BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

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

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Latest News by Telegraph TO THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

LATEST FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Rebel Deserters in Arms Against the Confederacy.

THE CONSERVATIVES DEMANDING SEPARATE STATE ACTION.

GEN. SHERMAN'S DEPARTMENT

A FIGHT WITH FORREST.

He is Routed with a Loss of his Ammunition Trains.

Rebel Demonstrations on the Mississippi River.

REPORTS OF HOOD'S MOVEMENTS

Railroad Communication with Atlanta Reopened

A GALLANT EXPLOIT.

Destruction of the Rebel Ram Albemarle.

ETC. ETC. ETC.

From North Carolina.

Rebel Deserters in Arms Against the Confederacy—The Conservatives Demanding Separate State Action.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Business letters from Beaufort, North Carolina, dated October 28, state that the recent warm spell of weather had developed eight new cases of yellow fever that day, but the first severe frost which must soon come would eradicate the disease.

Dr. J. W. Ross, who stands high as a clergyman in North Carolina, arrived to-day direct from Raleigh with important intelligence. He says that the entire State of North Carolina as well as Georgia, is alive with rebel deserters, who in most cases are armed and organized and are abundantly able to protect themselves. In the western part of the State they reign supreme, not only making repeated raids on wealthy planters and rebel depots for supplies, but give protection to runaway slaves, who are also armed and accompany these bands of deserters in raiding expeditions.

The rebel authorities, Mr. Ross says, have given up all hopes of forcing these men back into the rebel ranks, having been repulsed in all their efforts to this end. Every expedition fitted out for this purpose has proved a failure, for there who were not killed in the engagement deserted to the insurgents, whose numbers are continually increasing. Jeff Davis said, when in Raleigh, that the deserters from the Confederate army outnumbered the Confederate soldiers in the field.

An extensive conspiracy has recently been brought to light at Raleigh, implicating many prominent members of the conservative party, who now openly threaten to head these deserters and take possession of the State government of North Carolina and all the railroads, if Governor Vance fails to instigate at once a separate State action for peace at outrith President Lincoln. The Doctor says that it is now apparent to the rebel authorities that Gen. Grant has been affording facilities to Lee to receive reinforcements, and when Grant sees fit, by a sudden spring of his troops will close up the last gap, and oblige Lee to capitulate. This, Governor Vance says, is Grant's plan, which gives Jeff Davis much concern, who is said to be in favor of evacuating Virginia altogether, having repeatedly implored General Lee to do so, and not incur the risk of capitulating his army. This was told Dr. Ross just before leaving Raleigh by an aid on Governor Vance's staff.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. SEYMOUR.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Governor Seymour has issued a long proclamation, urging efforts by all to discountenance strife and disorder in the coming election, and concludes as follows:

Sheriffs of counties, and all other officers whose duty it is to keep the peace and protect our citizens, will take care that every voter shall have a free ballot in the manner secured to him by the Constitution and laws. It will be their duty to see that no military or other organized forces shall be allowed to show themselves in the vicinity of the places where elections are held, with any view of menacing or intimidating citizens in attendance there. Against such interference they must exercise the full force of law, and call forth, if need be, the posse of their districts.

THE RESULT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, November 2.—The official vote of 41 counties has been received at the Secretary's office. The following is the aggregate including the soldiers' vote: Union 190,737; Democrat 176,698. Union majority 14,039.

From Tennessee.

CAIRO, Nov. 1.—Forty-four rebel prisoners, including a number of officers, arrived from below to-day, and were sent to Chicago. The steamer captured and burned by the rebels at Fort Herman, Tennessee river, was the Mazeppa. She was a new steamer, on her first trip, and valued at $40,000. Her cargo consisting of Government stores valued at two hundred thousand dollars, mostly clothing and blankets, were taken to Fort Herman before the boat was burned, but the fire from our gunboats prevented the rebels from removing all the stores and forage from the river bank. The fort was shelled by the gun boats for two hours, but elicited no reply, when a party was sent ashore who burned the forage left by the rebels on the bank of the river.

