BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

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

VOLUME XLIX. BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1864. NUMBER 87.

Latest News by Telegraph
TO THE
BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

THE LATEST

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

The Elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana

GREAT UNION SUCCESSES

THE LATEST FROM MISSOURI.

Gen. Pleasanton after the Rebels with a Large Cavalry Force.

Gen. Curtis Pressing Down upon Them from Kansas.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE

The Kearsarge Hunting the Rebel Pirate Florida.

ETC. ETC. ETC.

Invasion of Missouri.

St. Louis, Oct. 10.—The Democrat's Jefferson City correspondent says that the Rebel demonstration on that place, on the 7th, was merely to occupy our forces while the enemy's main body crossed the Osage river. They passed westward during the night some 20,000 strong, with from 16 to 25 pieces of cannon and a long train.

General Pleasanton arrived on the morning of the 8th and assumed command, and in the afternoon followed the rebels with 8,000 cavalry. At night reports reached Jefferson city that we had engaged Price's rear, while General Curtis' cavalry, from Kansas, is fighting their advance.

Later from Europe.

Cape Race, Oct. 10.—The steamer Europa, from Queenstown on the 2d, passed here today with later advices from Europe. There has been no change in monetary affairs in England. No further failures are reported.

The United States steamer Kearsarge was spoken on the 10th ult., in search of the pirate Florida.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Liverpool, Oct. 1.—Breadstuffs closed quiet. Provisions very dull.

London, Oct. 1.—Consols closed at 88⅛@88¼ for money.

From the Army of the Potomac.

Washington, October 11.—Information received from the Army of the Potomac to-day, states that on Sunday night, between 12 and 1 o'clock, the enemy opened fire toward the 2nd Corps and continued the attack for only 20 or 30 minutes. Our troops did not reply. It is not known that the enemy inflicted any damage on our troops.

When the mail boat left City Point yesterday, all was comparatively quiet.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Trenton, October 11th.—The case of the steamer Ella, formerly the rebel privateer Retribution, was decided in the United States District Court at the present term in favor of the Government.

Judge Fried read the opinion on Thursday last, dismissing the claim of the British merchants at Nassau on the ground that vessels of war of a belligerent character cannot legally be sold to a neutral in time of war.

This morning Mr. Ressley, United States District Attorney, moved for a decree of confiscation, and the Judge directed the decree of forfeiture under the act of August 6, 1861. This case is a novel one, and important as involving the same questions which will probably arise in the case of Georgia.

THE OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

Washington, Oct. 11.—In accordance with the authorization by the act of Congress, the Navy Department to-day have telegraphed to the proper authorities in San Francisco to arm and equip a vessel at that point for the use of Engineer Bulkeley and party, who are soon to proceed in their progress north to commence operations for the completion o the great overland telegraph line from the Columbia River, in Washington Territory, to the Amoor River, Russia.

The expedition will probably commence active operations in the Northern latitudes by the 1st of March. The officers of the United States Coast Survey feel great interest in the necessary preliminary surveys for the expedition, and are affording to Engineer Bulkley and his assistants all the facilities in their power.

Cattle Market.

New York, October 11.—Beef firmer at 8½@9; receipts 6,000 head. Sheep firmer at 4@9 cents; receipts 20,000 head. Swine firmer at 12@13 cents; receipts 14,000 head.

☞ A hundred factory girls from England, whose passage money had been paid by the Lawrence Mill Companies, recently arrived in Lawrence.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Philadelphia, Oct. 11.—The election in this State was for members of Congress and county officers. The returns of the Congressional vote, as far as received, is as follows:

The returns are compared with the vote for Governor last year, when the State gave 15,325 majority for Gov'r Curtin.

10th district.—Fisher, Union, 479 majority: Union gain over last year 35. Norwegian township gives a Union gain of 42.

Lebanon county gives 800 Union majority; a loss of 200. Twenty districts in Schuylkill county gives 268 Dem. gain. The majority in the county will be 1,900; a Union gain of 100.

Tamagua borough, 98 Democratic majority, a Union gain of 55; Port Clinton borough, 11 Democratic majority, a Democratic gain of 20; Pottstown borough, 171 Democratic maj, a gain of 37.

