BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

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

VOLUME XLIX. BALTIMORE, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 12, 1864. NUMBER 114.

Latest News by Telegraph TO THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

THE ELECTION.

THE RESULT IN NEW YORK.

The Defeat of Governor Seymour

Triumphant Election of Fenton.

THE CHICAGO CONSPIRACY.

What the Rebels Meant to Do.

A DIABOLICAL SCHEME.

ETC. ETC. ETC.

ELECTION RETURNS.

MARYLAND.

☞By the courtesy of our neighbor, the American, we lay before our readers the following report, cheering to the hearts of all Union men in the State:

HEADQUARTERS 1ST MD. VET. VOL'R Infantry, near Weldon R. R., Va., Nov'r 8th, 1864.

Messrs. Editors Baltimore American:—I have the honor to report the returns from the Maryland Fighting Brigade, commanded by Colonel A. W. Dennison, of the election held in this brigade for President of the United States and the entire State ticket.

Good news from the old Maryland Line in the field. She saved the State by her vote last election, and she now has given nearly her entire vote for Abraham Lincoln for President of the United States and Thomas Swann for Governor:

	Lincoln.	McClellan.
1st Md. Vt. Vol. Inf.	425	2
4th Md. Vol'r Inf.	272	
7th " " "	303	30
8th " " "	227	12
Total	1227	44

Very respectfully yours,
E. R. BARR, Surgeon
1st Md. Vet'n Vol'r Infantry,
2d Brig. 2d Div'n 5th Army Corps.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The Herald says that Mr. Fenton is undoubtedly elected Governor of New York.

The Times claims a majority for Lincoln thus far of 8,930 in the State.

The Tribune says that the election of Mr. Brooks to Congress will be contested on account of frauds.

LATEST.

ALBANY, Nov. 11.—Sufficient returns have now been received here to indicate, *beyond a doubt*, the success of the Union ticket in this State by from *five to seven thousand majority.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The Tribune's special returns from Pennsylvania, under date of Pittsburg, Nov. 10, are as follows:—Allegany county gives 8,500 Union majority; Armstrong county, 240 maj.; Butler county, 250 maj; Crawford, 1,600 maj.; Erie, 3,000 maj.; Indiana county, 1,800 maj.; Lawrence county, 1,842 maj; Mercer, 400 maj.; Somerset, 850 maj; Washington, 100 maj.; Venango, 256 majority, all for the Union ticket. There is a net Union gain over October, in thirty-six counties, of 8,469. Wayne county gives McClellan 870 majority, a Union gain of 113.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 11.—The soldiers' vote has elected Delano, the Union candidate for Congress in the 13th District. This gives the Union party 17 out of 19 Congressmen.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 11—Paducah, Columbus, Hickman and Clinton, Ky., give Union majorities.

ILLINOIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11—Randall, Union, is elected to Congress in the 13th District of Illinois, over James L. Allen, by about 1,000 majority, a gain of 1,800 over the vote of 1860.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—The majorities reported in 81 counties in this State, give Lincoln 49,840, and McClellan 14,812. Some Democratic counties are yet to be heard from. Republican members are elected to Congress from the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th districts. The 9th, 10th and 11th districts elect Democrats. The 12th and 13th districts are in doubt. Moulton, the Republican candidate for the State at large is elected.

The Times' Springfield correspondent says, that there is a Republican majority of one in the Senate and nine in the House.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11.—Several of the strong pro-slavery counties in this State have been heard from and give considerable majorities for President Lincoln!

The Republicans now claim to have elected nearly the full Congressional delegation.

St. Louis, Nov. 11—George W. Anderson, Union, is elected to Congress in the Ninth District over General Guitar. Lincoln's majority in St. Louis county falls behind Fletcher for Governor about 1,000 on the home vote. The radical State and county ticket have an average majority of 3,000.

The Reported Treaty between Mexico and the Rebel Government

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The Courier de Etats Unis of this city, to-day *authoritatively* denies the statements published, that an alliance, offensive and defensive existed between Mexico and the Southern Confederacy. The Imperial Government of Maximillian, it declares, does not now and has never entertained any relations with the Rebel Government at Richmond.

From the Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Nov. 10.—The returns of the voting in this army have nearly all been ascertained. The Pennsylvania soldiers give a majority of 3,980 for President Lincoln. The Western regiments also give a majority for Mr. Lincoln. The total vote in the combined armies before Richmond and Petersburg is put down at 18,000, Mr. Lincoln's majority being about 8,000.