The rebel force under Buford's command, estimated at 400 men, had taken possession of Fort Heiman the night previous. A battery masked on the bank completely commanded the river in each direction.

A squad of Forrest's men, who passed through Dresden, stated that an engagement had occurred between a portion of Forrest's force and Colonel Hatch's command last night, in which Forrest was routed with the loss of his ammunition, baggage and many horses.

The locality of the fight was not stated.—Buford, Chalmers and Lyon had held a consultation on Friday last. All Forrest's men on furlough, or straggling through the country, are ordered to rendezvous at Jackson, Tenn. The two other steamers reported captured on the Tennessee river have arrived safely at Paducah.

Strong reinforcements of mounted infantry have arrived at Paducah, which fact it is believed has changed Forrest's plan of operations. It is now thought that Johnsonville will be the point of attack.

From the Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Nov. 1.—The surprise and capture of a part of our picket line on Tuesday night as already reported, occurred in front of the 4th Division, and the men taken belonged to the 69th and 111th New York.

They were for the most part new men, and somewhat ignorant of their duties, and hence were not so watchful as the older troops who have been on duty on this part of the line.—This was the same place where our men some time ago played the rebels a similar trick, and the utmost vigilance has ever since that event been exercised on both sides to prevent a repetition of the occurrence, but when the late movement commenced every man in the ranks left behind had to take his turn on the picket line and some of these men, it is said, had never even loaded a gun.

It seems that the rebels did not carry off a single musket belonging to our troops, as they were all found and brought in by General Pierce's brigade, which went out to reestablish the picket line. The only way to account for this is that their force was too small to carry the extra arms, and that they did not have time to return for them.

Although firing was kept up by both sides on the lines here no casualties are reported. Last night it was kept up most of the night but the line remains the same as heretofore. All is quiet this morning. We are having Indian summer here. The mornings and evenings are cold enough to render fires very agreeable, whilst the days are just warm enough to make out door life pleasant.

W. D. MCGREGOR.

Latest from the Mississippi.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 1.—The New Albany (Indiana) Ledger, says that a rebel battery is reported on the Mississippi river, at Brandywine Point, above Island 37. The steamers Chenoweth and Platte Valley were attacked on going up, and two persons killed. Gunboats are now at the bend, and further trouble need not be apprehended.

The Henderson, Ky. News says that the great bulk of the drafted men in Kentucky are going into the rebel service. Gen. Lyon has his headquarters at Paris, Tenn., with 700 men and eight pieces of artillery.

A rumor says that Hood with 30,000 men has crossed the Tennessee river, going northward to day. Particulars and locality are not stated, nor obtainable at present. The railroad and telegraph lines from Louisville to Atlanta are now in good order.

CONSPIRACY TO BURN THE NORTHERN CITIES ON THE DAY OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

BUFFALO, Nov. 2.—The subjoined dispatch was received this afternoon. Mayor Fargo has already taken the matter in hand, and any attempt upon Buffalo will be more than foiled:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.

To the Mayor of Buffalo:

This Department has received information from the British Provinces to the effect that there is a conspiracy on foot to set fire to the principal cities in the Northern States on the day of the Presidential election. It is my duty to communicate this information to you.

(Signed) WM. H. SEWARD.

Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The steamer Persia, from Liverpool on the 22d via Queenstown 23d, has arrived. The news by this arrival is unimportant.

The commercial depression in England was unabated, but the rates were firmer.

DISPATCH TO GOLD.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Gold experienced quite a tumble this morning, despite the efforts of the speculators to keep it up. The quotations opened at 245 but by noon fell to 225, with a downward tendency.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Flour has advanced 25 cents; Wheat 5 cents; Corn 3 cents, and Coffee and Sugar ¼ cent each.

