BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

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

VOLUME XLIX. BALTIMORE, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1864. NUMBER 92.

Latest News by Telegraph TO THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

THE LATEST FROM SHERMAN.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

Retreat of Hood from Sherman's Line of Communications.

FROM SHERIDAN.

Reappearance of the Rebels near Strasburg.

Sheridan Offers Battle, but the Rebels Break and Retreat in Disorder.

MOSEBY'S GUERILLAS SURPRISED

All his Artillery and Munitions Captured.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

The Unionists Triumphant in Pennsylvania.

ETC. ETC. ETC.

Official Bulletin.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 17, 9.40 P. M.—*Major General Dix, New York:* Advices from General Sherman to the evening of October 16th indicate that General Hood, after having struck the railroad in the neighborhood of Dalton and Resaca, has fallen back before General Sherman without fighting, abandoning his great movement upon our line of communications. He has torn up some fifteen miles of the road from Resaca north, but the injury will be repaired without difficulty. The interruption will cause no inconvenience to Gen'l Sherman's army, as his stores of supplies south of the break, as well as north of it, are ample.

Hood has retreated towards the Southwest. His rear left Dalton in haste at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning.

Gen. Sheridan reports that the rebel army lately under Early, but now apparently under Longstreet, having appeared in the vicinity of Strasburg, his forces moved to attack them on Saturday. Gen. Crook, who had the advance, found the rebels drawn up in four lines of battle, but upon his charging them with his accustomed impetuosity, *they broke and withdrew in considerable disorder*, without giving the opportunity for any serious conflict.

General Sheridan reports them as continuing their retreat in haste far up the Valley.

Colonel Gansevoort, commanding the 13th New York Cavalry, has succeeded in surprising a camp of the outlaw and freebooter, Mosby, in the Blue Ridge mountains, capturing his artillery, consisting of four pieces, with munitions complete.

(Signed) C. A. DANA,
Acting Secretary of War.

From Sherman.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 15.—Chattanooga advices say that Lieut. A. Grinell, of the 7th Kentucky, led a scout towards Lafayette, 23 miles from there on Wednesday, and drove a small squad of rebels out of the town, pursued them and captured nine out of eleven of them. He afterward fell in with fifteen hundred rebel cavalry and retreated. Some of his prisoners say that Wheeler's whole command, aggregating from eight to ten thousand cavalry, are all between Chattanooga and Dalton.

The rebels entered Resaca on Wednesday morning and took the only troops there, a colored regiment, by surprise. The rebels immediately thereafter moved upon Dalton. On Friday there was considerable alarm at Chattanooga, and every able-bodied man was put to work on the fortifications. At last advices General Kilpatrick, with his cavalry, was at Dalton. No apprehension is now felt for Chattanooga or Knoxville. Gen. Sherman has over 100 days rations at Atlanta. Knoxville has an abundance of provisions to stand a six months' siege. The Chattanooga Government store houses are also full of provisions. Gen. Milroy was at Tullahoma, and Gen. Schofield at Chattanooga.

Private reliable information says that on Saturday evening Hood's rebel army was between Dalton and Lafayette, making for the latter place, with Sherman pressing him closely. Prominent military men say that Hood's last move places him exactly in the position desired by Sherman.

There has been considerable excitement at Clarksville, Tennessee, consequent upon reports of scouts that the rebel Gen. Lyon intended to attack the place. The Government employees have been armed for aiding in the defence of the place.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL ELECTION.

MARYLAND A FREE STATE.

The latest returns from the counties, together with a partial report of the soldiers' vote on the Constitution, show its adoption as follows:

	MAJORITIES. For.	Against.
Allegany	885	....
Anne Arundel	....	1,092
Baltimore city	7,725	....
Baltimore county	132	....
Carroll	....	100
Calvert	....	577
Charles	....	809
Cecil	1	....
Caroline	54	....
Dorchester	....	1,037
Frederick	992	....
Howard	....	121
Harford	....	488
Kent	....	958
Montgomery	....	910
Prince George's	....	999
Queen Anne's	....	1,357
Somerset	....	1,550
St. Mary's	....	976
Talbot	....	592
Worcester	....	1,185
Washington	1,436	....
	11,216	12,673
Soldiers' vote thus far reported	2,463	
	13,709	
	12,673	
Majority thus far	1,036	

Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The steamer City of Washington has arrived, with advices, via Queenstown, of the 6th instant.