15th district—Petersburg borough gives a war Democratic majority of 64.

Cumberland gives Glossbrenner, Regular Dem., about 600 majority.

Later.—Glossbrenner's majority in Cumberland county is about 500, a Democratic loss of 141.

7th district—Westchester, Broomall, Union, 539 majority. A Union gain of 5.

Thirty townships in Chester county show a Union loss of 298.

Delaware county gives a Union majority of 1,250; a loss of 200.

11th district—Freemansborough, Northampton county, gives a Democratic majority of 2. A Union gain of 3.

Manchunk gives 100 Union majority. A Union gain of 18.

16th district—Bedford borough and township gives 140 Democratic majority. A Democratic gain of 28.

Franklin county gives a Democratic majority of 150, a gain of 300.

1st district—Complete returns from this District give Randall, Democrat, 2,184 majority, (no change.)

2nd district—This district gives a Union majority of 4,048, (no change.)

5th district—Doylestown gives a Democratic majority of 65. A Democratic gain of 63.

9th district—Lancaster gives a Democratic majority of 150. A Democratic gain of 100.

PHILADELPHIA CITY.

4th district—(Philadelphia)—The 29th Ward gives W. D. Kelley, Union, a reported majority of 200. A Union gain of 279.

1st ward—Union majority 820, a Democratic gain of 263.

18th District—Six townships gives 86 Union majority; a Union loss of 54.

8th District—Reading—The 7th ward gives a Union majority of 90; 5th ward, 51 Union majority; 9th ward, 39 Dem. maj.

Reading complete—Union majority 114; a Union gain of 65.

Second ward—Union majority 150; a Union gain of 162.

10th ward—Union majority 1,236; a gain of 10.

10th ward Union majority 1132, a loss of 44.

11th ward Democratic majority 489, Union gain of 72.

5th ward—Democratic majority 297; a gain for the Democrats of 150.

6th ward—Democratic majority 175; Democratic gain of 121.

3rd ward—Democratic majority 275; Democratic gain of 164.

12th ward—Union majority 55; Democratic gain of 27.

4th ward gives a Democratic majority of 960; a Democratic gain of 41.

14th ward gives 993 majority; a Union gain of 38.

18th ward gives a Union majority of 911; a Democratic gain of 118.

15th ward—Union majority 927; Democratic gain of 102.

16th ward—Union majority 21, a Union gain of 114.

17th ward—Democratic majority 865, a Democratic gain of 94.

20th ward—Union majority 720, Union gain of 212.

26th ward—Union majority 728. (This is a new ward, and nothing to compare by.)

7th ward gives a Union maj'y of 811, a Union loss of 56.

8th ward—Union majority 449; a Union loss of 25.

19th ward—Union maj'y 62; a Union gain of 113.

13th ward—Union maj'y 680; a Union loss of 180.

21st ward—Union maj'y 273; a Union gain of 134.

22d ward—Union majority 944; a Union gain of 136.

25th ward—Democratic majority 366; a Union gain of 15.

23d ward—Union majority 421; a Union loss of 36.

Latest—The whole Union majority in the city is 7,099, against 7,081 last year; a Union gain of 17.

Soldiers' vote—Chester Hospital, Union ticket, Pennsylvania, 81; Democratic 3—Ohio soldiers, Union ticket 30; Democratic none.

14th District—Dauphin county—Harrisburg gives 233 Democratic majority; a Democratic gain of 140. As far as heard from, the Union majority in the District is 186.

17th District—Blair county gives 450 Union majority; a loss of 447.

Huntingdon borough shows a Union loss of 56.

Later returns from Chester county give a Union majority of about 2,100; a Union loss of 390.

Cambria county gives a Dem. majority of about 1,000; a Dem. gain of 170.

19th District—Erie—The four city wards give a Union majority of 200.

Berks county gives about 6,600 Dem. maj'y same as last year.

23d District—Allegany county—3 wards gives 826 Union maj.

Later—Tioga county gives a Union maj'y of 3,000; a Union gain of 100.

20th District—Crawford county gives a Union maj'y of 1,300; a Democratic gain of about 600.

Wayne county—Dem. maj'y of 900, same as last year.

12th District—Luzerne county gives a Dem. maj'y of 403; a Union gain of 649.