AN ATTEMPTED RAID ON CASTINE, MAINE.

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—A dispatch from Augusta, Maine, states that an attempt was made on Monday night to surprise the water battery at Castine, by a raiding party from the land side. The sentinel was fired upon but the garrison rallied and drove the attacking party off. They escaped by boats after exchanging a number of shots. One of the raiders is supposed to have been shot. None of the garrison were hurt but the bullets came very near some of them. Castine is defended by two new earth works, mounting five guns each.

LATER.

Belfast, Me., Nov. 2.—A dispatch to the Mayor of this city, from Castine, giving particulars of the attack upon the battery at that town on Monday night, says: A small party of men approached from the rear, challenged and immediately fired upon the sentinel, who returned the fire. Sergeant Rumsdell was also fired upon as he came out of his quarters, and four balls lodged within two feet of him. The garrison mustered promptly and pursued the raiders about half a mile, firing upon them and they replying, when they took to their boat and escaped. Their object is supposed to have been the capture of the United States cutter lying in the harbor. The city has been put in a state of defence by orders received from Governor Coburn, and the home guards are in readiness for duty, and the city government has increased and armed the police.

THE BLOWING UP OF THE REBEL RAM ALBEMARLE.

WASHINGTON, Nov'r 2.—Lieutenant Cushing arrived here to day, bringing with him the official report of the particulars attending the destruction of the rebel ram Albemarle. This act relieves all the waters of the Sounds of North Carolina from forays of the enemy, and thus leaves them free to the operations of our fleet. Lieutenant Cushing is a citizen of New York, from which State he was appointed. He says he is satisfied that a large number of lives must have been lost by the blowing up of the Albemarle, as her guns were all manned. The Secretary of the Navy will recommend to Congress a vote of thanks to Lieutenant Cushing, and he will be promoted to Lieutenant Commander.

SHERMAN ALL RIGHT.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 2.—Reliable despatches received early this morning, indicate everything as all right along General Sherman's whole line.

DESTRUCTION OF THE REBEL RAM ALBEMARLE.

FORT MONROE, Nov. 1.—Admiral Porter has telegraphed the highly gratifying intelligence of the success of the boat expedition sent by him to destroy the rebel iron clad ram Albemarle, in Albemarle Sound, on the night of the 30th ult. The brilliant affair was accomplished by Lieut. Cushing, of the U. S. steamer Monticello, who, in command of a torpedo boat, proceeded up the Roanoke river and exploded a heavy torpedo amidship of the ram. The destruction of the monitor was complete. Lieut. Cushing and one of his men only escaped, the others being captured.

THE RAM ALBEMARLE.

The Confederate iron clad ram Albemarle, reported to have been destroyed on the 28th ult., by the United States picket boat No. 1, was built in the Roanoke river, for the purpose of clearing the waters of North Carolina of our naval vessels, and driving off the U. S. troops who were located at various points. On several occasions she has spread terror throughout that department, and has caused serious annoyance to our forces, both naval and military. On the 5th of May last, the United States naval forces, consisting of the wooden gunboats Matthabesett, Sassacus, Wyalusing, Miami, Whitehead, Ceres and Commodore Hull, engaged the Albemarle and her consorts, Cotton Plant and Bombshell, and after a terrible conflict the Albemarle was forced to retreat, having been seriously damaged by the fire of our gunboats, but principally by the Sassacus.

The Cotton Plant escaped, but the Bombshell, which had been captured a short time previous, was recaptured. From that time until a few weeks since, the ram has been quietly receiving repairs, and has been strengthened, with a view of accomplishing her object with a fair certainty. Lieut. Wm. Cushing, of our navy, was anxious to have her come out, so that he might test the merits of the torpedo arrangement devised by Chief Engineer W. W. Wood, U. S. N. It is perhaps proper to state here that the Albemarle was constructed upon the general principles of the Merrimac and Tennessee class of vessels, and was perhaps stronger than either of those vessels since she was repaired at Isle. She had the ordinary casemate, in which were placed four heavy guns. She was probably shot proof against any projectiles thrown by our vessels, and the only hopes of destroying her, before the advent of the torpedo affair, was by ramming her to death; but with the torpedo-boat the matter was easily accomplished, provided always she could get close enough to do the work without being observed before the guns could be trained and fired upon her. In this case the little torpedo boat did its duty, and but for a shot from a more battery, she would now be ready to perform a similar feat.

