BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

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

VOLUME XLIX. BALTIMORE, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1864. NUMBER 70.

Latest News by Telegraph

TO THE

BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

THE LATEST

GEN. SHERIDAN'S DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

THE GREAT VICTORY IN THE VALLEY

Five Thousand Prisoners Supposed to be in Our Hands.

Sheridan Pursuing the Enemy.

Seven Rebel Generals Killed and Wounded.

Brad. Johnson Among the Number

A Raiding Force Sent to Gordonsville, Va.

General Sherman's Reply to Gen. Hood's Charge of Cruelty.

ETC. ETC. ETC.

Official Bulletin.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Sept. 21, 10.15 A. M.—*Major General Dix, New York:*—This Department has just received the following telegram, announcing the continued pursuit of the rebels by Gen. Sheridan.

Cedar Creek, where Sheridan was crossing at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, is a short distance this side of Strasburg. He had pursued the rebels over 30 miles from the point where he attacked them at daylight on Monday.

Harper's Ferry, Sept. 21st, 1864.—Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.—Reliable news from the front received. Our army was crossing Cedar Creek yesterday at 3 P. M. No fighting:

The following list of rebel Generals killed and wounded is correct:

Generals—Rhodes, Ramseur, Gordon, Terry, Goodwin, Brad. Johnson and Fitz Hugh Lee.

From all I can learn, the prisoners will approximate *five thousand.*

The indications are that the rebels will not make a stand, short of Staunton. They are evidently too much demoralized to make another fight. JOHN D. STEVENSON, Brigadier General.

Gen'l Grant transmits the following extract from the Richmond Sentinel of yesterday:

The Richmond Sentinel of the 20th has the following:—"A slight ripple of excitement was produced here yesterday by the report that a Yankee raiding party was advancing on Gordonsville, and were within a few miles of that place.

The result of all our inquiries on this head is that this report originated in the *fact* that early yesterday a party of Yankee raiders, whose numbers is not known, visited Rapidan bridge, and after destroying it proceeded to Liberty Mills, five or six miles above, which they also destroyed. From this latter place they are believed to have gone back to Culpepper."

The operations alluded to by the Richmond Sentinel was by a force sent out previous to the battle of Monday.

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

From the Army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The information from the Army of the Potomac is that nothing of importance has occurred within the past three or four days. The expected attack of the enemy on Monday did not take place, although from the indications it was believed that the rebels seriously meditated an assault; scarcely a shot had been heard along the line for twenty-four hours. Numbers of deserters come in daily, but bring no news.

THE INDIAN WAR.

WASHINGTON, Sept'r 21.—Gen'l Sully's official report of the battle of Tahkahokuty Mountain, situated on the Little Missouri, has been received in Washington. There were at least five or six thousand Indian warriors, while Gen'l Sully's entire force numbered on the field about twenty-two hundred men of all arms of the service. The country is intersected with deep ravines filled with timber, of which the savages took advantage, but, by the skilful manœuvers of our men, they were drawn in a circle of about three miles to the base of the mountain and beyond the line of skirmishers, and many of them killed.

The Indians fought with skill and extraordinary desperation, but were all finally put to flight. By sunset none were on the ground, and our troops that night slept on the battle field. There were subsequent successful operations against the Indians, when vast quantities of goods left in the timber and ravines were destroyed. Early in August Gen. Sully marched toward the Yellowstone, expecting to again overtake the enemy.

Reply of General Sherman to General Hood's Charge of "Studied and Ungenerous Cruelty"—An Overwhelming Rebuke.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The following is the reply of Major General Sherman to Gen. Hood's charge of "studied and ungenerous cruelty," which was received in Washington to day:

Headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, in the Field, Atlanta, Ga., Sept'r 10, 1864.—General J. B. Hood, Commanding Army of the Tennessee, Confederate Army:—General—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date at the hands of Messrs. Bull and Crew, consenting to the arrangements I had proposed to facilitate the removal South of the people of Atlanta, who prefer to go in that direction.

I enclose you a copy of my orders, which will I am satisfied accomplish my purpose perfectly.