The crew of the steamer City of Brooklyn had continued. Johnson, the 3d mate, was stabbed in the thigh, but not seriously.

The only additional failures reported is that of Salmon, a Manchester warehouseman. His cashier had disappeared, after committing defalcations and forgeries to the amount of £40,000 sterling.

Another Arrival.

FATHER POINT, Oct. 17.—The steamer Damascus, from Liverpool on the 6th, via Londonderry on the 7th, has arrived. The political news is unimportant.

The rebel loan has declined to 57 and 58.

Capture of a Valuable Prize—Southern News.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Rear Admiral Porter, commanding the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, communicates to the Navy Department information of the capture of the English blockade-runner "Bat" by the U. S. steamer Montgomery, on the 10th instant.

She is a new vessel, and this is her first voyage, she having been only nineteen days at sea. She is a fourteen knot vessel, very strongly built, and can be used to catch blockade runners. She was consigned to Frazier, Trenholm & Co.

The Charleston papers of the 11th instant announce the death of Colonel Harris, Chief Engineer on Beauregard's staff, by yellow fever.

The Courier of the same date says that 86 shot have been fired at Charleston since last report, and 25 shot at Sumter from the Swamp Angel Battery.

Gen. Beauregard reached Columbus, Ga., on the 7th, and proceeded immediately to his command.

The Charleston papers condemn Jeff Davis' Macon speech as unwise.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The Secretary of the Treasury some time ago stopped the issue of legal tender notes in all forms, and it is now understood that he has determined to stop the issue of certificates of indebtedness, and that no more warrants payable in certificates will be signed.

The subscriptions to the 7 30 loan during the past week, as reported to the Treasury Department, amount to nearly three millions of dollars.

Operations on the Orange and Manassas Gap Railroad.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The men raised in the Quartermaster's Department of Alexandria are progressing favorably with the work assigned them, viz: Felling the trees on each side of the track of the Orange and Alexandria and the Manassas Gap Railroads. They are now beyond Manassas, having cleared this end of the road of all shelter of guerillas.—Yesterday they sent in under guard five guerillas captured by them.

REPORTED PIRACY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—By the steamer Liberty, from Havana on the 12th, we learn that it was correctly reported there that the steamship Roanoke had been captured by twenty-five rebels, among whom were Lieut. Brain, alias Johnson, who captured the Chesapeake, and the engineer of the Harriet Lane, who would take charge of the Roanoke's engines.

ARRESTS AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—A number of dry goods, clothing and shoe stores, perhaps ten or more, were to-day closed by military authority and guards placed over them, and the principals and clerks taken into custody on suspicion of being engaged in selling goods to blockade-runners. One such captured vessel, recently, it is said, afforded cause for these proceedings.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

THE LATEST.

The returns from the State, corrected, now foots up a Union majority on the home vote of 3,655.

THE PIRATE FLORIDA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The pirate Florida was spoken on the 11th off Salt Key, steering towards Havana. Some uneasiness was felt at Havana on account of the non-arrival of the steamer Columbia, now over due.

Army of the James.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES, Oct'r 12.—[Correspondence of the Inquirer.]—War has its alternatives of storm and calm like any other phase of human affairs. One can hardly realize, while riding along our lines during the present halcyon period, that the same ground was, less than a fortnight since, the scene of a deadly contest, and that even now two hostile armies confront each other within the distance of a few hundred yards. Except at Dutch Gap, where the enemy's batteries will persist in shelling our working parties in the canal and getting shelled themselves by our batteries and gunboats; except there, I say, hardly a shot has been fired for several days past.

Riding along our line of battle, yesterday, I saw from one end to the other the somewhat curious, though not uncommon, spectacle of men who are sworn foes to each other, and who have met times almost without number in the most fearful and deadly conflict, sitting or standing on the parapets of their works, sauntering carelessly about in the pleasant fall sunshine, or cooking, building huts and bomb-proofs, and otherwise making preparations for comfort or safety, with as little appearance of apprehension or mutual distrust as if they had been harvesters in the fields of neighboring farmers, and actuated by no feeling more inimical than that of friendly rivalry.