The little craft which has performed the deed of destroying this noted ram is a boat not unlike a ship's launch, and about the same dimensions. Six of them have been built under the superintendence of Capt. C. H. Boggs, United States Navy. Their engines, boilers, &c., were put in them at Schenectady, New York, and were brought down here via canal.

They were designed at first for picket boats exclusively, and for the purpose of relieving the seamen from the hurtful and unhealthy work of pulling boats on picket in all kinds of weather. Before they were completed, however, the idea of placing the torpedo attachment on them was suggested and immediately adopted, and it is never already the wonder of the naval fraternity.

No officer has labored more faithfully to destroy this Albemarle than has Lieut. Cushing. A few weeks since he visited New York and selected some of the picket boats for service in the Albemarle flood, and we now have the first result of his daring and good judgment in using this new engine of naval warfare, which in a short time will revolutionize naval fights. The true plan is being adopted. The bottom of a vessel is its most vulnerable part, and by this arrangement it is reached, broken through, and the vessel must sink or be utterly destroyed.

THE PIRATE TALLAHASSEE AT WORK AGAIN.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 2.—The schooner Good Speed, Captain Baxter, of and from Boston, via Newport for Philadelphia, was boarded by the pirate Tallahassee, seven miles south of Block Island, and scuttled. The captain and crew escaped to Block Island in a boat, and reached Newport. The captain reports that the Tallahassee scuttled another vessel within a short distance; and the crew of the privateer said they had the crews of three other vessels destroyed within a few days.—The gunboat Marblehead left Newport in pursuit this evening.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Contracts for 820,000 barrels of flour were awarded to-day by the Commissary Department, at from $12.50 to $12.85.

The New York commission have not yet accomplished the main objects of their visit.

Southern News.

THE RETIREMENT OF JOE JOHNSTON—INGRATITUDE OF THE REDUS REPUBLIC.

[From the Columbus (Ga.) sun.]

General Joe Johnston is living in a very quiet pleasant residence in the city of Macon, Ga. Does the reader ask why his sword is remaining idle in this crisis of our country? Let him ask Mr. Davis. Bragg, Pemberton, Terrell, &c., have been taken care of.

THE LATE MEETING OF THE REBEL GOVERNORS.

[From the Raleigh Standard.]

These resolutions breathe nothing but the most utter war spirit. We are not disappointed in them. They are just what we expected. These Governors, co-operating as dependents or satellites with the central government at Richmond, *even determined to accept no compromise*, but to prosecute the war to total ruin, or, at least, at the lowest point of exhaustion and ruin.

SOUTHERN PEACE MEN TO TAKE THE PLACE OF THE SLAVES.

[Corres. of the Richmond Sentinel, Oct. 29.]

I see from day to day the arrest and commitment to Castle Thunder of persons escaping from us and seeking the enemy's lines. I allude not to such as have been mustered into service (they are deserters and must be dealt with as such), but such as should go into service and are fleeing to the enemy rather than defend their homes. I propose that (under guard) they be sent to work on the fortifications, and let the servants now engaged on these works return home to their owners. By such an arrangement they would be unwilling helpers, and the servants now doing the work could go home and render valuable service on the farms. I say this, for I hope not to have the street loungers returned to the city; let them stay where they are—but let such as are engaged as producers, and not as consumers by day and thieves by night. If there be no law allowing such a procedure I hope there will be in less than two weeks.