Wayne county gives a Dem. maj'y of 900; same as last year.

Third District—This District gives a Union majority of 864, (no change.)

Fourth District—This District gives 3,369 Union majority, (no change.)

Fifth District—Returns from all but Bucks county give 1,001 Union maj'ty, (no change.)

Lancaster county gives Stevens a majority of about 4,000; a Union loss of 1,600.

Fulton county gives about 230 Dem. maj'y; a Dem. loss of 30.

Union county gives a Union maj'y of 431; a Union loss of 213.

6th district—Lehigh county gives about 1,950 Democratic majority; a Union loss of 200.

22nd and 23rd districts—Alleghany county gives about 6,603; a Union loss of 1,000.

Pittsburg, Oct'r 11.—The Allegany county returns come in slowly. About one half the districts have been heard, indicating a Union maj'y on the Congressional vote of 6,600, on the home vote. Pittsburg gives a Union majority of 1,430; a falling off of 400 from Curtin's majority.

Beaver county gives a Union majority of 800, a loss of 180.

Crawford county gives a Union majority of 1,400, a loss of 500.

Chester county (reported) 2,000 Union majority, a Union loss of 500.

Later.—York county gives a Democratic majority of 2,800; Cumberland, Democratic majority of 600; Perry not heard from. Glossbrenner, Democrat, is probably elected by 3,000 majority.

Latest.—Bucks county is reported at 1,100 Democratic majority. If this should be correct, it will defeat Russell Thayer, the Union candidate, unless the soldiers' vote turns the majority the other way.

THE LATEST.

Philadelphia, Oct'r 12th, 3.30 A. M.—The vote in the State is so close that the soldiers' vote will be necessary to decide the result in the State.

Forney's *Press* claims a Union majority of 10,000, which the soldiers vote will increase to 20,000.

There will, it is thought, be a gain of two or three members of Congress, and also in the Legislature.

INDIANA.

Indianapolis, Oct. 11, 9 P. M.—The election has passed off quietly in this State as far as heard from.

Throughout the State, the reports thus far show large Union gains over the vote of 1860, which gave 12,000 majority for the Republican ticket.

Wayne county gives 3,000 Union majority, a gain of 2,000.

In the 5th Congressional District, partial returns show 7,000 Union majority, a gain of 5,000.

Indianapolis City and township will probably give a majority for the Union ticket of 5,000, a gain of 4,000.

Centreville and township gives Morton a gain of 150 over the vote of 1860.

Delaware county gives 1,800 to 2,000 majority for Morton, a gain of 1,300.

Richmond gives Morton 1,524 and McDonald, Democrat, 1,529, a Union gain of 500.

Decatur county gives a Union majority of 500.

OHIO.

Cincinnati, Oct. 11.—The election returns now coming in show large Union gains over Governor Brough's vote.

Hamilton county gives about 600 Union majority. Eggleston and Hays, Union, are elected in the 1st and 2nd Districts; *both gains.*

Cincinnati, Oct. 11.—Gen. Schenck, for Congress in the 3d District, has about 2,000 majority.

The Union majority in the State is estimated at not less than 40,000 in the *home vote.*

Fifteen or sixteen Union Congressmen are elected in the State.

Sheridan's Victory over Early.—The New York Times' correspondent says of Early's retreat at Woodstock:—The rebel officers barricaded the streets to compel them to face us. The men threatened to destroy the town unless permitted to pass. Probably half of Early's artillery was captured, and small arms were scattered on the road south of Winchester. Major Dorland's command had gathered up to the 27th eleven thousand muskets between the latter place and Opequan river, where the battle of the ninth was fought. More have since been brought in. Rebel prisoners say a whole company has been detailed to shoot Gen. Custer in action.

A Great Battle Imminent.—A Petersburg paper of the 7th instant says of the situation there:

There is but little doubt that we are on the eve of stirring events in this vicinity. All appearances indicate that not many days will elapse before the ball will be opened in good earnest, and that *the bloodiest drama of the war will be enacted on the lines in front of Petersburg.* Grant may feint as much as he chooses below Richmond, but his true designs are here, and here he will deal his heaviest blows.

☞ The City Hall of Lynn, containing the municipal offices, was destroyed by fire on Thursday morning. A man named Bond, who was in the lock-up, perished in the flames.