Within beautiful range of one of the enemy's batteries were a number of wagons distributing quartermaster's stores to the men, of whom a crowd large enough for a respectable camp meeting was collected around each wagon.—Meanwhile, several of the rebel gunners stood on the parapet of their redoubt, their hands in their pockets, their attitude that of repose, and their eyes bent complacently on the scene enacting within our lines. Could one have listened to their conversation he would have heard speculative remarks on the probable effects of a shell, pitched accurately into the midst of one of the groups of "Yankees" before them; possibly, also a little debating among them as to the propriety of trying the experiment.

But whatever they may have talked of, and however strong may have been the temptation to enjoy a little target practice, they considerately remained from making any hostile demonstration. Doubtless, their forbearance will be reciprocated in due time, or it may be the example had already been set by our men on some similar occasion, with the circumstances reversed. Newsboys go up to the front breastworks to sell papers, and yesterday I saw members of the Christian Commission distributing tracts in full view and within easy range of the enemy's pickets. The confidence of the men on each side in the amiable temper of those of the opposite persuasion seems almost absolute; yet, on both sides there is, of course, the utmost wariness, the closest watchfulness against any hostile demonstration, and a constant state of preparation to resume hostilities at a moment's notice.

Stopping in Fort Harrison yesterday, and surveying, over its ramparts, the plains across which our men were obliged to advance in order to effect its capture, I was more than ever impressed with the magnitude of the achievement and with the gallant behavior of the men composing the First Division of the Eighteenth Corps, to whom belongs the honor of having carried this difficult and important point. With its commanding position and the extensive sweep of open country in front of it, a hundred men behind the massive ramparts of this work should have been fully competent to hold a thousand at bay.

From Missouri.

Movements of Gen. Price—Our Cavalry Repulsed at Pisgah—Excitement in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16.—The Democrat's Jefferson City special says:—"The Pacific Railroad is running to Lamine bridge, and troops are being rapidly sent there. It is believed that if our mounted force moves rapidly Price's train will be captured. Price's force is divided, either part of which can be easily defeated if overtaken. Sanborn's cavalry are in pursuit of Jeff Thompson.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 15.—The rear-guard of Gen. Price left Boonville the night before last, marching towards Lexington.

Our cavalry, under Gen. Sanborn, is said to have been repulsed at Pisgah, Cooper county, on Wednesday, but since are reported at Sedalia, on the Pacific Railroad.

Great excitement exists in Kansas, and the militia have been called out to repel the invasion of the rebels.

Hedge Pogues and thirty Germans were killed at Lafayette, a German settlement, on the 10th inst., by the rebels under Pool.

St. Louis, Oct. 11.—J. P. Sanderson, Colonel of the 13th Regular Infantry, Provost Marshal General of the Department of Missouri, died at noon to-day.

General Rosecrans reached Jefferson City to-night, but we have no definite news of the enemy. At last accounts Price's train was on Lamine River, with his main force, but whether he would move north or south was unknown.

Tobacco is higher. Cotton dull; good middling, 86c.; receipts 38 sacks. Flour dull and lower; super $7 75@$8 for single, and $9 50 for double extra for buyers. Corn firm and higher; sales at $1 62@$1 65. Oats firm at 91@92c.

St. Louis, October 16.—About 2,000 rebels, with two pieces of artillery, under Jeff Thompson, attacked Sedalia at two o'clock, yesterday, and drove the militia out of the place.

A few of the militia in the fort resisted the attack, but finally surrendered, and were paroled or shot. The citizens were released without parole. The rebels left during the night, and a Federal infantry force arrived there this morning.

The Rebels robbed stores of several thousand dollars worth of clothing, boots, shoes, &c., burned the water station, but did no other injury to the railroad. The rolling stock was all sent to Tipton.

Price is reported to be moving on Lexington. Bill Anderson has cut the North Missouri Railroad at High Hill. He is also reported to have visited Florence. Anderson says his only orders are "to raise hell in North Missouri."

Arrival of the Prize Steamer Bat.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—The new prize steamer "Bat," captured on the 10th inst., arrived here to-day. One man was killed on board by a shell during the chase. She had no cargo.

Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Oct'r 17, 11 P. M.—Gold declined to-night at the evening board from 216½ to 214¼.

☞It is the almost universal opinion among the soldiers in the field, that a vote for McClellan and Pendleton is a vote for the rebellion.

From Port Royal.

The Sinking of a Blockade-Runner in Charleston Harbor—Another Driven Back to the City.

The United States steam transport Fulton, which left Port Royal, South Carolina, on the 13th instant, has just arrived at New York.

A BLOCKADE-RUNNER SUNK.

[From the Palmetto Herald, Oct. 13.]

On Wednesday night last a large side-wheel steamer, with two smoke stacks and two masts, was discovered attempting to run into Charleston harbor, under cover of the darkness. The outer vessels of the blockading fleet opened fire on her, and sunk her off the outer extremity of Long Island, and far enough from the shore to be out of range of the enemy's guns.

She now lies there, her hull under water, but her smoke stacks and masts plainly visible. It is probable that she may be raised, and such of her cargo as has not been ruined by the water saved. She is supposed to have come from Nassau, and her cargo is believed to have been a valuable one.

On the same night the advance picket boats in the harbor discovered a blockade runner attempting to run out. They fired on her, and a picket boat from the Pawnee opened on her with a howitzer. After several shots she put back to the city.

TRUE HEROISM.—Lieutenant Buttrick, of the 59th Massachusetts regiment, writes:

In the battle of September 30, there was a young man killed, a member of the 57th regiment, who used to live in Concord. His name was Broad. He was never in a battle before, as he had been connected with the ambulance train. He met his death in this way: There was a man struck by a solid shot, it cutting one of his legs nearly off. The poor fellow was bleeding to death, but if brought off would in all probability get well. Broad was the only man who would volunteer to go out and fetch him in. It was almost certain death for any man; "But," said Broad, "I have neither wife nor child to suffer if I am killed;" so out he went, and picked him up, and put him on his shoulder and brought him in safely, though the bullets flew like hail around him. He came in so promptly that we all thought he had escaped the bullets. But, alas! poor Broad was a wounded man. He laid his burden on the ground, saying, "I may have saved your life, but I have lost my own." He was shot through the bowels, and died very soon after. He was as brave a man as ever lived.

TEST OF CHRISTIANITY.—Something was said the other day, respecting a certain Mr. B., who was about joining the church.—"Certainly the church will not receive him," said Aunt Mary. "Why not?" asked Uncle John, raising his eyes from the book he was reading. "Because he is not a Christian," replied our Aunt, promptly and decisively.—"And how do you know, can you read the heart?" "No, Uncle John, I can't read the heart, but I can see when a man habitually abuses God's dumb animals. I have seen Mr. B. torture his horse, time and again, and whip him till the blood ran down his legs, because he did not do something he was ordered to, when perhaps the poor beast did not know what his master wanted of him. No Christian would do that. At any rate," continued Aunt Mary, "I don't wish to commune with such a Christian." Uncle John was silent.—*N. Y. Organ.*

CAPTURE OF A REBEL DOG CARRYING DISPATCHES.—An officer who came up from City Point, last week, had with him an ugly looking specimen of the genus canine, which he guarded very carefully. The dog, it appears, was a great pet with both our own and the rebel pickets in front of Hancock's Corps.—The dog had been trained to carry messages between the pickets. A rebel paper would be placed in his mouth, and he would scamper off to the Union lines, deliver up the paper, and return with a Northern paper. He has been entrusted with packages of coffee and tobacco, and always delivered them promptly and safely. The rebs, however, tried to make use of him for transmitting information from one portion of their lines to another, and the four-legged messenger having been caught with one of those messages, he was confiscated and brought North.

