BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

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

VOLUME XLIX. BALTIMORE, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15, 1864. NUMBER 90.

Latest News by Telegraph TO THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

MORE GUERILLA OUTRAGES

Capture and Destruction of a Train on the Baltimore Railroad.

The Passengers Robbed and the Mails Burnt.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

MARYLAND CONSTITUTIONAL ELECTION.

The Pennsylvania Election.

ETC. ETC. ETC.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

12th district, for the constitution, 96, against 92; majority for, 4.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Third district—For the Constitution 16; against it 184.

Fourth district—For the Constitution 43; against it 250.

Fifth district—For the Constitution 26; against it 140.

Three districts to hear from, which together gave 36 majority against the Convention in April.

HOWARD COUNTY.

For the Constitution—1st district, 165; 2d district, 169; 3d district, 33; 4th district, 53; 5th district, 43; total, 463. Against the Constitution—1st district, 121; 2d district, 59; 3d district, 79; 4th district, 137; 5th district, 187; total, 583. Majority against, 120.

FREDERICK COUNTY.

Frederick, Oct. 14 —The returns from this county are not yet complete, but there will be 1,000 majority for the Constitution in the county.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Frederick, Oct. 14 —Washington county gives 1,350 majority for the Constitution.

ST MARY'S COUNTY.

Leonardstown, Oct. 14 —Chapty's District, gives 9 for and 224 against the Constitution; majority against 235.

...tory District 2d, gives 11 for and 228 against the Constitution. Majority so far for the Constitution 780, with two districts, 1st and 5th, to hear from.

...tte Hall district (5th) gives 110 against the Constitution.

...strict to hear from, the 5th. Majority against Constitution is 890.

CARROLL COUNTY.

Westminster, Oct 14.—Taneytown district gives 61 for and 104 against the Constitution. ...burg district gives 118 for, and 39 against; New Windsor district gives 129 for and 96 against; Manchester district gives 131 for and 371 against; Freedom district gives 20 majority for; Woolery's district gives 104 majority against.

Three districts are yet to hear from. The county will give about 200 majority against the Constitution.

Westminster, October 14.—Myers' District gives 73 for and 176 against. Franklin District gives 73 for and 96 against. Hampstead (reported) 40 against. The majority in the county against will be 100.

HARFORD COUNTY.

...district, 51 for, and 167 against—majority against, 116

...ll's, 4th district, 198 for; 370 against; majority against 172.

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.

Bladensburg District gives 35 for and 175 against.

PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS' VOTE.

CITY POINT, Oct 13 —Following is the vote of the following regiments of Pennsylvania troops, so far ascertained:—

Second Corps headquarters, 37 maj for the Union

Tenth	"	"	31	"	"
100 Regiment			210	Union	16 Dem
45	"		95	"	11 "
119	"		93	"	39 "
121	"		76	"	5 "
144	"		168	"	55 "
149	"		131	"	24 "
143	"		112	"	32 "
150	"		91	"	22 "
155	"		256	"	60 "
110	"		66	"	32 "
76	"		67	"	11 "
97	"		86	"	34 "
208	"		347	majority	
99	"		91	Union	51 "
81	"		51	"	8 "
23	"		82	"	34 "
142	"		97	"	3 "
140	"		119	"	32 "
63	"		71	majority.	
184	"		152	"	50 "
114	"		130	"	25 "
211	"		290	maj.	
203	"		159	"	
207	"		300	"	
			2296		554

Union majority.....1732

Philadelphia, October 14.—The official majority in this city for the Union candidates is 7,341.

In the 5th Congressional District, Mr. Thayer, the Union candidate, has 955 majority, with Bucks county to hear from.

LATEST.

Philadelphia, October 14—Midnight.—Not enough of official returns have been received to make any estimate upon them. Nothing, however, has yet been received to alter the belief that the Union party will have 5,000 majority in the State on the home vote.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, October 14.—The Union majority in Ohio on the home vote is so far about 35,000. The soldiers' vote will probably increase it to 65,000. Seventeen Union Congressmen are elected, a clear gain of 12 members.