You style the measures proposed "unprecedented," and appeal to "the dark history of war" for a parallel "as an act of studied and ungenerous cruelty." It is not *unprecedented,* for General Johnston himself very wisely and properly *removed the families all the way from Dalton down,* and I see no reason why Atlanta should be excepted. Nor is it necessary to appeal to the "dark history of war," when recent and modern examples are so handy. You, yourself, burned dwelling houses along your parapet, and I have seen to-day fifty houses that you have rendered uninhabitable because they stood in the way of your forts and men. You defended Atlanta on a line so close to town that every cannon shot, and many musket shots from our line of investment, that overshot their mark went into the habitations of women and children. Gen'l Hardee did the same at Jonesboro', and Gen'l Johnston did the same last summer to Jackson, Miss.

I have not accused you of heartless cruelty, but merely instance these cases of very recent occurrence, and could go on and enumerate hundreds of others and challenge any fair man to judge which of us has the heart of pity for the families of "a brave people."

I say it is a kindness to these families of Atlanta to remove them now at once from scenes that women and children should not be exposed to; *and the "brave people" should scorn to commit their wives and children to the rude barbarians who thus, as you say, violate the laws of war,* as illustrated in the pages of its "dark history." In the name of common sense, I ask you not to "appeal to a just God" in such a sacreligious manner!

You, who in the midst of peace and prosperity have plunged a nation into war,—dark and cruel war—who dared and badgered us to battle, insulted our flag, seized our arsenals and forts that were left in the honorable custody of a peaceful ordnance sergeant, seized and made prisoners of even the very first garrisons sent to protect your people against negroes and Indians, long before any other act was committed by the, to you, "hateful Lincoln Government;" tried to force Kentucky and Missouri into rebellion in spite of themselves, falsified the vote of Louisiana, turned loose your privateers to plunder unarmed ships, expelled Union families by the thousand, burned their houses, and declared, by act of your Congress, the confiscation of all debts due Northern men for goods had and received. Talk this to the Mormons, but not to me, who have seen these things; and who will this day make as much sacrifice for the peace and honor of the South as the best born Southern among you! If we must be enemies, let us be men, and fight it out, as we propose, to-day, and not deal in such hypocritical appeals to God and humanity.

God will judge us in due time; and He will pronounce whether it be more humane to fight with a town full of women and the families of "a brave people" at our back, or to remove them in time to places of safety among their own friends and people.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant. W. T. SHERMAN, Major General Commanding.

Official copy:—L. M. DAYTON, A. D. C.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Commodore Theodorus Baily, has been ordered to the command of the Portsmouth Navy Yard in place of Commodore Geo. F. Pearson, who is ordered to the command of the Pacific Squadron.

Commodore C. K. Stribbling is relieved from the Philadelphia Navy Yard and ordered to the command of the East Gulf Squadron.

The report has been widely circulated that Admiral Porter is now en route to the Mississippi Squadron to deliver it up to another officer, and that he will take command of the special West India Squadron, and that his flag ship will be the Vanderbilt.

On inquiry it is ascertained that there is no truth in any part of the above statement, and besides there is no special squadron in the West Indies.

A citizen of Washington having contributed one hundred dollars as a reward to the first man of our army who will unfurl the Stars and Stripes in the city of Richmond, the money has been sent to Gen'l Grant for that purpose.

REBEL DELUSION.

WASHINGTON, Sept'r 21st.—The Griffin (Georgia) Rebel of the 12th instant, a copy of which has been received here, is "gratified" at its assumed information "that the Northern draft has been abandoned," and says:—"The pretence that volunteering is going on to an extent which renders the draft unnecessary is thrown out for the benefit of the fanatics who demand a vigorous prosecution of the war." The Rebel believes that a "few short weeks more of determined, heroic resistance will settle this campaign, and time will do the rest."

The National Loan.

WASHINGTON, Sept'r 21.—The subscriptions to the 7 30 loan for the last two days amount to $1,020,000, and to the 10-40 loan $91,000.

Later from Europe:

Arrival of the Persia—The British Government Declines to Interfere in the Georgia Case.

NEW YORK, Sept'r 21.—The steamer Persia, from Liverpool on the 10th, via Queenstown on the 11th, has arrived.

The Agent of Lloyd's gives a report that a large steamer had arrived at Bremerhaven, and hoisted the "Confederate" flag. She carries 300 men, and is pierced for forty guns. She is said to be commanded by Semmes.