Several Pennsylvania State Agents were yesterday placed under arrest on account of their having tickets with the names spelled wrong. They are held to await the decision of the Secretary of War—the matter having been referred to him.

Quiet still prevails on the lines, excepting some artillery firing on Wednesday evening, near the Appomattox.

The following order has been issued from these headquarters:

Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, Nov. 7, 1864.—1st. The 8th New York heavy artillery, 164th New York volunteers and the 36th Wisconsin volunteers, having been reported to the Major-General Commanding as having behaved with distinguished bravery during the engagement of October 27th, 1864, on Patcher's run, he takes pleasure in restoring to these gallant regiments the right to carry the colors of which they were deprived by his general order No. 37, of September 23, 1864.

2d. It having been reported to the Major General commanding that the colors of the following mentioned regiments recently lost in battle, were lost under circumstances that reflect no dishonor upon those regiments, they are hereby permitted to carry other colors, viz:—9th New Hampshire Volunteers, 58th Massachusetts Volunteers, 51st New York Volunteers, 45th and 105th Pennsylvania Volunteers. By command of

Major General MEADE,
S. Williams, A. A. G.
W. D. McGREGOR.

Tornado in Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 10.—A terrible tornado passed over the town of Chester, Illinois, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and over a dozen houses were blown down and completely demolished, burying the sleeping inmates in their ruins. Five persons were killed and twelve or fifteen wounded—several of them seriously. A brick church was also blown down, and several skiffs in the river were carried nearly a quarter of a mile up the bluffs.

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11.—The rebel Major Wolf, who was ordered to be shot to-day, in retaliation for the murder of Major Wilson, was yesterday respited fourteen days by General Rosecrans, and subsequently a dispatch was received from the President directing a suspension of the execution of Wolf until further orders.

An Incorrect Report.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11.—A gentleman of this city pronounces the reported attack on Morganzia and capture of 1,900 prisoners, as reported by the New York World's correspondent, to be false. He was at Morganzia four days after the capture is said to have occurred and heard nothing of it, and the steamer from New Orleans, as late as the 1st instant, brings no such report.

The Destruction of the Pirate Alabama.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—A committee has been appointed by the "Boston Board of Trade" to adopt suitable measures for testifying to Capt. Winslow, the grateful recognition of the merchants of Boston of his gallant conduct in sweeping from the ocean a destructive enemy to the commerce of the United States.

Naval Intelligence.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Nov. 11.—The gunboat Monticello arrived here at 10 o'clock to-day.

New York, Nov. 11.—The gunboat Vanderbilt was spoken on the 8th in lat. 33, cruising for pirates.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S MOVEMENT.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 11—The news from Gen. Sherman's army is important and favorable but at present contraband.

IRON SLAG FOR PAVEMENTS.—The slag from reducing furnaces is said to be an excellent material for paving streets. It is run into moulds so as to form large blocks, and allowed to cool slowly. It has been tried in Paris, and several Belgian establishments have commenced the manufacture of it. One great advantage is that it does not become polished by use.

☞A melancholy accident occurred a few months, since at the theatre of Madgebury, in Prussia, during the performance of "Robert and Betram." The scene of a part of the first act passes in a tower raised at a considerable height above the stage, and while the play was in progress, the tower suddenly fell to the ground, with ten actors who were on it at the moment. Two men were both killed on the spot, an actress had her arm separated from her body, and a number of other persons received injuries from the falling beams and planks of which the tower was constructed.

☞A Gothic church dedicated to St. Michael has just been completed at Marseilles, and opened to public worship. It is the finest Catholic edifice in that city. The stained glass windows of the choir are particularly beautiful.

☞The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Ohio has just closed a prolonged session at Columbus. The attendance was large and the cause reported to be progressing favorably.

☞It is said that nearly one thousand British troops have deserted during the war to the States and enlisted in the Federal army for the large bounties.

☞A boy, four years of age, son of Mr. Jas. Flood, of Nantucket, Mass., was burned to death on Thursday last, by his clothes taking fire while engaged in parching corn.

☞In everything that is repeated daily there must be three periods; in the first it is new, in the second old and wearisome; the third is neither—it is habit.

☞Appleton has in course of publication a life of Ericsson, the inventor.