Cleveland, Oct. 14 —The latest returns show that the Democrats have elected Blond in the 5th District and Finck in the 12th. In the 10th and 13th Districts the Democrats have a majority on the home vote, but the soldiers' vote will elect the Union tickets. All the other districts have elected the Union candidates on the home vote.

THE NEW LOAN.

WASHINGTON, October 14th.—Sealed offers were to-day opened at the Treasury Department for the 5 20 six per cent. coin-bearing interest bonds to the amount of $40,000,000 A large number of persons were present, including George H Bond, representing Hessrs. Livermore, Clews & Co; William M. Vermilye & Co; John Thompson, representing the First National Bank; Charles V. Culver, representing the 3d National Bank; J. W. Ogis, representing the 9th National Bank; Wm. Foster, representing the 12th National Bank of New York; C. B. Wright, representing C. B. Wright & Co; Jay Cooke and Henry D. Cooke, V. S. Huntington, representing the 1st National Bank of Washington, and E. W. Clark, representing the 1st National Bank of Philadelphia.

There were 499 bids, both single and compound, and the entire sum offered reached $59 253,458. Of this amount, the bids were at a discount less than par, $342,000; from par to 1 per cent $38 577,000; from 1 to 2 per cent. premium, $17,521,250; from 2 to 3 per cent. $1,175,000; from 3 to 4 per cent. $305,000; from 4 to 5 per cent. $116 000 from 5 to 6 per cent. $6,000; from 6 to 7 per cent. $2,400; and from 7 to 8 per cent. $200.

It will be seen from the above that over $19,000,000 were bid for at a premium above 1 per cent, consequently the remaining $21,000,000 to complete the $40,000,000 will be taken for the sums offered between par and 1 per cent.

Among the bidders were the following:—Bank of Baltimore, $101,000 at 1 per cent. premium; City of Baltimore, $700,000 at from ½ to 1 per cent.; 24 National Bank of Baltimore, $1,000, at from 2 to 2½; Robert, Brethers, Baltimore, $5,000 at 1½; John S. Gittings, & Co., Baltimore, $4,000 at 2 per cent.

From Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Oct'r 14 —Price's headquarters are still reported at Boonville. Shelby and Gen'l John B. Clark are north of the Missouri river pillaging and conscripting. Our garrisons have evacuated Fulton, Sturgeon, Huntsville, Glasgow, and Fayette, and are concentrating at Macon City. Clark's rebels occupied Glasgow and robbed the town of Fulton.

Price made a speech at Boonville, stating that he came to Missouri to *redeem the people*, that it was *his last effort in their behalf*. If they would rally to his standard all would be well, and he would remain with them. If not, the Confederacy would not again offer them an opportunity for their redemption from their fate!

A despatch from Major Williams, of the 10th Kansas, says, he had taken possession of Pilot Knob and found 215 wounded rebels there, including 26 commissioned officers, and evident proof that the rebels lost over 1,500 killed and wounded in the attack on Pilot Knob.

Laying a Corner Stone.

BOSTON, October 14 —The ceremony of laying the corner stone of a new Free Mason's Hall, to-day, was a marked event in the history of the Order in Massachusetts. The procession embraced nearly one hundred Lodges, and notwithstanding the damp, disagreeable weather, was a most imposing demonstration. After the exercises were concluded, a grand banquet took place in Faneuil Hall.

THE CANADIAN CONFEDERATION.

QUEBEC, Oct'r 14 —The Inter Colonial Conference continues its meeting with closed doors. It is understood that an invitation has been sent to the Pacific Colonies to join the Confederation. The discussions yesterday were in reference to the appointment of a head of the Confederation.