MR. CONGRESSMAN BOYCE, OF S. C., TAKES A DIFFERENT TACK.

[From the Charleston Mercury.]

The meeting of a portion of Mr. Boyce's constituents in Columbia, on Monday last, seems to have been a very imposing assemblage. Mr. Boyce himself was present, and, by invitation, delivered the first speech. We will not attempt to compress into our limited space any synopsis of his remarks; but, in the words of one of the speakers who followed him, "he had an opportunity, under the blue dome of Heaven, and in the face of an intelligent multitude, to lay his hand upon his heart and say, before God, under no circumstances, would I be in favor of reconstruction!" He did not say so. He had an opportunity to declare, 'I go for the independence of the Confederate States, and nothing less will satisfy me but their absolute and eternal separation from the North.' (Cheers.) He did not say so."

[Mr. Boyce's constituents, after listening to this speech, had no little faith in the truth of his assertions, that they passed resolutions requesting him to resign his seat in the rebel Congress.—*Herald.*]

THE SPANISH AMERICAN DIFFICULTY.

[From the London Post, Oct. 15.]

Affairs occupied the attention of the Cabinet. As we stated a few days since, Vice Admiral Pizzon is to be recalled by Vice Admiral Pareja, who will proceed by Cape Horn to the Pacific, with clear and pacific instructions relative to the demands made by Spain—should the Peruvian government persist in rejecting them, hostilities are to commence by the Spanish naval squadron, destroying or sinking Peruvian vessels, and blockading Callao and other ports of the Republic. Valparaiso is also to be blockaded in the event of Chile interfering in favor of Peru.

THE MEXICAN EMPIRE.

[Vienna (Oct. 11) corres. of London Star.]

The number of Mexican volunteers now drilling at Lubich amounts to nearly four thousand. Of these about five hundred are former Polish insurgents, who have been confined in the various fortresses of the empire since their capture on the Galician frontiers.

GUERILLAS IN WEST VIRGINIA DEFEATED.

CHARLESTOWN, W. V., Oct. 28.—Colonel Witcher's gang of rebel freebooters, numbering, according to the statement of prisoners, 425 men, made an attack on Winfield before daylight this morning. One company of the 7th West Virginia Cavalry, Captain Reynolds, numbering seventy-five men, intrenched, were waiting for Col. Witcher. The rebels made three desperate charges, and were each time handsomely repulsed with considerable loss. The notorious guerilla, Phil. Thurmon, who has been a terror to the people of West Virginia, fell into our hands mortally wounded, and has since died. A brother of Thurmond's squally is desperate, is in our hands a prisoner. Our loss is one man killed. Our cavalry are in hot pursuit of Witcher, and his chance for escape are slim.

Expedition to the Rappahannock.

The steamer Pocahontas, flagship of the Potomac Flotilla, has returned from an expedition up the Rappahannock and is now at the Navy Yard. Within a short time past guerillas have made their appearance at the mouth of the river and fired into one or more of our transports, and the object of this expedition was to convince retaliatory measures. A few were landed near the Wicomico and several houses occupied by rebel sympathizers who are known to have harbored guerillas were destroyed.

Afterwards the flagship steamed up the Rappahannock as far as Harder's Wharf, and brought off Mrs. Garrett and family. She is the widow of the late Congressman Garnett, of Virginia, united by marriage to Ex-Senator R. M. T. Hunter, and a daughter of Mr. Stevens, the well-known millionaire of New York city. Being a loyal woman, she has been anxious for a long time to come North, but has been prevented from doing so by the rebel authorities. Taking advantage, however, of the proximity of our vessels, she escaped from her Southern detainers, and is now with her friends in the North.—*Wash. Star.*

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

☞ A correspondent of the New Orleans Era writing from Mobile Bay, says a daring reconnoissance to within three miles of the wharves of Mobile was made on the 10th inst. Gen. Granger's dispatch boat Laura, having on board a number of officers, passed up the bay, cleared the obstructions, torpedoes, &c., steamed about in broad daylight within sight of the city and without the slightest molestation from the rebels. She seemed to attract considerable attention at Mobile, but not a shot was fired. The sight of the stars and stripes so close to the metropolis of Alabama must have rather startled the rebels. It has been ascertained by this daring achievement that the torpedoes are either water soaked and spoiled, or rendered inoperative by barnacles.

