that carried off the cattle did not succeed in overtaking the rebels in their retreat.

The latter had too much the start, and safely effected their escape with the entire herd, numbering twenty-four hundred and eighty-five cattle, together with sixteen of the herders. Two others were killed. The enemy when first discovered had almost completely surrounded the herd and its guard, and only a small number of the latter effected their escape.

The loss of the guard and the 1st District cavalry is not known, but it was quite large. A few stragglers and a squad who were running off a number of negroes were picked up by our troops and brought in.

The stolen cattle were part of the supply for the troops operating against Richmond, and not for the Army of the Potomac generally, and were under the charge of Captain Richardson.

Col. Morgan, Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the armies, had selected the location for the herd on account of the good quality of the grazing there.

The Lieut. General has issued an order that no spiritous, malt or vinous liquors, shall be allowed to come into the armies, excepting through the commissary and medical departments. This was induced by the large amount of liquors brought down by sutlers and others on orders from officers, but which was usually kept on sale by dealers, who thus managed to evade the former orders in this matter.

Brigadier Gen. Mott has been brevetted a Major General by the President, for gallant service during the late campaign.

Firing is kept up along the lines and no exchange of papers, or other intercourse is permitted between the pickets.

W. D. MCGREGOR.

City Point, Va., Sunday, Sept. 18th, 1864.—[From the New York Times' Special Correspondent.—We who are situated at or near headquarters of the grand and momentous events impending just now—events upon which it is not too much to say is hanging, at this moment, the whole question as to *whether republican form of government can and shall assist among civilized men*—we who can watch, inch by inch, and step by step, the progress which our dauntless commander is making in his ingenious plans against the enemy, whilst those at a distance are only enabled to measure and weigh the *results* when accomplished—we can imagine, though we cannot share the doubts and perplexities which exist among the timid, the wavering, and the over-anxious and sanguine at home, as each successive letter hence brings the familiar words: "All quiet with the Army of the Potomac."

Our people have become of late so accustomed to victory, that nothing but an Atlanta or Mobile can now satisfy their daily craving for good news. If they were here to see and know all that we do, they would have their patriotic appetite abundantly satisfied with equally wholesome and nutritious events, though not perhaps quite so highly seasoned. They would see, in the deep-laid scheme of the commander, in each boat-load of railway sleepers and rails unloading, day and night without intermission, at our wharf; in the steamers crowded with brave and stalwart men eventually coming up the river; in the hosts of barefooted and disgusted rebels constantly seeking refuge in our lines from their internal oppressors; in the spirit of our soldiers; in the calm, self-reliant and hopeful bearing of that man who has already borne us triumphantly through so many difficulties that seemed even more insuperable than the present, I say they would see and hear in all these things more than enough to convince them that the cause of the country was never more hopeful and strong, and that of the Rebellion never so weak and despending—*as far as the work of the army is concerned.*

In plain terms, I feel just as convinced as I do of my own existence, that Gen. Grant could to-morrow, if he chose to attempt it, take Petersburg. Whether or not he will do so, in view of all the losses that his gallant men have suffered and would have to suffer; or in view of the fact that there are other ways of reducing stubborn strongholds besides pounding them to pieces, is more than I can tell. I only mention the conviction which exists among all thinking men here as to the power that Grant holds in his hand, in order that our well-grounded confidence may be spread among your readers, and so as to urge the necessity of so speedily reinforcing our army here that Gen. Grant may achieve that grandest of all victories—a final and *bloodless* one.

Unless forced, by a tottering and despairing enemy, to immediately resume active hostilities, there is nothing whatever to prevent him from so encircling Petersburg with a belt of fire as to make all resistance useless, and thus drive it—like Vicksburg—to unconditional surrender. Have no concern about the Army of the Potomac. Its leader knows, by just how many more moves, he can checkmate Jeff. Davis in Richmond, if you will only do as much at the ballot-box at the North.

Death of Gen. J. B. Howell.

IN THE FIELD, Sept. 15.—A very great calamity befel the Tenth Army Corps last night, in the sudden and lamentable death of Brig. Gen. Joshua B. Howell, commanding a brigade in Major-General A. H. Terry's division. The circumstances were as follows: Shortly after dinner Gen. Howell proposed to mount his horse and ride to a point somewhat distant from his quarters. He had only succeeded in gaining his position on his horse, which was exceedingly uneasy on the bit, when the general, unfortunately grasping the wrong rein, the horse suddenly careered and fell backwards, falling wholly on the person of the deceased, where he remained. His orderly at once rushed to the general's rescue, and with much exertion got his prostrate form from beneath the vicious animal. Being borne to his quarters, he was found to be insensible, and did not rally to the last. He died in the evening, and his embalmed body is now on its way to his Pennsylvania home.