The Vienna journals admit that difficulties have arisen in the negotiations with Denmark. They say that France, England and Russia are acting in concert with the sole object of saving North Schleswig to Denmark, and to effect a reunion of the Duchies to Denmark.

The Queen of Spain has appointed the Marquis Di Rivene Minister at the Mexican Court.

Ships of war of belligerents are prohibited entering British ports for sale.

The British Government has declined to interfere in the case of the pirate Georgia.

Earl Russell's letter concerning the Georgia is as follows:

Foreign Office, Sept. 9.—Sir: I am directed by Earl Russell to inform you, with reference to your letter of the 27th ult., that Her Majesty's Government are of the opinion that the case of the Georgia must go before the Prize Court in the United States, and that you must be prepared to defend your interests therein.

I am, sir, your most obedient, humble servant, H. HAMMOND.

EDWARD BATES, Esq., Liverpool.

Consols closed on Friday at 87¼@87⅜.

Railroad Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.—The fast line eastward on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which left Pittsburg last evening at 8:40, run into the rear end of freight train on the Eastward track at Thompsontown Station, Juniata county, Pa., about 4:30 this morning. The passenger train was running at its usual speed when the accident occurred. The engine was demolished and most of the cars badly wrecked. The baggage car was driven into the front passenger car, which took fire from a stove in the passenger car, and it, together with three passenger cars, were destroyed. It is supposed that six persons were killed or held among the wreck and their remains consumed, among them was John Mullison, the conductor of the passenger train.

Of the six persons killed or burned in the first car but two have been recognized, the conductor just mentioned and L. Imbrie, a brakeman. Thirteen persons were injured, as follows: G. H. Abbot, Chillicothe, Ohio, injured internally; Wm. Jones, of Denington, both legs broken; Temple Jones, son of Wm. Jones, one leg broken, John Reeves, of Philadelphia, one leg broken; Lepman Goldsmith, Philadelphia, leg broken; John Bruch, of St. Clair, Schuylkill county, Pa., Edward M. Williams, of Baltimore, one arm broken; Catharine Sterndar, of Indianpolis, scalp wound; Wm. Notestine, of Johnstown, leg broken; Solomon Brooks, mail agent, internally and dangerously wounded; M. Newkirk, Alleghany city, internally injured; John Haveland, of Cannonsburg, Pa., slightly injured. The engineer and fireman both remained at their posts, and are not very severely hurt.

Some of these passengers are wounded seriously. All are receiving surgical and medical treatment. The accident is said to have been caused by those in charge of the freight train, in not giving proper notice to the passenger train, which was in its regular time.—The freight train was occupying the road. The track was cleared at 10 A. M., and the business of the road has been resumed.

THE LAKE ERIE PIRATES.

TOLEDO, Sept. 20.—Captain Orr, of the steamer Island Queen, arrived from Detroit River this morning, and furnishes a statement in regard to the piratical operations in the vicinity of Sandusky last night.

The Island Queen left Sandusky at 3 P. M. yesterday, stopped at Kelly's Island for thirty or forty soldiers, and passed Middle Pass Island, where she found the steamer Parsons in possession of pirates, who at once seized the Island Queen.

The soldiers were paroled as Confederate prisoners, and the other passengers were sworn to secrecy for twenty-four hours. The Island Queen was then lashed to the Parsons, and the two started for Sandusky; when out five miles the waterock of the Island Queen's pony engine was broken off, opening a hole in the side, and she was cast off, and left to sink.

The Parsons towed into the mouth of Sandusky Bay, and after hovering about some time, apparently signalling to those inside, started for Detroit River, arriving at Fighting Island, on the Canada side, about 8 o'clock this morning, where Captain Orr, his clerk and engineer were landed, and the steamer was burned as soon as preparations could be made for that object.

The Captain has no doubt the seizure of the United States steamer Michigan and the liberation of the prisoners at Johnson's Island was the object of the plot. Both steamers were stripped of everything valuable.