LONGEVITY.—Some interesting statistics as to the geographical distribution of health and disease have been published. According to these the changes of longevity are greatly in favor of the more northerly latitudes. Near the top of the scale are Norway, Sweden, and parts of England. Of cities, Vienna stands the lowest, and the highest in London. A cool or cold climate near the sea is the most favorable for longevity. While formerly, one out of every thirty of the population of England, France and Germany, died in each year, now the average is one in forty-five. The chances of life in England have nearly doubled within eighty years.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Mr. Jesse Morris, residing about two miles from this town, had his leg broken above the ankle, on Monday morning last, by being thrown from his wheat drill in consequence of his horses becoming unmanageable. The bone was completely broken, and it is feared that amputation will become necessary. Notwithstanding the fearful nature of the accident, he suffered but little pain. He was taken to Baltimore on Thursday morning, in charge of Dr. Whitland, to undergo examination by Prof. Smith.—*Kent News.*

GOV. BROWN A "SCOUNDREL."—Gov. Morton stated at Indianapolis that an agent of the Sanitary Commission just arrived from Atlanta, reported Gov. Brown negotiating terms with Gen. Sherman for the return of Georgia to the Union. That the relations between Gov. Brown and Jeff Davis are not amicable may be inferred from the reference of the latter to the former in his speech at Macon. "It has been said that I abandoned Georgia to her fate. Shame upon such falsehood. The man who uttered this was a scoundrel."

☞The public opening of the new Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul will take place in Philadelphia on Sunday, the 20th of November. All the Hierarchy of the United States and Canada are expected to be present. The sermon on that occasion will be preached by Archbishop Spalding, of Baltimore. In commemoration of the opening of the new Cathedral, a medal is now being prepared, to the order of Bishop Wood, at the United States Mint. The medal is of bronze, just three inches in diameter. Upon one side is a view of the massive building. The inscription surrounding it is "Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, begun in 1846, ended in 1864." The obverse presents an elaborate interior view of the Cathedral, drawn in exquisite perspective.

☞It is estimated that a party of four men working a furnace in the Cherokee gold region, in Lumpkin County, recently took out in a few hours $600 worth of gold, and have since averaged over $60 per day.

☞The fish oil from the Eastern fisheries, which sold for nine dollars a barrel a few years ago, now brings forty dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

☞Some three or four weeks ago there were some comments on an over payment at one of our banks. A check drawn by an established party for seven hundred dollars, was presented at the counter of the bank, and through some inadvertence and negligent way of the filling up of the check, seven thousand dollars was paid instead of seven hundred.—Fortunately for the bank the recipient of the money happened to be an honest man. Placing the money without counting it in his pocket, he left the city the same day for St. Louis on business, and did not discover the over payment until he arrived at that place. He returned to this city yesterday morning and promptly called at the bank and refunded the money—of course, to the great satisfaction of the cashier.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

☞From the annual report of the Astor Library for 1863, which has only just made its appearance, we learn that sixteen hundred bound volumes and six hundred pamphlets were added during the year, and of which about four hundred and fifty volumes and three hundred and fifty pamphlets were donations. The amount expended for books and binding was $3,255,39. The total number of bound volumes in the library is about 120,000; but if each pamphlet should be included, as is frequently done, the number would be largely increased. The supplement to the printed catalogue is now in the press, and is delayed only "by the difficulty of getting competent compositors to put it in type."

☞The call to Dr. Stowe, of Boston, from the church in San Francisco, included the liberal offer of a salary of six thousand dollars in gold. After fully considering the matter, he concluded that it was his duty to accept, and accordingly sent in his resignation, which was met by the church and congregation at Boston with a unanimous and urgent request that the resignation be withdrawn—the society agreeing to make his salary six thousand. But we learn that he declines to withdraw the resignation, and a large and able council is to be called to consider and settle the question.

☞The New York Herald remarks, and for once, at least, with literal truth:

"Jeff Davis does not attempt to conceal the fact that the rebels have experienced great disasters of late. The only persons who do 'attempt to conceal' this fact are the Copperheads at the North and their organs, the World and the News of this city; they are the only fellows who make the least effort to belittle those Union successes that Davis looks upon as great disasters to the South."

☞A cavalry soldier died recently at Overton Hospital who belonged to a Missouri regiment, and had been through all the battles of the West. After the death of the veteran it was revealed that the supposed young man was a woman. It seems that she entered the army early in the war, and served her time faithfully as a soldier until mustered out. During all this time she was enabled to retain the secret of her sex.

☞Macaulay must have had a prophetic eye upon the carpers and fault-finders of the present "Peace" party when he said, "The world is of the opinion, in spite of critics like these, that the end of fencing is to hit, that the end of medicine is to cure, that the end of war is to conquer; and that those means are the most correct which best accomplish these ends."