☞Immediately after the occupation of Atlanta the troops were put to work digging for buried property. Up to the present writing, eighteen pieces of artillery, from twelve to sixty four pounders, have been found, most of them buried and barred or spiked. Geary's men have dug up six of the eighteen pieces. A large amount of excellent ammunition was also resurrected from mother earth. The ammunition found was principally fixed shells of the sixty-four pound guns, and are very valuable. The enemy buried much more property, which the spade and pick will soon turn up to the surface.

News from Washington.

EX SECRETARY CHASE'S MOVEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, September 17.—Ex-Secretary Chase has been here to-day in consultation with Mr. Fessenden and the President. He made a short speech of a non-committal character at the raising of a Lincoln flag on the avenue this afternoon.

RUMORED CHANGES IN THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

It is stated, upon very good authority, that Mr. Adams desires to be relieved as Minister at the Court of St. James, and that Mr. Chase is to be sent there in his place, and that, in advance of the Presidential election, Henry J. Raymond is to be rewarded for his services by appointment as Minister to France, in the place of Mr. Dayton.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

It is understood that no requisitions upon the Treasury, except those for the army and navy, have been paid for sixteen days. All the energies of the department are employed in the payment of the army and navy.

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan reported to the Treasury on yesterday amounted to $1,201,000.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

Mr. Alfred Spates, President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, has just returned from repairing the damages done to that canal by Early's raiders in July last.—Boats are now running both ways, and cargoes of Cumberland coal are expected in this city on Monday next. The rebels burned seventy-one boats laden with coal in and near Antietam aqueduct. These, with their cargoes, had to be cleaned out, and the aqueduct, one hundred and twenty feet in length, with three arches of solid masonry, had to be reconstructed, and eighteen damaged locks and six bridges repaired. This has all now been accomplished and the canal opened from Cumberland to Washington, a distance of one hundred and eighty-four miles, although the working parties have been several times driven off. It is to be hoped that the rebels will permit it to operate long enough for a supply of coal to reach us for winter.

GEN. FRANKLIN ABOUT TO TAKE THE FIELD.

It is understood that Major General Franklin is to be immediately assigned to a command, probably in the Army of the Shenandoah.

ARRIVAL OF REBEL DESERTERS.

Over three thousand rebel deserters have arrived from the Army of the Potomac. One man left his wife and six children in Richmond, and says his grandfather has been conscripted.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE PIRATE GEORGIA.—The Liverpool Albion, in its account of the seizure of the Georgia by the Niagara, says:—"Numerous rumors have been current on 'Change since the seizure, which we give for the benefit of those who wish to hear all sides of the question. When the fact of the seizure first became known it was asserted that the original register of the Georgia, *alias* the Japan, had never been cancelled, and that the gentlemen who purchased her from the builders only gave the Confederate commander a bill of sale; that at the time she was committing depredations on Northern commerce she was the property of a British merchant; that Earl Russell and Mr. Adams, the American Minister, negatived a request by the owners for protection from seizure; that Earl Russell did promise protection, and so on *ad infinitum.*"

The London Times publishes a letter from Lieutenant Colonel McCrea, of the Royal Artillery, urging that the Atlantic telegraph cable should be landed in the harbor of St. Johns, that it may be exposed as little as possible to the friction of a sea beach, and be placed completely under British control and safe guardianship. He adds:

"The first desideratum is not attained in Perlican, Trinity Bay, where the water gradually shoals to the land, nor is the second and most important of the two; for the place, far away to the northward of civilization (the fishing hamlets excepted,) could be attacked any night by the smallest gunboat, and the end of the wire, of a value beyond all description in the event of Canadian difficulties, or, indeed, of any other important war, be utterly and easily destroyed. Both objects may, however, be attained if the end of the cable be taken to the capital city, St. Johns. The water round the coast there is fathoms deep at the foot of the perpendicular cliffs, and the entrance of the perfect little harbor, at spots where ships never anchor, is almost impregnable now, and with very little outlay may be made so absolutely. Masses of ice about Newfoundland are the greatest evils to be dreaded. Icebergs sometimes, though rarely, ground along the coast, near St. Johns, in their slow passage southward."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN A REPRESENTATIVE MAN.—The Springfield Republican prints a glowing eulogy upon the life and course of President Lincoln, from which we take the following:—"People may say what they will of the President, they cannot possibly put their hand upon or point to any other man in the Republic who represents to the people, north and south of Mason's and Dixon's line, and to the whole civilized world, so much of the honest loyalty and the real democratic principle of the country as Abraham Lincoln. He stands out from all the men of his section and his time—and not alone by reason of his office—as the representative of the republicanism of the republic, the champion of democratic principles, the friend of the Union and the Constitution, and the foe of all class privilege and class domination. Every man, loose from the bondage of political ambition, and loose from the greed of power and the love of slavery, thinks well of Abraham Lincoln, and casts in his lot with him. Thousands of Democrats, converted to freedom by the war, have, from the moment of their conversion, become his friends. His way of saving the country is recognized as the only way. A conquered peace is the only peace deemed possible.

A BUCKEYE COPPERHEAD.—C. A. White, a *dishonorable* member of Congress from Ohio, who has recently been renominated by his Copperhead friends, has been making speeches in his district, from which we quote the following as specimen bricks:

"If this Administration is permitted to go on, when the soldiers come home they will steal, murder, rob, and rape your mothers, wives, and daughters, and you will be powerless. There will be no law to protect you."

"This Administration must be put down and whipped out. Our Southern brethern cannot be whipped. You must withdraw your armies from their soil, raise the blockade, restore to them all the territory you have taken from them, pay them all the damage you have done them, and then, and not till then, will you have peace."

Such a fellow ought to be first drummed out of his own State, and then kicked out of the country, by the brave men who have been fighting and conquering the rebels since 1861.

☞The New York Herald states that on Wednesday and Thursday of last week no less than thirty-six vessels, having on board about ten thousand tons of coal, arrived at that port from the Island of Breton, Gulf of St. Lawrence.

"Once a Clerk, Always a Clerk."

Ben. P. Taylor, the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Journal, writes as follows: Perhaps I have told you before that there ought to be a Washington proverb, "once a clerk, always a clerk," and here is an illustration. A young man of ambition and talent finished his studies as a physician, one day, and with a diploma and an oyster-knife in his pocket—the latter to open the world with—he looked about him for a place to begin. But then, he wanted a few silver-steel knives and hooks and crooks, possibly a little scammony and gambage, and a clerkship seemed to offer the surest means of equipment. So he obtained a position in one of the Departments of the city.

The young doctor was seen to enter a marble hall, and he has never come forth; never made his country rounds at a Canterbury gallop; never felt a city patient's pulse in gloves; never decapitated anybody and cried "so much for Buckingham!" The young man of the burnished locks entered that hall thirty-nine years ago, and there is a middle aged man there now, who has made silver—he has threads of it in his hair—and who is said to be the missing member of the tribe of Esculapius!

A "Department" is a species of enchanted land; a man wears grooves in his soul, and his thoughts are apt to grow narrow and run in them; he receives traditions and believes them; he continues the books as he finds them; he is very much as if the Sexton had him. He may enter one of there marble sarcophagi an intensely alive Yankee, full of ingenuity and expedients, but he finds the Medes and Persians have been before him; the grooves already for him to run in; he is geared and lubricated and he runs! He went in a Yankee, but he comes out a machine. He finds it is not the same world he was born in, and that, in order to come fairly back and be at home, he must be born again.

The End of the Circassian Slave Traffic.

It has already been announced that the Sultan of Turkey has prohibited the Circassian slave trade. The Levant Herald of Constantinople gives the following particulars:—

"We feel lively satisfaction in reporting that the Porte has at length put its definite *veto* on the traffic in Circassian slaves. Last week firmans were dispatched to Samsoun and Trebizon, absolutely abolishing the trade, and forbidding the further purchase or sale of slaves of either sex. This excellent decree comes, it may be said, rather late; but has been accompanied by action on the part of the Immigration Commission, which goes far to atone for the tardiness. Very many of the sales which have been hitherto effected took place under pressure of the captains of the various transports, who, though chartered by the Porte, drove, it now appears, a regular and most profitable trade, by exacting passage money from wretched mountaineers in every case in which it could be forced out of them in either money or "kind." In the latter event, the custom had been to take one slave for every thirty passengers, lots being drawn for the wretched boys and girls who were thus sacrificed for the transport redemption of their fellows. This fact having come to the knowledge of the commission, an inquiry was instituted, and a large number of free-born youths and girls who had thus passed into the possession of the dealers and private purchasers have been summarily set fare and restored to their parents."