THE SUCCESSOR OF JUDGE TANEY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 —No doubt is entertained among the prominent friends of Ex-Secretary Chase that he will be appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

A portland (Maine) paper says:—Col. Jacob McClure, who was discharged for physical disability about eight months since, having recovered his health, enlisted a few days ago as a one year's substitute, receiving fifteen hundred dollars in cash. The next day Gov. Cony telegraphed him, authorizing him to raise a battalion of five hundred sharpshooters, and conferring the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

The steamer Gladiator arrived at Cairo, Ill, from New Orleans the 21 instant, brings information of an expedition into the interior of Florida, under Gen. Asboth. Eucheeia Court House was captured on the 23 ult., and twenty prisoners were taken, including Col. Torrence and Lieut. Gordon. A large number of horses, mules and cattle were captured. Douglas Ferry and all the boats in the vicinity were destroyed. The expedition at last accounts was at Marianne.

According to a report to the Italian Government, the coral fisheries, which are a great resource for the poorer class, employs 400 boats manned by about 4000 men. The pay, board of the crew, etc, absorbs annually, about 6,000,000 francs. About 160 tons of coral are annually introduced into the kingdom of Italy.

There is no fear for the safety of Gen. Sherman at Atlanta. He has force enough to keep his communication with Chattanooga clear. He has whipped the rebel army in Georgia so many times that they start to run as soon as the first gun is fired.

Counterfeiting.

Capture of Dies, Plates, Presses, &c—Eight Persons in Custody.

For several months ingeniously executed fifty cent counterfeit notes, fractional currency, have been in circulation along the line of the Erie Railroad and in this city. So exactly did the bogus issue resemble the genuine, it had almost grown to be a custom not to refuse them in places where time in the matter of making change is a great consideration; and it was only at banking-houses and brokers' offices that they were detected and thrown out. This proving a great annoyance to our merchants and business men generally, the authorities at Washington were appealed to, and skillful detectives were employed to seek out the counterfeiters.

Under the direction of Col. I. C. Baker, Chief of National Detective Police, officers Clarvoe and McDevitt, of the Metrpolitan Detective Force at Washington, the case was "worked up." For a long time Col. Baker was in this city and elsewhere, employing much of his time in the discovery of the facts which led to the detection of the counterfeiters who have been manufacturing and putting in circulation these worthless notes.

Fortunately, with one exception, the whole gang has been secured and are now in irons. The case is an interesting one, and the seizures are highly important.

In order to discover the persons engaged in this nefarious business, it was of course necessary to ascertain the locality, as nearly as possible, whence the counterfeit notes were issued. After considerable search, knowing that along the centre line of the Erie Railroad a large amount of the spurious issue was in circulation, the detectives came to the conclusion that it must be at some point on that route the bogus issue was manufactured.—After a careful investigation, it was determined that the principal depot was at Paterson, N. J. In the endeavor of the officers to oust up the counterfeiters, they became alarmed, and removed their presses and plates to Port Jervis The detectives soon becoming aware of their removal to that place, their further efforts were directed to the arrest of the parties engaged. After carefully reconnoitering the ground, the headquarters of the counterfeiters were ascertained, and on Thursday night, at 12 o'clock, when all were at work, they were taken into custody. Their names are as follows:

1 Abe Martin, owner of the house and principal operator.

2. A man named Alexander, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, who is alleged to be an extensive counterfeiter, and who was in Port Jervis for the purpose of purchasing one hundred thousand dollars of the spurious paper.

3 Martin's sister Fanny, who was preparing and cutting the notes.

4 A man named Norris, supposed one of the ringleaders, subsequently admitted to bail.

5 Robert Mallory, an assistant.

6 A man named Hoblaen, the engraver of the plates, was in the house and was also arrested. This man has twice been convicted of counterfeiting. He was six years in prison at Trenton, but was pardoned out eight months ago, and began cutting the fractional currency plates, now seized, on the day on which he was released.