☞ St. Albans, Vt., and its vicinity have heretofore been visited by the troubles attendant upon proximity to a frontier. In the Canadian rebellion in 1837, a party of six hundred "patriots" crossed the line to Swanton, just above St. Albans, and proposed to make that a base for operations against Her Majesty's dominions. Major General Wool was sent by the United States Government to "keep the peace," and the entire force, with two pieces of artillery, fourteen loads of ammunition and six hundred arms, surrendered to him. St. Albans, which now has a population of between five and six thousand, was then a small village.

☞ An elderly lady recently entered one of the principal dry goods stores in Springfield, Massachusetts, and asked to be shown some goods for "a child's dress." The clerk in attendance displayed the fashionable goods for children's wear; but these not proving satisfactory, the clerk, to be guided in his selection, asked the age of the child. "About thirty," was the innocent reply.

☞ A fabric is now manufactured at Lawrence, Mass., from refuse scraps of leather, which are reduced to a pulp by grinding and maceration, and reconverted into solid "sides" of leather by pressure. The article thus produced is used mainly for inner soles, but to an unprofessional eye it seems as suitable for all the purposes of leather as the original article.

☞ General Birney died in the delirium of fever. His last words have a political value that should make them a Union war cry throughout the loyal states. Rising suddenly in his bed, his eyes blazing with the fire that consumed him, he cried with a trumpet voice, "Boys, keep your eyes on that flag!" and fell back dead.

☞ The author of "Guy Livingston," who visited this country last year, and wrote a book called "Border and Bastile," says when a lady "comes out" in Boston, the first question asked is whether she is clever, in New York, whether she is rich, in Philadelphia, whether she is well born, in Baltimore, whether she is pretty.

☞ The soldiers in the armies have a double battle—we a single one. They handle ballots and bullets. They ask us to use ballots as faithfully as they use either ballots or bullets. And we should consume with shame and perish from among men, if we allow our brothers in the field to be turned flank and rear by a rebel victory at the Northern polls.

☞ In the Hudson county (N. J.) Court, on Monday, Judge Ogden sentenced eleven of the persons from New York who plead guilty of having been present at the prize fight at Cavan Point, in the outskirts of Jersey City, about two weeks since. The prisoners were fined in sums ranging from $100 to $200.

☞ At Tyrwhand, Va., recently, while a Justice trial was going on in a room over the hotel, the door suddenly gave way and the judge, jury, lawyers, witnesses and spectators all went into the cellar beneath in one promiscuous mass. No one was seriously hurt.

☞ James Cobb, one of General Howard's secret scouts, who was captured by the enemy at the commencement of the campaign, has just returned to camp after a long and severe confinement in rebel prisons. He was to have been hung on the Friday after his escape.

☞ The Calais Advertiser says Mr. Fleming, of Princeton, and a team of two horses, belonging to Messrs. B. & A. Bates, of which he was the driver, were drowned in Long Lake on Friday week.

☞ Mrs. Bridget Fitzsimmons, of Utica, who was nearly eighty-five years of age, went to a barn to milk a cow, when the animal kicked her in the temple, killing her almost instantly.

☞ Two gentlemen in Indiana have offered to give $50,000 each towards the establishment of a first class female college in the city of Lafayette in that State, if $100,000 more can be raised by the citizens.

☞ Some cases of small pox at Northampton have created great excitement, and the public school children are required to bring certificates that they have been vaccinated, or they are excluded from the schools.