DISCIPLINE OF THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.—General Schenck described the Chicago platform in a speech at Hamilton, Ohio, on Saturday, as follows:

"The truth is, that neither you nor I, nor the Democrats themselves, can tell whether they have a peace platform or a war platform; a peace ticket or a war ticket. Perhaps it may be explained in this way—that it is either one or the other, or both, or neither; but, upon the whole, it is both peace and war, that is, peace with the rebels, and war against their own Government. It seems to have been thought necessary that Pendleton should be put on to balance McClellan, and McClellan to balance Pendleton. I know nothing at all that is like it, unless it may be the character of the fruit that is sold by an old lady who sits at the door of the Court House in Cincinnati. She is a shrewd old woman. A young sprig of a lawyer stepped up one day and said to her: 'You seem to have some fine apples. Are they sweet or sour?' The old lady tried to take the measure of her customer, and find out whether his taste was for sweet our sour apples. 'Why, sir, said she, 'they are rather acid; a sort of low tart, inclined to be very sweet.' Thus, when we come to their leader, after this, and inquire whether that platform is for peace or war, he will be compelled to say it is rather acid; a sort of low tart, inclined to be very sweet."

"PEACE A HATEFUL WORD"—"It [Peace] has become a hateful word, and should be left exclusively to the use of Buffalo orators in a neighboring State, if any of that sort still drivel and snivel. Let us get rid of the whole vile cant, and say at once we are for war, and nothing but war, until, as Davis is said to have said, 'the last of this generation falls in his tracks,' and then that we mean to pass it to the next as an inheritance. It is for those who have unjustly and wantonly invaded our country to offer us peace; and when they do, *they will still offer it in vain* until their armed men are withdrawn from the sod of these Confederate States, *and the felon flag of stripes is hurled down from every fort within our borders* After that it will be time enough to prate about peace. *Now the very word is nonsense.—Richmond Examiner, Aug. 13th.*

A DAMPENER.—The Syracuse Journal relates that on Saturday last, while a train on the old road was stopping at Cayuga bridge for refreshments, a party of blatant McClellanites went through the cars after a 'straw' Meeting an old gentleman, he was asked his preference for President. He named Lincoln. "But," said he, "I have five nephews in the army, who each prefer McClellan." Applause from the Cops followed, when one of them congratulated him upon the choice of his nephews, and said: "Allow me to inquire under what General they are making targets of themselves?" Imagine their surprise when the old gentleman answered *"General R. E. Lee."*

☞The Boston Herald says: "So far as the platform, the speeches and candidates are concerned, the convention held in Chicago might as well have been held in Richmond. It was a miserable, fawning, sycophantic and degrading surrender to the men who are in arms against the government and who have done their utmost to destroy American liberty."

☞A supply of Persian cotton has arrived at St. Petersburg. Cotton is now raised in Persia in large quantities. Russia, which annually manufactures $80,000,000 worth of cotton goods, will profit by this.

☞The decline in gold, should it be permanent, will carry with it the prices of all imported goods, such as teas, sugars, molasses, coffee, and also goods of foreign manufacture.

Idaho—Emigration—The Mines.

A letter to the Liberty (Mo.) Tribune, dated at Virginia City, Idaho, July 20, describes the condition of the territory as follows:

"I have been here over a month, during which time wagons have been coming in all the time in one unbroken line, and still they come. When I arrived here there were more men than could get work—a sufficient number wintered here to work out this Gulch of fifteen miles in length. But a few days ago four hundred wagons came in from the States, under the guidance of the noted mountaineer, Bridger, who succeeded in opening a new route upon the eastern side of the Big Horn Mountains, without difficulty or molestation from the savage tribes, as many expected. I have conversed with several that came this route, and they all concur in stating that they have found abundant water, grass and wood, and it is said to be four hundred miles nearer than going through South Pass, and recrossing the Rocky Mountains to the eastern side again.