The property captured consisted of forty thousand dollars in currency, which was to be the first instalment of Alexander's one hundred thousand; the press; two complete sets of fractional currency plates of the twenty-five cent and fifty-cent denominations; a large quantity of paper, besides inks, tools and other materials.

The counterfeiters were much astonished when they found the house surrounded and no possibility of escape, and they quietly submitted to arrest. Some of them, when the officers appeared were printing, while others were bronzing, cutting and tying notes in packages. Their operations had become so extensive that they found it necessary to build an oven in which to dry the notes in wet weather. The plates were accurately engraved, some on steel, the others on copper—the latter being the indorsement of the notes. Great credit is due Colonel Baker and officers Clawoe and McDevitt for the skillful management of these arrests.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE ATLANTIC CABLE, which is to be laid next summer between England and America, was recently tested to try its strength and flexibility. A given length was taken, suspended, and gradually weighted until it broke, the elongations succeeding each additional weighting being duly registered, the cable selected being only three fifth tons.—The core, the spiral wires involving it, the insulating body, the jute yarn, and each separate strand of the cable, were similarly tested. It was found from these experiments that the more the fibres of the wire were brought into a state of tension, the greater became its strength, and that as an insulator gutta percha, although not as perfect as India rubber, is far more durable, and that the cable, as now manufactured, will be able to bear a strain four times its own weight when laid at the bottom of the Atlantic.

The Empress Eugenie, at Schwalbach, is living in a very quiet, democratic manner. She refused the state carriage and escort sent by the Duke of Nassau to meet her at the railway station, and drove to her residence in a hackney coach. She also ordered away all the gens d'arme who had been placed, in gala uniforms, in the promenades near her residence. Her daily routine is simple. At 9 A. M. she breakfasts, takes her bath at 12. Her dinner at 2 o'clock, then makes an excursion to Schlangenbad, Honeurtein, or some beautiful spot in the vicinity, and in the evening she returns to the springs; at 8 o'clock she takes her tea, and at 10 everything is quiet in her house, night has set in—she lives, therefore, in the German fashion. Though attired with great taste, she always appears in plain dress, without any jewelry, embroidery, or flying ribbons. Her health is said to be rather feeble, and she always uses a small cane when out walking. Gossips say that she has quarrelled with her imperial husband, and that her visit to Schwalbach is owing to this matrimonial miff.

The News by the Europa, from Queenstown the 21 is as follows:

Two English vessels have been fired into in Japan by batteries belonging to Prince Nice. Geo. Peabody retired from public life on the 1st ult., in conformity with a long expressed intention. The dissolution of the British Parliament will take place next Easter, and the general election about three months afterwards. Numerous additional failures are reported in connection with the Leeds Banking Company, and on the London Stock Exchange. Forty persons are reported killed and wounded by a terrific gunpowder explosion at the Dartmoor Powder Mills, on the evening of Oct. 1st. The Gismor Publico of Madrid urges the settlement of the St. Domingo question by Spain preserving only the towns of St. Domingo, Samana, and Porto Plata, and abandoning the rest of the Island.

The landlord of an inn on the road to Kansas City was taken out of his house the other day and hung by a band of horse thieves, for discovering them to the authorities.

POLITICAL NEWS.

Said Hon Samuel Hooper, a distinguished member of Congress from Massachusetts, in a late speech in Roxbury: "The whole duty of loyal men in an hour of peril like this, may be stated in these few words, Stand by the Government: in doing this you will sustain and encourage its heroic defenders in the field, who are worthy of your gratitude and your support. Our brave soldiers should distinctly understand, that while they meet the rebels in their front with bullets, we at home intend in the coming election to defeat at the ballot-box the sympathizers and abettors of the rebellion in the rear In supporting by your votes those who administer the Government, you give power, energy and force to their efforts to overcome and destroy the rebellion, and you strengthen the arm of the President."

