

BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

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

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BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1864.

NUMBER 105.

Latest News by Telegraph
TO THE
BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

The Rebels Make a Night Assault

They are Repulsed with Great Losses

THE LATEST FROM MISSOURI

Movements of the Rebel Price

Roscrans Closely Pursuing Him

Retaliation for Rebel Outrages

GEN. SHERMAN'S DEPARTMENT

Mischief Brewing in Tennessee

Harris and Forrestin Consultation

FORCES FORCES FORCES

From the Army of the Potomac

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Oct. 30.—The most quiet has prevailed along the line to-day, even picket lines being stoned to be stopped by means of canister. Blues the army returned from the late movement toward the South Side Railroad, the Regimental and Brigade commanders have been holding inspections, and the commands are being put in condition as before they started, LATE.

October 31st, 6 A. M.—The enemy attempted to play a sharp trick on our line last night at half-past nine o'clock, which was partially successful, but the real object was defeated; considerably less to them. At the point of connection between the Second and Third Corps pickets, they made an entrance, and passing from one post to another, penetrated the line for some distance, taking the pickets prisoner.

They then sent forward a heavy force to charge the line of breastworks, in the hope of driving our centre, but one of the pieces had elected his escape to the main line and driven warlock in time for the men to be put on their guard behind the works, and when the rebels advanced they received such a shower as to drive them back in confusion, and with heavy loss. Repeated attempts resulted in like manner, and although the rebels kept up nearly all night, the enemy gained no advantage.

Our loss is put down at 357 men captured on the picket line. The casualties in killed and wounded are not known, but are very few. The loss of the enemy must have been heavy, as they advanced in range of our batteries and infantry lines. It was somewhat dark, however, and of course the firing was not so effective as it would have been had our troops had a good view of the enemy. At this hour (6 A. M.) all is quiet.

Major Walsh, of the 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry, on duty at headquarters, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, a promotion which has been long earned, and which will be pleasure to all our friends. W. D. McElroy.

LUTOR FROM HOWBERNE.

Who Charleston Mercury Soliciting the South Upon the Advantages of an Armistice.

New York, Nov. 1.—Advise of the 27th ult., from Newberne, N. C., are received—Lieut. Brown, of the Commissary Department of Newberne has arrived, and reports the war considerably abated. Sanitary regulations are being enforced which it is hoped will be effectual in preventing the further ravages of the fever. A white frost has occurred, which had a salutary effect. The frost is represented as being of the most malignant character, yielding very little to medical research.

THE NEW YORK SOLDIERS' VOTE.

New York, Nov. 1.—The New York Unionists to-day obtained the seven or eight hundred soldiers' votes which were detailed when Col. North, the State Agent, was arrested, and have forwarded them to the proper authorities in that State. The Commission has not yet succeeded in having Adepts recognized and empowered to administer oaths and receive Democratic votes in Washington, Alexandria, and Baltimore, and in the camp and hospital in the neighborhood of these cities. The delay, however, is attributable to my own failure of the commissioners to call the Baltimore meeting, in striking contrast with their repeated anxiety for Col. North.

The plain English of their appeal stated, I am afraid, that the failure of the Court is the cause of Ferry and Dugdale, who was submitted to the Secretary of War to-night, much more than their failure to conjecture the actual intent of the Commissioners to call the Baltimore meeting, in striking contrast with their repeated anxiety for Col. North.

EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION.

Philadelphia, Nov. 1.—Sorrows over the loss of life whatever it may cost, has been finally prevalent upon our anti-slavery friends in the North, provide it is elicited in a respectful manner. "This proposed resolution, if granted," says the Mercury, "gives the blockade by land and sea, which will enable our people to lay a large amount of supplies, and an honorable discharge, which will give us an additional force of two hundred thousand men to the service. These, if hostiles are removed, is the South issue of success. Therefore do I say nothing by this experiment of the blockade, who has openly confessed that they are helped by proslavery the war on their part is a failure."

LUTOR FROM EUROPE.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—The steamer Britannia from London reached the port of Quebec, and passed the point for Quebec.

London, Oct. 21.—General Grant's \$100,000 for money.

Arrived from Baltimore—Ship Pratissimo,

The New York Soldier's Vote Fraud—Conviction of the New York State Agents—Imprisonment for Life—The Soldiers Approved—

Washington, Nov. 1.—The New York State Agents for collecting the soldiers' vote, who were recently tried in Baltimore by the Military Commission, E. Donnithorn, Jr., and M. J. Ferry, have been convicted, and sentenced to imprisonment for life, for forging soldiers' votes and officer signatures, attached to the forged powers of attorney prepared by them.

The evidence given in Friday last, is to the effect that he was indicted as to the character of the treasonable organization and its ultimate purposes, and was not made aware of them till some months after the trial. The programme of the new documents included the programme for the Northwest; the assassination of General McClellan; the release of Rebel prisoners at Camp Chase, Ohio; Camp Douglas, Chicago; Camp Morton, Indianapolis, and on Johnson's Island.

He says he joined the American Knights in October or November, 1863, at Military Hall, then leased to the Democratic Club of Indianapolis, and was initiated there. Dodd, Hartnett, Dr. J. J. Dugdale, Vandegrift, and others were present. On the day of the day of August Dodd called on him to tell him he was chosen Speaker of the House.

The rebel legislature of Arkansas met on September 22, with thirteen members present in the Senate and forty in the House. J. T. Lowry was chosen Speaker of the House. Dr. Ephraim's message recommends the privilege of a vote allowing soldiers to vote—privileges that were denied to the slaves. None should be held who are well able to exercise a franchise.

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He referred them to the Military Commission for the trial, and asked them permission to have a trial with the Secretary, and reported that they were much more courageous, incurred and considered than they had expected.

It is understood they desired that punishment of Ferry and Donnithorn should be made as severe as possible; but their principal purpose of the trial is to ascertain whether they have permanently recovered their franchises.

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The Western Conspiracy.

Confession of a Democratic Editor.

Mr. J. J. Blighton, editor of the Indianapolis Sentinel, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Indiana, "Grand Juries" Member and a "Grand Committee of the Order of the Sons of Liberty," has signed a confession before the Military Commission at Indianapolis.

His evidence given in Friday last, is to the effect that he was indicted as to the character of the treasonable organization and its ultimate purposes, and was not made aware of them till some months after the trial.

The programme of the new documents included the programme for the Northwest; the assassination of General McClellan; the release of Rebel prisoners at Camp Chase, Ohio; Camp Douglas, Chicago; Camp Morton, Indianapolis, and on Johnson's Island.

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