☞ The miniature brig which left New York on the 20th June, was spoken July 20th when about midway across the Atlantic, but since that time nothing has been heard of her.

☞ A man named Woods, in Rockport, Ind., has fallen heir to an immense estate in England worth millions.

☞ The steamboat Darling arrived at Cincinnati on Friday with forty-one bales of free labor cotton, from Memphis.

WHAT THEY SAY IN SHERMAN'S ARMY.

The letter from which the subjoined extracts are taken, was written to a gentleman in New York by a staff officer in Sherman's army, who was formerly an ardent admirer of McClellan:

Well, the campaign is at last ended, and we are at rest once more, after our four months of marching, fighting and digging. I know that you and all patriots appreciate the work we have accomplished, and the triumphant ending of all our toils. Yet there is a class at the North that do not appreciate our labors, nor rejoice at our success.

"What, in God's name, do our people mean? Just at the hour when we should be as united as we were at the outset, and even more so, thousands of our old friends turn the cold shoulder to us, and by words and deeds endeavor to put obstacles in the way of our speedy success. I would ask those men who have within the last six months become croakers for peace and disciples of the peace party, what they mean, or what they expect to accomplish? They can in no possible manner do good, and they may, and are, doing an infinite amount of harm, by interfering with the strengthening of the army. Is not the cause we are engaged in as sacred now as then? Were we not right in the beginning? If not, then all the sacrifices we have made are more than useless.

All the blood spilled, the widows and orphans that this war has caused—all the mothers that have been made to weep and fathers to mourn, are so many sins for which we ought and would suffer the punishments of a just God. But our cause is right, and the end is near if our people will only be true to themselves. I could pile up the evidence until I filled up a dozen sheets that the end is near. I know, for I have learned in the three and a half years I have spent in this war, that, to use a plain and homely expression, 'we have them on the hip.' They never were whipped so easily as they have been this Summer—their deserters were never to numerous—their men were never so easily taken prisoners—they seem to court being captured—their last man is in the ranks; but, pshaw! there is no use in talking.

I wonder sometimes if our people deserve a free Government, if they are entitled to it; and when I think of the way they are acting, I begin to doubt it seriously. When they have made one-quarter of the sacrifices these traitors have down here, who have rebelled against and are bound to destroy the best Government on earth, then they might begin to talk of peace and peace-makers—then they might talk of nominating and trying to elect, for the highest position in their power, a man who 'thanked God that he had never voted nor given a dollar in support of the war.'

Such men are too mean to be treated with the respect we treat our enemies here in front of us, who have the manliness to come out and fight us. They ought to be sent South, where Jeff Davis would test the sincerity of their words and actions by putting them into their ranks; but, no, they would not fight; for they are cowards.

"McClellan had some friends in this army once, but they are few now—any man that will become the tool of such a party cannot expect the support of true men. His fate is sealed—the faith of the army is in Abraham—he is honest and earnest. He has the support of the army and is on the right side—the side of the Lord.

* * * * *

"Say to all your friends that Sherman's army has not a coward or peace man (they are synonymous) in it. The votes for McClellan and peace will be as scarce as hen's teeth, and the army is the friend and supporter of President Lincoln."

The Rebels in Canada.—On a recent trip to Niagara and Montreal, the editor of the Star had an opportunity of hearing many of the rebels domiciled in the Canadas express themselves in public places with reference to the approaching United States election. In every instance they manifested an earnest interest in the success of McClellan: an interest not surpassed by those on this side of the line who nightly carry banners and torch-lights at opposition political meetings. It was evident to him that they based all their remaining hope of the eventual success of the rebellion upon the alleged prospect of McClellan's triumph at the polls; which, they invariably declared, will involve speedy peace upon the terms of Jefferson Davis. They all realize—if hundreds of thousands of the opposition here do not yet realize the fact—that Gen. McClellan's election must necessarily result in placing the policy of the Government wholly in the hands of Pendleton, Vallandigham, the Woods, Long, *et id omne genus.*