Col. Lothrop, of Auburn, commanding a regiment in Missouri, is now at home on a furlough. He has been in part of Sherman's campaign at Atlanta, and has been in the service from the beginning of the war. Col. L. is a graduate of West Point, and has always been a democrat, and is now. He thinks McClellan is in bad company, and cannot amount to anything on the Chicago platform. He has no doubt of Mr. Lincoln's election.—*Lewiston Journal.*

General Heintzelman, described in a Wheeling, Va, paper as "a quick-spoken, silver-haired, handsome, earnest looking man, about fifty five years of age," followed Senator Willey at a Union meeting in Wheeling on the 5th, in a speech in which he said: "I can see but two issues in this contest—an honorable peace, a convention of States, and a final dissolution of the Union and eternal war."

A great political meeting in Springfield, Illinois, was gladdened and nimbed by a banner, borne by wounded soldiers, representing a globe which Lincoln was prying up with a rail, while Andy Johnson was seated cross-legged on the North American part of it, tailor fashion, sewing up a large rent. "O'd Abe" says to him, "A few more stitches, Andy, and the dear old Union will be mended!"

The New York Herald advises August Belmont, the financial proprietor of the Copperhead party, to convoke his Chicago Convention at the earliest possible moment, and put up some other person in the place of Pendleton as the only possible way of giving their ticket a ghost of a chance of success. The advice is good but it comes too late.

If McClellan thinks the victorious party ought to stop the war, why don't he take those emblems of war from his shoulders? And why don't he quit drawing twenty dollars a day for doing nothing from the Treasury, which he says Lincoln's Administration has got into such an awful state.

The Cleveland Herald says that "seeing the velocity with which the Chicago Copperhead train is rushing to ruin destruction, McClellan, the cautious railroad man, keeps his eye on the warning—"Don't stand on the platform."

The copperhead papers have very suddenly dropped the expression, "Lincoln hirelings." It is said to be out of regard for the feelings of Gen. McClellan, who still continues to draw his pay as Major General, though out of service for nearly two years past.

Hon. John Sherman says if he was going to select a man to make a bow to the ladies he *should* select McClellan in preference to "Old Abe," but for purposes of statesmanship to swap the latter for the former would be a devilish losing business.

The Louisville Journal says McClellan has fallen under the political ban of the Abolitionists. He may fall under a ban, but he certainly never will under a banner.

The Copperhead papers are always prating of "Lincoln's hirelings," but their candidate still persists in holding the position of one of Lincoln's hirelings at a large salary.

A SERIES of experiments have lately been made in Paris by M. Duportal, engineer, in the workshops of the Western Railway to ascertain whether iron might be welded by hydraulic pressure instead of by the sledge hammer. The latter, indeed, has not a sufficient impetus to reach the very core of the metal, while continuous pressure acts indefinitely to any depth.

In the experiments alluded to, M. Duportal caused two iron bars, an inch and a half in diameter, and heated to the welding point, to be placed between the piston and the top of a hydraulic press. The bars were welded together by this means with extraordinary ease, the iron being as it were, kneaded together and bulging out at the sides under the pressure. The action of the press was suspended when the part welded was brought down to the thickness of the bars. After cooling, the welded part was cut through to examine the inside, which was found perfectly compact. To try it, one of the halves was placed under a forge hammer weighing 1,860 kilogrammes, and it was not until the third stroke that the welding was distinguished.

RECONSTRUCTION OF BONE.—M. Sedillot has reported to the Paris Academy of Sciences the result of various operations on bones by longitudinal resection, the object of which was the leaving intact an osseous periostric surface capable of preserving to the limb its length, without destroying the more important muscular insertions, and also capable of furnishing, for the regeneration of the bone, the elements of a complete reparative activity, by means of the osteo plastic transformation of the plasmatic cellules of the periosteum and of the expelled osseous layer. In an operation upon a dog, between ten and twelve years old, and in which a sub periostic resection of three centimetres had completely failed, not the slightest trace of ossification having appeared, and in which the removed bone had been replaced by a simple ligamentous cord. M Sedillot found that, after the half of the thickness of the humeral diaphysis had been successfully removed by longitudinal resection, the bone was regularly and totally regenerated He proposes to publish still further successful results of his method of operation.