WASHINGTON, Sept'r 21.—Commander Carter, of the United States steamer Michigan, has telegraphed to the Secretary of the Navy, dated "off Johnson's Island" to-day, concerning the capture by pirates of the steamers Parsons and Island Queen, on Lake Erie. He says they were pursued by him, and that he has got the principal agent prisoner on board and many accomplices. He adds:—"All is well and safe at present. Their object was to capture the steamer Michigan. It further appears that Colonel Hall has six of the party on Johnson's Island."

Gunpowder is proposed in England, to consist of forty-eight parts of chlorate of potash, thirty-eight parts of ferro-cyanide of potassium, and five parts of sulphur. The ingredients, after being first pulverized, are mixed into a paste with water; when dry, about ten parts of cacutchouc are added, and the compound is complete.

From Havana

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The steamer Eagle, from Havana on the 17th, has arrived.

St. Domingo advices state that the Spanish troops have been withdrawn from Porto Plata to Montechineto.

Venezula advices report all quiet there.—The gold mines were yielding largely.

The rebel steamer Denbigh arrived at Havana on the 15th from Galveston, and the Susana from Houston. The latter had only 70 out of 300 bales of cotton, having thrown overboard over 200 bales to escape an American cruiser. The steamer Honeysuckle from Key West, reports the arrival there of the captured steamer Matagorda, with 600 bales of cotton, while en route from Galveston for Havana.

Proposition of the Rebel Col. Scott to 'Come Down."

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 20.—An army officer just from below, brings a report derived from Gen. Herron's Adjutant, that Col. Scott, commanding rebel troops near Baton Rouge, sent a proposition to Gen. Herron to surrender 4,000 to 6,000 men, provided Gen. Herron would grant an unconditional pardon to the General officers of the command.

The loss by the burning of Fagin's Mill last night was $150,000, on which there was no insurance.

FROM ARKANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 20.—A gentleman from Duvall's Bluff, Ark., reports the arrival of General Mower at Little Rock with a portion of the 16th Corps. With this accession of force General Steele will be able to take the offensive.

Nothing is known of the whereabouts of Gen. Price.

Between thirty and forty of the 3d Regular Cavalry were captured fifteen miles from Little Rock, on the 6th.

GENERAL SHERIDAN.

PHILIP HENRY SHERIDAN, to whom the country is indebted for the great triumph near Winchester, chronicled in our columns to-day, is a native of Perry county, Ohio, born in the year 1831. He was graduated at the West Point Military Academy in July, 1853, and at that time entered the army as a brevet Second Lieutenant of the First United States Infantry. During the years 1853–'54–'55, he served in the Indian campaigns in Texas; and in July of the last mentioned year, after serving a few months in command of one of the forts in New York harbor, he was ordered to California. Engaged for a while in the Government railroad surveys on the Pacific coast, he was detached from that service to take part in the campaign against the Indians, in Oregon Territory. In the severe campaign under Major Rallies, he greatly distinguished himself, and was highly praised by his commander for gallant and meritorious conduct in the fight at the Cascades of Columbia, April 28, 1853.

For the part he took in the settlement of the Indian troubles in Oregon, Sheridan was very warmly eulogized by General Scott, then General-in-Chief of the Army. Just after the breaking out of the rebellion he was made Captain in the Thirteenth Infantry, and served for several months in St. Louis as President of a Military Commission convened at that place. In December, 1861, he was made Quartermaster of the Army of the Southwest, then operating in Southern Missouri, and afterwards in Arkansas under General Samuel R. Curtis. He remained with that army until after the great battle of Pea Ridge, in the spring of 1862, when he was appointed Chief Quartermaster on the staff of General Halleck, then in command of the army before Corinth.

In May, 1862, he was offered and accepted the command of the Second Michigan Cavalry, and from this time he was in his proper element, and his great merits as a soldier in active field service were rapidly developed.—Three days after he assumed command (May 30,) he fought and defeated a considerable body of rebel cavalry near Corinth. In eleven days after this he was entrusted with the command of a brigade of cavalry; and on the 1st of July he vindicated the choice of his commander by fighting and defeating a rebel cavalry force of nine regiments under the notorious Chalmers. This action was so brilliant that it won for him the star of a Brigadier. Thus in one month he won his way by sheer force of active and meritorious service from the rank of Major to that of General officer.