☞ The second annual squirrel hunt of the Roslyn Mass., Hunting Club, came off last week, Friday, and the count on both sides was two thousand eight hundred and nine.

☞ The Medical College property at Castleton, Va., where two thousand young M. D.'s have been sent out in times past, has been sold, and it will be known as a medical college no longer.

☞ Six of the thirteen guns intended for Cedar Point battery, at the entrance of Sandusky harbor, have arrived at Sandusky. They are old 32 pounders rifled, and will be mounted shortly.

☞ It is said the Rothschilds, for whom August Belmont is agent in this country, have $100,000,000 invested in the Southern Confederacy.

☞ Miss Harriet Saltmer, of Kensington, N. H., was so badly burned by her clothes taking fire on Tuesday evening, last week, that she is not expected to recover.

☞ The steamer Roanoke, burned by a Confederate pirate, was owned by Messrs. Ludlam, Hinckley & Co., of New York, and was valued at $200,000.

☞ The ship Saranak arrived at Philadelphia on Friday, having on board two hundred and forty-two Irish emigrants.

☞ Wisconsin is said to be sportsman's paradise at this time. There are lots of fat ducks and partridges running about loose.

☞ James Murphy has been sentenced to the Boston House of Correction for six months, for unmercifully beating his child with a cane.

☞ Bates furnishes a pumpkin measuring four and a half feet in circumference. That's great height on could some pump sing.

☞ A woman in Franklin county Mo., raised a half acre of tobacco this year, done all all the work herself, and cleared $600 by it.

☞ An enterprising woman is in custody in New York on a charge of robbing sixty boarding houses—the guerilla.

☞ The State Senate of Pennsylvania stands 19 Union to 14 Democratic, and the House 60 Union to 40 Democratic.

☞ A Newsboys' Home is to be opened in Pittsburg this week.

THE NEW STATE OF NEVADA.

The Territory of Nevada, which has just been admitted to the Union as a State, by proclamation of President Lincoln, was organized in March, 1861. For this purpose about ten thousand square miles were appropriated from the Northern extremity of California, and about seventy thousand from Western Utah.—At the time of its organization the Territory possessed a population of very nearly seven thousand white settlers. The development of her mineral resources was rapid and almost without parallel, and attracted a constant stream of immigration to the Territory. As the population has not been subject to the fluctuations from which other Territories have suffered, the growth of Nevada has been rapid and steady. At the general convention election of 1863, nearly eleven thousand votes were cast; during the present year great accessions to the population have been made.

THE SILVER MINES.

Nevada is probably the richest State in the Union in respect to mineral resources. No region in the world is richer in argentiferous leads. These leads are found scattered over the entire Washoe country, the richest of which is that known as the Comstock lead, at Virginia City. The localities of the other principal mines in the region east of the Sierra Nevada, are the Esmeralda mines, one hundred miles south-southeast of Virginia; the Humboldt, one hundred and sixty miles northeast; the Silver Mountain, sixty miles south; Peavine, thirty miles north, and the Reese River country, one hundred and seventy miles east northeast, embracing many districts, and flanked by two of more than ordinary promise—the Cortez, seventy miles north, and the San Antonio, one hundred miles south of Austin, now the principal town on the Reese River.

Lying south of Virginia, and extending to the Carson River, a distance of eight miles, are the Gold Hill, Devil's Gate and Sulphur Springs districts, containing innumerable ledges, many of them large, and exhibiting fair prospects upon their outcrops. Here are scores of tunnels, some of them two thousand feet long; and shafts without number, varying in depth from fifty to three hundred feet.

IMMENSE BASIN OF SALT.