THE Irish newspapers are grumbling at the Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of Carlisle, because he dances. One editor says that "the Irish are a keenly sensitive people, almost absurdly alive to a sense of the ridiculous, and, much as they may wonder at the activity of an elderly gentleman capering through the maze of Sir Roger de Coverly, with the garter flashing on his knee, and exhibiting a nimbleness which, if possessed by younger men, is never presumed in this generation—still they do feel a certain sense of humiliation at the spectacle, and a kind of notion seems to haunt them that were they held of much account by the imperial government, a man of sterner mould would be sent to rule over them."

An old lady recently died in Glasgow named Betsy Miller. In her youth she adopted the novel calling of seaman—chartered a brig, and went on voyages as sailing master. She made a large fortune.

WANT OF DECISION.

Sydney Smith, in his work on Moral Philosophy, speaks in this wise of what men lose for want of a little "brass," as it is termed:

A great deal of talent is lost to the world for want of a little courage. Every day sends to their graves a number of obscure men, who have only remained in obscurity because their timidity has prevented them from making a first effort, and who, if they only had been induced to begin, would in all probability have gone great lengths in the career of fame. The fact is that in doing anything in the world worth doing, we must not stand shivering on the bank thinking of the cold and danger, but jump in and scramble through as we can.

It will not do to be perpetually calculating risks and adjusting nice chances; it did all very well before the flood, when a man could consult his friends upon an extended publication for a hundred and fifty years, and live to see its success for seven centuries afterward; but at present a man wants and doubts, and consults his brothers, and his uncle, and his particular friends, till one day he finds that he is sixty five years of age, so that he has lost so much in consulting first cousins and particular friends, that he has no more time for over scrupulousness at present, that the opportunity slips away. The very period of life at which man chooses to venture, if ever is so confined, that it is no bad rule to preach up the necessity, in such instances, of a little dishonest disregard to the feelings, and off rts made in distances of arithmetic and other calculation.

THE DULL SCHOLAR.—At the end of the last bench upon my class sat a boy who was very backward in his learning. He was continually absent on what seemed to be frivolous pretences These absences entailed upon me much additional trouble. I had occasionally to keep him and a little remnant in the room when the others had gone out to play, to make up to him and them for lost time. And on one occasion my look was very cross, and my speech very short; for it seemed to me provoking that children should be so backward in their Latin And when the work was over and we two were left alone, he followed me to my desk and said: "You have no idea, sir, how weak I am." And I said: "Why, my boy, you look stout enough." But he answered: "I am really very weak, sir—far weaker than I look!" And there was a pleading earnestness in his words that touched me to the heart; and, afterwards, there was an unseen chord of sympathy that bound the master to the pupil, who was still very dull at Latin.

And said he would be absent, at times, for a day or two together; but it excited no surprise, for the boy seemed to stand almost a stranger among his fellows, and, in play hours, seemed to take no interest in boyish games. And by and by he had been absent for some weeks together, but I was afraid to ask concerning him, thinking he might have been removed, as many boys have been, without a louder of explanation or his shaking me by the hand. And one morning I received a letter with a broad black edge, telling me that he had died the day previously of a virulent, contagious fever.

So when school was over I made my way to his widow's lodging, and stood at the door, pondering. For the fever of which the child had died had been to me a month in life, and had passed like the angel of old over my dwelling, but, unlike that angel, had spared my first born and only born. And because the latter sat each evening on my knee, I was afraid of the fever, and intended only to leave my card, as a mark of respectful sympathy But the good woman of the house said: "Nay, nay, sir; but you'll see the lassie;" and I felt drawn by an influence of fatherhood more constraining than a father's fears, and followed the good woman into the small and dim chamber where my pupil was lying. And, as I passed the threshold, my manhood slipped off me like a loose robe; and I stood, very humble and pupil-like, in that awful presence, that teacheth a wisdom to babes and sucklings, to which our treasured lore is but a jingling of vain words.