In September of the same year he was given the command of the Third Division of the Army of the Ohio, then operating under Buell in Kentucky. He fought his brigade with distinguished gallantry and success in the severe battles of Perryville, in October of that year; and again, with still greater distinction, under General Rosecrans in the victorious Murfreesboro campaign in December, 1862, and January, 1863. His services at this time were of such distinguished merit that he was made a major general, to date from December 31, 1862.

From that time on his career in the Tullahoma, Chattanooga and Chickamauga campaigns of General Rosecrans, in the Chattanooga and Mission Ridge campaign with Gen. Grant, and in the great campaign of the Army of the Potomac commencing in May, 1864, all the time as a most accomplished and successful general of a corps of cavalry, is still so fresh in the memory of the people as to render more particular mention unnecessary.

His daring expedition to the rear of the rebel lines near the Wilderness, in May last; his destructive foray on the Virginia Central Railroad, in June, and his almost ubiquitous operations against the enemy, with the splendid cavalry he had imbued with his own soldiery spirit, made him the terror of Lee's army in the early months of the campaign.

In all his various employments, whether as a subaltern in an Indian campaign, in the difficult executive duties of the Quartermaster's Office, as the Colonel of a cavalry regiment, as the General of an infantry division, as the General of a calvary corps, or in the higher and more responsible position of commanding General of an independent army in the field, Philip Henry Sheridan, now Major-General, and Brigadier in the Regular army by appointment yesterday, has shown himself a most thorough and accomplished soldier, and well deserving of the laurel wreath the victory of Winchester will cast upon his brow.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

A letter of September 11th, from Atlanta says: "Large quantities of cotton are being brought in daily from the country around the city. How effectually the old fallacy of 'Cotton is King' is being exploded. Thousands of bales of this staple, representing vast wealth, were in the State, but it lay like an incubus, of no benefit to its owners; it could not be fed to their armies; the blockade hemmed it in from exchange."

The Chicago Tribune says the price of coal fell six dollars on a ton in that city last Monday.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

The French Minister of Marine has recently issued a circular, in which, after alluding to the fact that "the commercial class have long complained of the frequency of the desertions of French sailors in the ports of the United States," he adds the following extraordinary statement: "I am happy to announce to you that the State of Albany has just passed an act for putting an end to this system of crimping in the ports of New York and Brooklyn." This is equal to the statement of the French official journal that General Lee, having destroyed the railroad between Montgomery and Atlanta, attempted the same day to turn Butler's position at Bermuda Hundred.

The Post-office Department has completed the preparation of the instructions, forms and blanks for the operation of the money order system. About one hundred and forty post-offices have been designated as money order offices. They are located principally in the Western States, and are divided into two classes. Those of the first class are depositories in which those of the second class deposit their surplus money order funds. Of those at present designated there are twenty-six offices of the first class. The system is to go into operation on the 1st of October; but it will require several months to get the machinery in complete working order.

A porter in a hardware store in Cincinnati, on Friday last, while engaged in the fourth story of the building in hoisting a lot of 400 or 500 axe handles, fell through the hatchway into the cellar, a distance of nearly sixty feet, and alighted squarely on his feet. The impetus and shock of the fall, however, threw him violently immediately after striking the floor, injuring his head and chest somewhat, although not seriously. The cat like and unfortunate porter was taken to his residence near Covington, after receiving surgical aid, but it is not likely his wounds will confine him to the house more than two or three days.

The United States Mail steamer Carolina, which arrived at New York recently, from Beaufort, N. C., had a singular and perilous occurrence on board of her during the passage. The second mate, named Ryan, while in the performance of his duties on Saturday night, had occasion to mount to the hurricane deck, but missing his foothold he fell through two hatches to the lower hold, a distance of 25 feet, alighting amidst the machinery, his arm falling between the two piston rods, but the engines being promptly stopped, he was extricated with only a few slight bruises.

The steamers Hermann Livingston and Hudson, says a Boston paper, 17th, now at the camp at Gallop's Island, will sail to-day or to-morrow, with 1,700 men for the Army of the Potomac. When this detachment shall have left, there will have been sent from the military department named above, 4,000 soldiers, to reinforce the Union armies, since the first of the present month. Two thousand men will still remain at Gallop's Island.