☞The Algerian papers mention the condemnation of an Arab to two years' imprisonment for having killed his wife in a moment of anger. It appears that she was stronger than her husband, and was ill-treating him. The strange part of the affair is that the wife was seventeen years of age, the husband only fourteen, and they had been three years married!

☞There are now in the British Islands three hundred and seventy-five distinct railway companies, who own eleven thousand five hundred miles of road. They carry above eighty million passengers yearly, and above thirty million tons of merchandize and minerals. They give employment to probably not less than two hundred thousand persons.

☞While walking with a friend, a gentleman accidentally stepped upon a lady's trailing dress; she turned with a frowning look, and a strong expression of anger. With his usual urbanity he replied, "I am sorry, madam, very sorry, indeed, but really I didn't know that I was within a quarter of a mile of you!"

☞Two centuries ago not one in a hundred wore stockings. Fifty years ago not a boy in a thousand was allowed to run at large at night. Fifty years ago not one girl in a thousand made a waiting maid of her mother. Wonderful improvement in this wonderful age.

☞The Toronto Globe, speaking of the recent elections, says that Gen. McClellan never had any reasonable prospect of being elected, but present appearances indicate that he has a good chance of getting to be Emperor of Japan as he has of becoming President of the United States.

☞Mrs. Grisom, relict of Mr. James Grisom, of Granville county, N. C., departed this life about the 15th ult. Her husband was a soldier in the Revolution. They were married several years before that war. She was about one hundred and ten or one hundred and fifteen years old.

☞What a revolution hath twenty years wrought in the wearing of beards! Men can go without shaving at all now a days and yet be counted good citizens. A very sensible progress of opinion.

☞Twenty six war worn and tattered regimental colors of Vermont regiments have been received and assigned prominent and honorable places in the State House at Montpelier.

☞A new work on Palestine, being an historical, topographical and archæological description, has been published in Paris. It is from the pen of the Abbe Laurent de Saint Agney.

☞The recent Prussian expedition to China and Japan will soon result in an elegant work, illustrated with chromo-lithographs from drawings by native artists. The work will published in Berlin.

☞A New Jersey paper announces that the crop of buckwheat is exceedingly heavy this fall, that the grain is well filled, and that there is a prospect of its purchase at a reasonable price.

☞Gen. Augur has determined to put in the trains on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, secessionists from Fairfax and adjoining counties as hostages, to prevent guerilla outrages.

☞It is getting to be quite popular in Boston to close the wholesale stores in the afternoon, and it is thought that all branches of trade will soon adopt the custom.

☞A little son of Mrs. Bolton, Bangor, had an eye put out last week by a boy playfully throwing a stone at him. Boys ought not—but they will—indulge in the practice.

☞One of Nelson's old seamen died lately in England in his eighty-eighth year. His name was Jas. Strachan.

ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL UNION COMMITTEE.

The National Union Executive Committee have issued an address to the people, recapitulating the favorable results of the late elections, and urging continued activity on the part of all friends of the Union, in order that the triumph in November may be signal and complete. It is not enough, the Committee argues, that we secure a mere victory. The Union cause deserves and demands at our hands an overwhelming triumph:

We owe it to the flag we serve; to the memory of the noble hearts who have died in its defence; to the heroes who are even now rallying, in blood and fire, to the rescue of its starry folds, to put such a brand of popular condemnation upon its foes as shall leave them neither heart nor strength to assail it from this time forward forever!

Signs, moreover, are not wanting that the allies of the rebellion, represented at Chicago, are prepared, if the contest be close, to resist the verdict of the people now, as it was resisted four years ago by armed rebellion.—Threats of such a purpose have been freely uttered. Secret organizations, looking to such a movement, have been perfected. Arms and ammunition have secretly accumulated in the Western States. And the Chicago Convention itself refused to adjourn *sine die* after its legitimate business had been transacted, but on motion of Wickliffe of Kentucky, an open ally of the rebellion, and in imitation of the Jacobin clubs of Revolutionary France, resolved itself into a *permanent body* for the avowed purpose of taking such steps as emergencies might require between now and the 4th of March next. To what do these preparations look if not to a repetition on Northern soil of the secession movement in the Southern States; to fresh attempts to arouse rebellion against the will of the people, if that will should be pronounced against them.