And, when left alone, I drew near the chordless and dismantled bed, on which my pupil lay asleep in his early coffin. And he looked very calm and happy, as though there had been to him no pain passing from a world where he had had few companions and very little pleasure. And I knew that his boyhood had been as dreary as it had been short; and I thought that the good woman of his lodging had perhaps been his only sympathizing friend at hand. And I communed with with myself whether ought I had done could have made his dullness more dull. And I felt thankful for the chord of sympathy that had united us, unseen, for a little while. But, in a strange and painful way, I stood rebuked before the calm and solemn and unrebuking face of the child on whom I had frowned for his being backward in his Latin.—*Day Dreams of a Schoolmaster.*

INDIAN JUSTICE.—Many years ago, when a gentleman from the central part of New Hampshire was in the Pequawket county, attending to his property near the village of Fryeburg, a company of Indians from the Penobscott tribe came there for a temporary abode, and pitched their tents on an elevation near the Saco river. In passing to his lands he noticed a squaw kneeling to pick strawberries, and creeping to different parts of the patch that furnished the fruit. Her attitude struck him as singular; but he concluded she took that posture as most convenient for the purpose.

On his return she had disappeared, and he supposed had gone to her tribe. But as he approached the settlement, he observed the unusual sight of an Indian carrying a squaw on his back. A nearer view showed him the person whom he saw in the strawberry field. After having witnessed the occurrence several times, on inquiry of the Indians as to the cause of this action, one of them replied:—"He bad Indian. He drink much Sarcopee. He drunk, and Chocolo ('evil) get in him. Then he put squaw feet to fire. They burn off." As he turned he saw they were crippled and useless. The tribe resented the cruelty, and its council were about to decide on his immediate execution. But one of the elder and wiser of the number interposed his opinion, and gave this advice:—"No shoot; make him live long as squaw live; make him carry squaw, where she want walk; when squaw die, then shoot!"

The decision was in accordance with this counsel, and thus secured to the injured woman perpetual kind treatment from her husband The fact of his sudden death as soon as she died, made it convenient to preserve her health and life; and the punishment of bearing on his shoulders, as well as the compelled attention to her welfare, formed a striking example of the retributive shrewdness of "Indian Justice."

The Indianapolis Sentinel, an opposition paper, speaks candidly of the effect of the success of the Chicago platform, as follows: "Turn we now to review the result should the Chicago nominee be elected. His programme will be a cessation of hostilities and an attempt to restore the Union by compromise and reconciliation; or, failing in that, taking the last extreme, recognition.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

An officer down in Georgia tells the following story:

One night General —— was out on the line, and observed a light on the mountain opposite. Thinking it was a signal light of the enemy, he remarked to his artillery officer that a hole could easily be put through it. Whereupon the officer, turning to the Corporal in charge of the gun, said:

"Corporal, do you see that light?"

"Yes, sir."

"Put a hole through it," ordered the Captain.

The Corporal sighted the gun, and when all was ready he looked up and said:

"Captain, that's the moon."

"Don't care for that," was the Captain's ready response;" put a hole through it any how."

Good progress is making by the Post-office authorities charged with putting into effect the railway postal system. Two cars are nearly completed by the Erie Company; and four other cars will be made immediately. Next month the benefits of the new system will be extended from New York westward on that line, to Salamanca, near Erie, and thence over the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad to Cincinnati. At an early day the Postoffice railway cars will run to St. Louis, giving the people of the West and of New York and the east respectively one day's earlier mail connection with the region traversed by the cars.

A Boston paper says there are now one hundred and sixty suits for divorce upon the dockets of the Supreme Court in that city. Some of these are old cases, and probably will never be settled. Others have been recently entered. The causes alleged for a judicial separation are cruelty, desertion, criminality, &c. In a majority of cases the wife seeks a divorce from her husband. There is also a large number of petitions for divorced persons for leave to marry again.