We repeatedly heard them in hotel conversations declare that it matters little whether Gen'l McClellan was himself disposed or not to make peace on the basis of separation and entire Southern independence. As, if he be elected, it will then require but a single shot fired by a man of nerve and (rebel) patriotism to place at the head of the United States Government a statesman duly elected by all the forms of the Constitution and laws, who is pledged by his entire public record to make peace on the terms of Jeff Davis if he and his co-rebel leaders will have peace on no other terms.—*Wash'n Star.*

☞ A Southern paper says that when the news of the capture of Atlanta arrived in Richmond, General Lee was sent for and remained in close consultation with President Davis and General Bragg from eight o'clock in the evening until nine o'clock next morning. At this meeting General Beauregard's appointment to the command of all the Confederate forces in the States South of Virginia was determined upon, as also the plan of a new campaign.

☞ Some gentlemen waited on a well known banker, a short time ago, to request him to subscribe to a certain charity. The banker put down his name for £10. One of the gentlemen ventured to expostulate on the smallness of the sum, saying, "Baron, your sons have put their names down for £20 each." "Oh!" said our modern Crœsus, "that is all very well for my sons; they have a father who is a millionaire!"

☞ Last year no less than four hundred and thirty-two vipers were killed at Fort Bourbon, Martinique, the females being in the proportion of two to seven. Thirty-eight eggs was the highest number found in a nest, and nine the least. When two young vipers are in one *egg*, one of them is always yellow.

☞ Mr. Nicolay, the President's private Secretary, who was drafted at Washington a few days since, has behaved very generously. His legal residence is in Illinois, and in a district whose quota is filled. Nevertheless he has put in a substitute for the benefit of the district.

☞ The story so generally circulated that President Lincoln recently offered an important command to Gen. McClellan, if he would withdraw from the Presidential canvass, is denied upon authority.

☞ Philadelphia has just voted one millions of dollars for new schoolhouses. The money is to be raised by a loan.

Southern News.

The Richmond papers publish a stringent order from the Confederate War Department, revoking all "details" for special duty, and requiring all persons thus "detailed" to report immediately for duty. Only those "details" actually employed in manufacturing arms and munitions of war are exempt from the operation of this order. The Examiner, commenting upon this order, states:

The details should come forward promptly; their services are greatly needed, and, if they are speedily collected and sent to the front, there will be no danger at Richmond, and the condition of the country present the most encouraging aspect. It is useless to seek to conceal that more men are greatly wanted.—The President has emphatically announced the startling fact that two-thirds of the army are absent from the ranks. There would be no need of reinforcements but for this most disgraceful straggling and deserting. But as the fact exists, and this evil must be repaired, the details are called upon to do service. How long their services will be required cannot now be said, but sixty or ninety days will terminate the active operations of the campaign, and then details may be resumed. But at present all are needed, and all must come forward. Those that delay or shrink will be hunted down and permanently sent to the army. The law of Congress, authorizing the employment of negroes, if fully carried out, would give ten thousand men to the Army of Northern Virginia. The slaves and free negroes can be impressed just as any other property, and the law provides for their support and clothing, and pays their owners soldiers' wages. The question of making soldiers of negroes, of regularly enlisting them and fighting them for their safety as well as our own, must have presented itself to every reflecting mind.

The propriety of employing negroes as soldiers we shall not at present discuss; but whenever the subjugation of Virginia or the employment of her slaves as soldiers are alternative positions, then certainly we are for making them soldiers, and giving freedom to those negroes that escape the casualties of battle. We should be glad to see the Confederate Congress provide for the purchase of 250,000 negroes, present them with their freedom and the privilege of remaining in the States, and arm, equip, drill and fight them. We believe that the negroes, identified with us by interest, and fighting for their freedom here, would be faithful and reliable soldiers, and, under officers who would drill them, could be depended on for much of the ordinary service, and even for the hardest fighting. It is not necessary now to discuss this matter, and may never become so, but neither negroes nor slavery will be permitted to stand in the way of the success of our cause. This war is for national independence on our side, and for the subjugation of white and the emancipation of negroes on the side of the enemy. If we fail, the negroes are nominally free and their masters really slaves. We must, therefore, succeed. *Other States may decide for themselves, but Virginia, after exhausting her whites, will fight her blacks through to the last man. She will be free at all costs.