The German Emigrant Relief Society of Philadelphia has just celebrated its centennial anniversary. The society now numbers about five hundred and fifty members, comprising some of the most prominent German citizens. Its object is to alleviate all distresses that befall the German emigrants who take up their residence in Pennsylvania. A salaried agent is engaged, whose business it is to inquire into the wants of all poor German emigrants who reach that State.

On board the steamer Plymouth Rock, of the Stonington line, on Monday, the passengers were treated to a novel and interesting spectacle. No less than four couples were united in marriage in the main saloon. In honor of the occasion, Captain Geer gave a grand supper to the matrimonial party. So unexpected was the occasion that but few of the passengers realized that the marriage was a solemn reality until the ceremony had been completed.

The floor of a hall in Springfield, N. Y., in which a Sanitary Fair was being held a few evenings since, gave way, piling the fair and the fairies in unseemly confusion twelve feet below. About fifty persons were injured, one or two of them fatally.

Gov. Bonham, of South Carolina, calls upon every man between sixteen and seventy years of age who is not in some Confederate military organization, to assemble at certain designated places to be organized for actual service.

One of the Richmond papers estimates that the number of destitute widows and orphans, made such by the war in Virginia alone, is sixty thousand, and says they will mostly be a charge on public charity, owing to the want of employment.

A visitor to the White Mountains, who was refused a room at a hotel, while there were spare rooms in the house, proposes to test the question in a court of justice whether or not a landlord is bound to take in an unobjectionable traveller.

Women are said to have stronger attachments than men. It is not so. A man is often attached to an old hat; "but did you ever know of a woman having an attachment for an old bonnet?" Echo answers, "Never!"

Forty-five years ago one thousand bushels of potatoes were delivered at the State Prison in Concord, N. H., at ten cents a bushel.

A large number of negroes out of work have been sent from Newbern, N. C., to Gen. Grant to work in the trenches, near Petersburg.

A Gloucester boy, thirteen years old recently caught in a cruise of seven weeks eighteen barrels of mackerel, being "third high line" on board the vessel.

Men and women have become extinct; they died sixty years ago and left no heirs. Ladies and gentlemen have usurped their places.

It is difficult, if not impossible, for men to love and be wise; even the heathen gods, when they were in love, made fools of themselves.

The largest single payment ever made an author was the check of £20,000 paid by the Longmans to Macaulay for the third and fourth volumes of his history.

In an English court, lately, at Leeds, a gentlemen of 55 brought suit against a widow of 69 for breach of promise. The jury gave a verdict for one farthing.

There are eighty people in Great Britain who have an income of over £50,000 a year, about a quarter of a million in gold.

A fifteen pound percussion shell and two iron bands were found in a bale of cotton at Lowell, on Monday.

Some heavy earthquake shocks have been experienced in the mountain regions of California recently.

One man in Vermont has grown nine tons of tobacco this year.

The New Orleans papers have raised their prices to ten cents a copy.

POLITICAL.

This is perhaps the best reason we have seen assigned for the little man's refusal to abide by the decision of the Convention that placed him in nomination:

"McClellan having, at one time in that life which constitutes his public record, been connected with railroads, doubtless came to regard it as dangerous to 'stand on the platform,' from those signs which are usually found on the doors of passenger cars."

Two boys were reading the McClellan placard: "What's G. B. for? What's his name?" said one. "Gunboat McClellan," was the reply. "What do they call him Gunboat McClellan for?" "Because he was six hours on board of one at the Malvern Hill fight, and don't remember anything about it."

The peace party having abandoned their country in her hour of danger, now find it an easy task to desert their loud-mouthed professions, and become the supporters of McClellan. Such "dirt-eating" is unparalleled in political history—such complete abandonment of principles, such disregard of professions, has never before been witnessed.

A soldier, who was reading inscriptions on the transparencies in a Democratic procession in Trenton, discovering nothing inscribed thereon but abuse of the President of the United States and insults at our own government, he turned to a companion and exclaimed:—"I say, Jim, this is the first rebel raid we've seen since we left Virginia!"

The following congratulatory despatch was sent from Secretary Stanton to Governor Smith, of Vermont: "I congratulate you on the result of your State election. All hail to the Green Mountain boys! They have smote the rebel sympathizers at home, as their gallant brothers smite the foes of their country on the field of battle."