"Notwithstanding the vast amount of emigration to this place, there are many leaving every day. Some for the West, and some back to the States, and many for the Kootsday mines, five hundred miles north, in the British dominions. One hundred wagons leave next week for the States, by way of the Bridger Cut-off. The time is close at hand, as believed by many, when the greatest stampede ever witnessed from a gold region will commence, that will compete, in some respects, with the panic-stricken armies of modern times.

"The head waters of the Missouri—the Jefferson, the Madison and the Gallatin—three main forks, are rapidly filling up along their fertile valleys with ther overplus of emigration, and many farms will be opened next season. Wheat and vegetables will be raised in abundance there this season by the few farms that were opened this spring. Even though hundreds should escape in safety from here ere stormy blasts of winter commence, yet hundreds will suffer who are now without money, and without a chance of employment. Wages continue unchanged—from $6 to $9 and $12 per day, those receiving the highest wages are drifters, who work under the ground. Old hands cling with pertinacity to their place, and claim-holders prefer them to new ones, and the "Pilgrims," as they are called, walk up and down the Gulch, asking work and find it not. To secure a claim here requires a heavy purse. This Gulch is very rich, nearly all claims paying well, and some over $1,000 per day. The largest nugget ever taken out of the Gulch was found two weeks ago, and weighed $440. Two nuggets of less nots were taken out this spring, one weighing $132 and the other $190. These are said by old miners to be the purest gold ever taken out in the territory."

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

☞For several weeks past the residents living some two miles from West Randolph, Vermont, have discovered the workings of bears. Notice having been given to the people of Randolph and Braintree, they turned out on Thursday in search of bruin. A ring was formed, and after an exciting chase of some eight hours, the bear was driven within about one mile of West Randolph village, and was shot by Mr. Charles Hubbard. The bear was a beautiful specimen of the black species, weighed some three hundred pounds, and was sold at auction to Mr. E. P. Flint for $30.50. Others are supposed to be in the same vicinity.

☞It is rumored that Pendleton is meditating a flank movement if not a retreat. 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 indorsing 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.

☞The English are giving up their idolatry for personal isolation in railways since the late murder. The Southwestern directors have ordered a glazed circular aperture to be placed in each of their carriages. "These apertures," says the Railway News, "will be provided with curtains, so as to insure privacy to the passengers, but will, at the same time, in the event of an assault by one individual upon another in any one of the carriages, afford to the occupant of an adjoining compartment the means of identifying the offenders."

☞Among the Zulu Kaffirs of Natal, South Africa, fathers sell their daughters for wives to the man who offers for them the largest number of the fattest cows. Twenty-five years since, a girl was sold for eight or ten cows; the price has been doubled. A petition has been presented to the governor of the colony, looking to the abolishment of this custom.

☞In the great match at Springfield, between Mr. Lang's horse and "Draco," Gen. Knox won in three straight heats, in 2.31 1-2, 2 37 and 2 34 1 2. This puts him ahead of any horse in this country, if not in the world.

☞Mr. Bessemer, the inventor of the process of converting iron quickly into steel, now says he can produce a solid block of the latter, twenty tons in weight, from flint cast iron, in twenty minutes.

☞Miss Burdett Coutts was the purchaser of the copy of Shakespeare, first edition, sold lately in London. For this rare volume Miss Coutts gave the enormous sum of £716 two shillings.

☞The railway post office system will go into operation this week between New York and Washington. If the plan works well, the postoffice cars will be introduced on all the principal railroads in the country.

☞The Pittsburg Chronicle says that the coal diggers are willing to take out the coal at five cents a bushel, if the dealers will sell at ten cents.

☞It is stated that the potato crop in Ireland is very large this season, and that there can't be no risk of a scarcity of the "blessed root."

☞The grape is soon to become a leading article of culture in Illinois. An extensive vintage has yielded a profit of $2000 per acre the present year.

☞The consumption of wines has gone down nearly 40 per cent. in this country, and the consumption of segars one-half.

☞A petition to the French Senate for the abolition of capital punishment, has received eighty thousand signatures.

☞Old Ben Wade, repenting of his recent indiscretion, takes the stump for Lincoln this week.

☞The people of Oregon have voted to have Salem for a capital.

☞The cattle decease is creating considerable alarm in New Hampshire.

☞France and Switzerland have entered into a treaty of international copyright.