The Charleston papers state that a furious bombardment of that place occurred during the last two or three days, causing considerable damage and alarm from flying bricks and splinters.

The rebel Governor of Alabama, in his message to the Legislature, warns the people that they must fly to the aid of Georgia as the only means of preserving their own State from ruin and devastation.

FRIDAY'S BATTLE.

The special correspondent of the New York Times thus sums up the results of the severe fighting in front of Richmond on Friday:

Now, let us look at results. We lost eight guns. As a set-off, however, we captured seventeen last Thursday, so we are not behind on the gun question. But we slaughtered and wounded at least 1,000 of the enemy in front of the infantry, exclusive of what injury Kautz inflicted upon them, beside taking 100 prisoners. Most of the enemy's killed and wounded were left on the field. Considering their losses in men, they bought their eight guns dearly, although we must give them the credit of killing, disabling and capturing, at an outside estimate, 400 men, in addition to the guns.

Looking at the matter from all points of view, we claim a very decisive victory. We can afford to lose guns, but the rebels *cannot* afford to lose the numbers they lost to day in capturing them. The signally failed in their object of flanking us, and will scarcely be likely to resume the experiment, at least for some time. They also suffered as severely as we in the loss of artillery horses. One of their batteries was drawn off the field by hand.

Among the incidents of the fighting, which I have heard, are the following: When Gen'l Kautz was returning in the rear of his column with a few of his staff officers and orderlies, he came upon an entire rebel regiment at least one mile from the road where the attack commenced. This regiment had some of his men prisoners. At the sight of their General the men called out to him to dash back, which he did, and escaped by a bypath. Not so his Adjutant General, Captain Nash, who was with him at the time, but is now missing.

Gen. Kautz says that Captain Nash was with him when he turned back, and in a second or two he was nowhere to be seen. He thinks he was captured, but not wounded.

Col. Spear, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding a Brigade, whom the rebels call the "notorious," had three horses killed under him. A ball also traversed his breast, cutting through all his clothing and grazing his skin.

☞ Among the new Annuals announced for 1865, is one to be called the "Railroad and Insurance Almanac," of which L. Smith Holmans is the editor. These two important interests have hitherto had no periodical of this particular sort devoted to them, and under Mr. Holmans' supervision, the new project cannot fail to be useful and popular. The table of contents includes a list of the railroads in the United States and in Europe, a list of the Insurance Companies, and valuable statistics respecting them—as also a summary of Railroad and Insurance decisions during 1863 and 1864. There is room for such a publication, particularly if carefully edited.

☞ The pumpkin is much cultivated in France for soup, and is held in great esteem. An annual prize is given by the Agricultural Society of Paris for the largest pumpkin, when a sort of coronation and procession takes place in its honor. This year the king of pot-irons weighed two hundred and seventy-six pounds, and his waist measured over three yards in circumference. His majesty sold for a sum equal to forty dollars in United States coin, or a hundred dollars in greenbacks.

☞ The Orange and Alexandria Railroad is to be immediately put in running order to Strasburg.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.—Before Judge Giles. The following business occupied the attention of the Court yesterday:

John W. Bowers, Jr., indicted for stealing Government property from the Patterson Park Hospital, was tried by a jury and adjudged not guilty—the case not being within the jurisdiction of the Court, the accused being in the United States army and subject to court martial.

Court of Common Pleas.—Before Hon. Judge King. The following business occupied the attention of this court on yesterday:

Wm. Blundell vs. Michael McDonald—appeal from Hayward. Settled.

J. H. Walz vs. John and Margaret McGuirk—appeal from Spicer. Judgment reversed by consent.

John V. Stembler vs. W. W. Glenn and others—appeal from Forrester. Judgment reversed.

Wm. Daniel vs. Charles D. Hiss—appeal from Spicer. Judgment reversed, and judgment for appellant.

The oath of allegiance was administered to each member of the Petit Jury.

Orphans' Court.—Before the Hon. Judges Supplee and Hoffman. The following business occupied the attention of this court on yesterday:

The will of John Hartman was admitted to probate, and letters of administration on the estate of Howard Griffith granted to Louis F. Griffith.