The people of Utica have been enjoying an Indian horse race. A representative of the Oneidas tribe had agreed to run a race with a Seneca brave, and the sport lately came off at the Utica race course. Oneidas and Senecas shook hands and started for a five mile heat; the former dressed in fanciful rights, the latter in borrowed soldier's clothes Seneca was distanced. Time twenty nine minutes and nineteen seconds.

The London correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says it has been proved that the wonderful Peace Address to be forwarded to the United States is signed to a great extent by young boys. Agents are employed in met with a table at the corner of the streets, and stop all the boys as they pass by, and those who can write their names are coaxed into doing so.

Lord Norbury used to relate a grim joke of a culprit upon whom he had just passed sentence of death. "On I after that," cried the culprit, addressing the Judge, and winking at his friends outside the dock, "I'm done with you. Never let me hear another word out of your mouth. You'd say anything, so you would."

A two dollar bill on the People's Bank, Waterville, came into the hands of the editor of the Skowhegan Clarion, a few days since, upon the back of which was the following endorsement, "This is the last of a hundred dollar bill which has all gone for horse hire. J. H Arnold."

The Mayor of Richmond has offered a proclamation of a thousand dollars for the detection "of the band of incendiaries who have contracted with the devil, or his next kin, Abe Lincoln, to burn down Richmond by pitch-pine." A Richmond paper insists that the sum is inadequate, and should be increased to a hundred thousand dollars.

"Have ye jury agreed?" asked a bailiff of a sick Irishman who had left under the care of his man, Denny Gairy, and whom he met on the stairs with a can in his hand. "Oh, yes," replied Denny, "they have agreed to sind out for another half gallon."

Sir Robert Peel, speaking of Lord Eldon, said that even his failings leaned to virtue's side, on which a gentleman in company observed that they must have been like the leaning tower of Pisa, which in spite of its inclination had never yet gone over.

The President has issued an order thanking the hundred days' volunteers of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin for their services during the emergency last summer. He has also ordered that certificates of service shall be presented to each of the volunteers.

In Providence, R. I, last week, some laborers digging up a cellar, discovered a hidden treasure, consisting of a gold bar weighing 5½ ounces, and three Portuguese gold coins (value $20 each) of the dates 1690 and 1727.

The adoption of wrought-iron props and cross-pieces for mines is urged by scientific miners and engineers in England. At present, timber or cast iron is used; but wrought iron is both cheaper and stronger, and takes up less room.

Rebel papers say that Longstreet relieves Early and Beauregard relieves Hood. This is but temporary. The only men who can permanently relieve Early and Hood are McClellan and Pendleton.

It is asserted on good authority that at least two-thirds of the population of Atlanta chose North, instead of going South, as was their privilege under General Sherman's order.

The estate of a deceased resident of Hollis, New Hampshire, which would revert to a son and heir, has been confiscated, because the rightful heir has been for two years an officer in the rebel army.

From Tokay, Hungary, comes information of the failure of the vintage there this year. The celebrated Tokay wine will therefore be scarce.

It is a remarkable fact, that, although in moon sheep delight in verdant pastures, religious flocks are not anxious for green pastures.

"Gardening for ladies" is all very well; but the dears are more inclined to agricultural than horticultural tuns, on account of a partiality for husbandry.

One of the mills at Newburyport has lately melted copper at $1.20 a pound, which is greatly less than the cost of what it now running through their machinery.

The State of Illinois has furnished nearly 200,000 soldiers for our armies without the payment of a bounty.

A celebrated cook, who died recently, has had his epitaph written by some cockney "Peace to his hashes."

The hills in the northern part of Grafton county, N. H, were white with snow last week.

The manager of the Richmond theatre having been drafted, made his escape from that beleagured city in all haste.

Florence has been designated as the capital of Italy.