A vote for President was taken in an army hospital at Nashville last week. Out of 201 votes cast, there were for Lincoln and Johnson 168; McClellan and Pendleton 28; John C. Fremont 5. There was not one wounded man who voted for McClellan or Fremont.

The Hamilton (Ohio) Telegraph says that many of the copperheads of Butler county, who had been positive in the assertion that the government would not dare to enforce the draft, are now procuring substitutes, and that there will be no resistance to the draft in that county.

The Presidential election is fixed by law to take place on the Tuesday following the first Monday in November, and not the first Tuesday as many suppose. This year the first Monday not coming till the 7th, the election takes place on the second Tuesday, which is the 8th.

Of the 150 soldiers in hospital at Montpelier who voted on Tuesday, 6th inst., not one voted the copperhead ticket. They did the same thing in Burlington, and, judging from the returns received from Brattleboro', the soldiers voted the same way there.

The report in regard to the crops in France is only satisfactory as regards sections of the Empire, and that, as a whole, the grain is only middling, perhaps less than that.—There will, therefore, be a considerable demand for foreign grain.

General Thomas Francis Meagher declares that, although he respects McClellan for gentlemanly quality, his letter of acceptance stamps him as unfit for President.

Vice President Hamlin is taking a very active part in the political canvass in Maine, addressing large audiences each afternoon and evening.

The Loss of the Monitor "Tecumseh"—Statement of an Officer.

The New Bedford Standard publishes a letter from John J. P. Zettick, an officer of the monitor Tecumseh, giving some interesting particulars of the loss of that vessel during Farragut's attack upon the fort, in Mobile Bay. Mr. Zettick says:

"Our captain, whose loss the department and all of his friends, as well as the officers under his charge, deeply regret, being anxious to have an encounter with the proud vessel, and wishing to test the invulnerability which the rebels supposed her to possess, was steering toward her, and was in the pilot-house with the pilot and one quartermaster, but did not notice the buoys in time, when it was too late, when he gave orders to put the helm a-star-board, but was so near the buoys that we ran on a torpedo. The next minute all felt a shock as though the vessel had run aground, and immediately the water came rushing up in large quantities.

"Some of us made our way through the turret, and some of those that were at the guns went out of the portholes, and succeeded in casting adrift one of the boats. Being below at the time, I made my way out as soon as possible. I thought that I should not be in time to get out before the vessel sunk. When I got on the top of the turret the shot, shell and canister came flying round so thick that I made my way as soon as possible into the water. The vessel was sinking and careening over to the left, so that the water was up above the portholes when I got into it.

"It was about two minutes from the time the torpedo exploded under her till she went down. There were but four men in the boat, and not more than six yards from me. I hailed them, but hardly had they their oars out when they pulled away in a different direction, picking up Acting Masters C. F. Langley and Gardner Cotrell, who were in an exhausted state, as also Sheen, the gunner's mate, and Peter Parker, a ward-room boy, and made their way toward the shipping, leaving us in the water for about an hour, until nearly all the fleet got by the fort.

"There we were between the fire of the shipping and the fort and water battery, a shell bursting occasionally over our heads, the pieces falling around and near us, and much of the grape and canister that were fired from the fort and battery at the shipping falling short and plunging in the water near us. The pilot, who was in the water about three yards from me, sustaining himself by an oar, was hit by a shot. We had a full view of the fight. The fire was dreadfully galling from both sides. Finally we gave up all hope of being rescued, and the current setting us towards the battery, I thought I would rather die than be made a prisoner by the rebels. Deliverance came at last. A volunteer crew with an officer from the steamer Metacomet came gallantly up and rescued us from a watery grave and from the hands of the rebels. Some of us were almost exhausted."

PHIL. KEARNEY'S PROTEST.—When General McClellan issued his extraordinary order for retreat to Harrison's Landing, after the battle of Malvern Hill, the noble and gallant Phil. Kearney exclaimed to the officers around him: "I, Philip Kearney, an old officer, enter my solemn protest against this order for retreat; we ought, instead of retreating, to follow up the enemy and take Richmond. And in full view of all the responsibility of such a declaration, I say to you such an order can only be prompted by cowardice and treason!"