Superior Court—Before Hon. Judge Martin. Same case as yesterday on trial.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

☞ A Paris letter in the London Star says: "Several of the first artists in Paris are busily employed in sculpturing a splendid collection of beasts, destined to be placed in the gardens of the Harem at Constantinople. Twenty-two animals are already completed—crocodiles, porcupines, tigers, and serpents are so lifelike one scarcely feels safe in their neighborhood. According to the laws of the Koran the Sultan is not allowed to have the statues of any descendants of Adam; he will, however, possess a collection of beasts in bronze and marble certainly unrivalled in Europe.

☞ Gen. Wilson, from Sheridan's headquarters, at Harrisonburg, represents that the destruction and capture of rebel property by our cavalry, in their late great raid in the vicinity of Staunton, were on a colossal scale, and most complete in their execution. More than 100 mills were destroyed, the Central Railroad was badly cut up, and a herd of 2,400 cattle and sheep was brought back to Harrisonburg. Guerillas have almost abandoned Fairfax County, to operate, it is supposed, in Sheridan's rear.

☞ Gen. Heintzleman, in his order turning over the command of the Northern Department to Gen. Hooker, says;—"The Department was demoralized by a secret organization, threatening no less than the utter and entire breaking up of the Union, and an organized resistance to the draft. It is believed that the latent loyalty of the people, for a time clouded, has through judicious measures, reasserted itself, and that the danger is passed."

☞ It is the intention of some of Gen. McClellan's friends to solicit him to sit for a double portrait of *Peace and War.* The distinguished General, in imitation of *Death and the Lady*, will be duly divided. One half of him will appear in the sanguinary costume of a Major General rampant, and the other in the simple and subdued buttonless dress of Aminidab Sleek, bearing an olive branch.

☞ The result of the rebel raid on Sandy Springs, in this State, shows how much can be done by a few determined men in preventing these thieving expeditions. The sturdy Union farmers of the neighborhood followed up the marauders, recovered the goods stolen, and killed Lieut. Walter Bowie, son of W. W. Bowie, of Prince George's county, and captured his brother, a sergeant, who accompanied the expedition.

☞ A convention of woolen manufacturers was held at Springfield, Mass., last Wednesday evening, with a view of forming a National Association for the encouragement and protection of that branch of manufacture. A committee was appointed to prepare a plan of organization, to be reported at an adjourned meeting at the same place on the last Wednesday of November next.

☞ Adah Isaacs Menken continues to make for herself all possible preliminary notoriety in London. She has given a dinner to the press, presiding at it herself. Her dressing rooms, three in number, with piano, baths, and velvet carpets, are all profusely described in the London papers. The lady is still termed in her advertisements "the Menken."

☞ The two living ex-presidents who, during their term of office were completely in subjection to the slave power, Pierce and Buchanan, are now the supporters of McClellan. So, too, is Fillmore, who proved to be a mere thing of putty in the hands of skilful manipulators. McClellan's friends are welcome to all the glory or capital they can make out of such support.

☞ The McClellan-Pendleton ticket reminds one of the unfortunate dog in Munchausen's story, who, running at full speed, came against a tree with such force as to split himself from snout to tail. Munchausen says he clapped the two halves together and they united, but inadvertently two legs were up and two legs were down.

☞ The number of immigrants arriving at New York during last week was two thousand six hundred and nineteen, making a total from 1st of January to date, of one hundred and fifty-one thousand three hundred and ninety-eight against one hundred and nineteen thousand five hundred and twelve for the corresponding period last year.

☞ The rebel War Department has ordered trial and punishment by court-martial of every officer and soldier who writes for publication, or to friends who permit publication, information relative to military operations before the expiration of one month from the end of the campaign of which they form part.

☞ Daniel S. Dickinson says the Colossus of Rhodes, though made of brass nearly equal to that of Chicago, fell in attempting to stand astride a much narrower gulf than separates the Chicago platform from Gen. McClellan's letter.

☞ Pendleton voted in Congress against the resolution of thanks to Gen. McClellan for his promise of victory in Virginia! Yet now these men are linked together, and each is ashamed of his company.

☞ The rebel mail outward, at Elmira prisoners' camp, averages one thousand daily, and the number received is about two hundred and fifty daily.

☞ The New York papers complain bitterly of their omnibusses, and are determined to have collectors instead of being forced to put their money through the hole.