For these reasons, fellow-citizens, and for every reason connected with the welfare, the honor, the salvation of our beloved country, it is of the utmost importance that you should give in November an overwhelming majority for the Union cause. With proper exertion you can carry every loyal State in the Union for the Union candidates. Let that be the aim of your efforts! Be content with nothing less. Remember that the contest is not one for party ascendency. You are not fighting for a party victory. The stake for which you are contending is nothing less than the honor and the life of your country.

Walter Savage Landor.

The London Daily News, in an elaborate notice of Walter Savage Landor, who died at Florence on the 17th of September, gives the following interesting sketch of some of his personal traits:

"His tall, broad, muscular, active frame was characteristic; and so was his head, with the strange elevation of the eyebrows, which expresses self-will as strongly in some cases as astonishment in others. Those eyebrows, mounting up till they comprehend a good portion of the forehead, have been observed in many more paradoxical persons than one.—Then there was the retreating but broad forehead, showing the deficiency of reasoning and speculative power, with the preponderance of imagination, and a huge passion for destruction. The massive self-love and self-will carried up his head to something more than a dignified bearing—even to one of arrogance. His vivid and quick eye and the thoughtful mouth were fine, and his whole air was that of a man distinguished in his own eyes certainly, but also in those of others. Tradition reports that he was handsome in his youth.—In age he was more.

"The first question about him usually was why, with his frame, and his courage, and his politics, and his social position, he was not in the army. One reply might be that he could neither obey nor co operate; another was, that his godfather, General Powell, wished it; and Landor, therefore, preferred something else. As for that something else—his father offered him £400 a year to study law, and reside in the Temple for that purpose, whereas he would give him only £150 if he would not; and of course, he took the £150, and went as far as he well could from the Temple; that is, to Swansea. Warwick was his native place. He was born in the best house in the city, where the fine old garden, with its noble elms and horse-chestnuts, might have influenced his imagination, so as to have something to do possibly with his subsequent abode in Italy. His mother was of the ancient family of Savage; and hereditary estates lay about him in Staffordshire and Warwickshire, which had been in the possession of the family for nearly seven centuries. These he sold, to shift himself to Wales, and nowhere did his spirit of destructive waywardness break out more painfully than in the sale of these old estates, and his treatment of the new.

He employed many scores of laborers on his Welsh estates, made roads and planted, and built a house which cost him $6000. He set his heart upon game-preserving (of all pursuits for a democratic republican), and had at times twenty keepers out upon the hills at night, watching his grouse; but, with 12,000 acres of land, he never saw a grouse on his table. His tenants cheated him, he declared, and destroyed his plantations; and, though he got rid of them, he left, not only Wales but Great Britain, in wrath. Then, the steward in charge of his house cheated him, when he not only got rid of the steward, but had his splendid new house pulled down—out of consideration, he declared, for his son's future ease and convenience, it being rid of so vexatious a property. His flatterers called this an act of characteristic indignation. To others it appeared that his republican and self-governing doctrines came rather strangely from one who could not rule his own affairs and his own people; and who, finding his failure, could do nothing better than lay waste the whole scene."

WINTER DAVIS' GREAT POPULARITY.—The result of the Mayoralty election in Baltimore shows the strength of Winter Davis and his party in that city. The contest was unnecessarily made up—Sterling representing the Davis and Hoffman wing, and Chapman the opposition. In the twelve upper wards, composing Davis' congressional district, Sterling received only a little upwards of 2000 votes. This small number, however, is even greater than Davis' present strength, for Sterling has some personal popularity, and many persons no doubt voted for him who could not be indueed to support Davis. The "golden-mouthed" orator having failed in getting up a party in opposition to "the powers that be" of sufficient strength to run himself for the Vice Presidency, will also lose his seat in Congress, and will have to content himself for the present with prospective elevation to high places. It is said he is now expecting to be sent to the United States Senate, and failing in this, would accept a first class foreign mission.—*Kent News.*

☞The rebel Gen. Forrest has been made a Lieutenant-General before sending him to fight Sherman.