A few months ago another deposit of mineral wealth was brought to light, which has proved of incalculable value to the silver miners. This was an immense basin of salt, five miles square, near the sink of the Carson river. This basin, says a gentleman who writes from Virginia City, appears once to have been the bottom of a lake, and the salt is found good even on the surface. A covering of about three inches is loose and indifferent; but beneath this, for a depth of fourteen feet, pure salt is found as clear as ice, and white "as the driven snow." Beneath there is water, which seems to be filtered through salt for an unknown depth. The whole of the fourteen feet in thickness, does not contain a single stroak of any deleterious matter or rubbish, and is ready for quarrying and sending to market. Great blocks of the pure stuff can be raised the same as if it were ice or stone; on exposure, however, it crumbles sufficiently to admit of being closely packed in sacks or wagon boxes. Grinding is necessary to prepare it for the table; otherwise nature has "done the clean thing" in its preparation.—Once the loose salt on top is removed, one man can quarry and wheel out five tons each day he may work. The importance of this discovery may be estimated from the fact that many hundred tons of salt are used by the mills of the Territory every month in seggregating the ore. The locality is one hundred miles west of Reese river, and seventy miles east of Virginia on the Overland road.

QUARTZ MILLS.

In January of this year there were one hundred and twenty-five quartz mills in operation in Nevada, which were erected at a cost ranging from $10,000 to $100,000. About three-fourths of the quartz mills of Nevada are driven by steam, and the balance by water-power. Of the entire number, four-fifths are in the vicinity of Virginia. The most of them receive their supply of rock from the claims near that place and the adjoining town of Gold Hill. It is calculated that every stamp will crush a ton of rock in twenty-four hours.—There is an average of one hundred mills in constant operation. These will carry, on an average, ten stamps each, making one thousand, with capacity for crushing one thousand tons per day. This ore will yield at the rate of $50 per ton, giving a daily product of $50,000, or $10,000 per stamp.

Capture of Steamer Roanoke—Piracy confirmed.

By an arrival at Halifax we have some additional particulars of the capture of the American steamer Roanoke by Rebel pirates on the passage from Havana to New York. There was but one of the crew of the Roanoke killed in the struggle for the possession of the vessel, a Dutchman who did not understand English, and who could not comprehend the transaction which resulted in a change of masters. The pirates did not attempt to explain the matter, but shot him down. Another of the crew was murdered.

The intention of the pirates was to coal and provision the vessel at Bermuda, and then make the attempt to run her into Wilmington, N. C., and a vessel put off from Bermuda to coal the steamer, but owing to the stormy condition of the weather the scheme was abandoned, and the vessel burned as before stated.

The charge made in the Bermuda courts against the pirates was that of piracy, but ignoring the decision of Judge Strutt, of Nova Scotia, in the Chesapeake case, the authorities of Bermuda denied that the charge could not be maintained, and withdrew it, setting them at liberty. The Bermuda editor remarks that the matter will be settled between the home and Confederate Governments. Perhaps the Government of the United States may have something to say in the matter.—*Boston Traveller.*

FATALITY AMONG SHERIDAN'S STAFF OFFICERS.—Since the campaign in the valley has been opened by Gen. Sheridan he has had five of his staff officers killed or wounded. A month ago, Lieut. Meigs, of the Engineers, was killed by guerillas. A short time afterward the Chief Quartermaster and Medical Inspector of the Army were shot by these cowardly assassins. The last mentioned died. In the battle of Cedar Creek, on Tuesday last, Major Lawrence Kip, Aide-de-Camp, was slightly wounded in the arm by a piece of shell, but is not severely. Major Kip had but recently before returned to the front, having just recovered from a wound received in June last. Captain McGonigle, A. Assist. Quartermaster, was badly wounded in the same battle. During a battle, Gen. Sheridan is always in the fire line, personally superintending. A sergeant belonging to headquarters was killed on Tuesday last while standing directly in the rear of the General.

☞ A sergeant and four privates of the Royal Engineers sailed from Southampton, lately, for Alexandria, on their way to Jerusalem. They are going out to make an exact topographical survey of the city and neighborhood, including all its more famous hills and valleys.