☞Commodore Hull has been appointed commander at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Jeff Davis' Message.

He Opposes The Theory, but Urges the Practice of Arming the Slaves—Rebel Currency and Foreign Intervention.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The message of Jeff Davis to the Rebel Congress, which assembled on the 7th instant, has come to hand. He reviews the campaigns of the Federal Generals, and deduces the notable consolation, from his own statement of the facts, that the Federal successes have not been commensurate with the power put forth and the sacrifices incurred. In regard to rebel successes he is extremely reticent. It is plain, however, from the attention he gives to the subject of arming slaves, that the recruitment of the rebel army is an extremely urgent matter. Mr. Davis opposes in general the arming of the negro slaves.

He says he cannot see the propriety or necessity of arming the slaves while there are so many white men out of the ranks. He would only *drill and arm such negroes as are already employed in the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments, &c.*, and fill the places of such by a draft of negroes from the planters. He would give only *the reward of manumission to such slaves as shall have served efficiently with arms in the field.* In regard to the rebel finances he says the currency has become so depreciated, that Congress must provide some remedy. The question of foreign recognition or aid is discussed, and Davis informs Congress there is absolutely no hope of any help from abroad. He gives foreign nations a loud and lofty scolding for their lack of sympathy with the struggling Confederacy, and comforts the Confederacy with the assurance that the rebellion must rely solely upon its own resources.

INTERESTING INCIDENT OF ELECTION DAY.—Deacon John Phillips, of Sturbridge, Mass., who is 104 years, 4 months and 9 days old, appeared at the town hall and deposited his ballot for Presidential electors and State officers. He was brought in a carriage, and then conveyed into the hall in a chair, supported by a platoon of our returned soldiers, and received by the citizens of the town rising from their seats, amid the tears and heartfelt emotions of all present. After resting for a moment, the venerable patriot expressed a desire to shake hands with all the returned soldiers. Some thirteen soldiers then formed in line, when each one was introduced to the patriarch, and took him by the hand, with the announcement of the time each had served in the army. After this, three hearty cheers were given for the returned soldiers, and three rousing cheers by the whole assembly for the "old soldier of the Revolution."

Col. Edward Phillips, eldest son of the venerable deacon, now in his 80th year, then made an impromptu speech to the soldiers, in the course of which he said that he was the oldest man in the town who was born in town, and yet, said he, my father is here, and "still lives." The old gentleman was then presented with two sets of votes, one for Abraham Lincoln and one for George B. McClellan, and requested before all present to take his choice, when he reached out his hand, and in an audible and deep toned base voice, said: "I shall take the one for Abraham Lincoln."

The town then voted that the chairman of the selectmen present the ballot-box to the old gentleman who took his ballot with both hands and deposited it in the box, stating that he had voted for WASHINGTON for President, and had attended all the Presidential elections since, excepting that four years ago, when he was sick and did not attend.

The following preamble and resolutions were then presented to the town meeting which were adopted by a unanimous vote:

Whereas, Our very venerable and highly respected fellow-citizen, Deacon John Phillips, who is *this day one hundred and four years, four months and nine days old*, and who yet retains his mental and physical faculties in a high degree; and,

Whereas, He has travelled some two miles to attend this town meeting, and has deposited his ballot for Presidential Electors, and State, county and town officers; therefore,

Resolved, That this be entered on the records of the town as a lasting memorial of his undying patriotism and devotion to country, and as an incident, perhaps, unparalleled in the history of our Government.

☞The horse of the late Gen. Wells is now at Boston, under treatment for his wounds. Unflinchingly he bore his rider through the severest fighting in Virginia, from the first Bull Run battle until Gen. Wells was transferred to the Shenandoah Valley. He has passed through twelve battles in the Shenandoah since April. At Cedar Creek, after receiving two wounds, the horse still bore his brave rider until he fell pierced by the fatal bullet.

☞W. W. Wade, of the Amoskeag Gun Works, Manchester, has perfected a breech-loading rifle which throws fourteen bullets without reloading. The piece weighs only eight pounds.

☞An Irishman who had been asked to furnish proof of his marriage, took off his hat and exhibited a scar on his head. "Here," said he, "is my marriage certificate. "That's Judy's mark."

☞When a man says, "I would not be egotistical," he might as well add, "if I could help it."

☞If you think that your opportunities are not good enough, you had better improve them.

☞It matters not how trifling the specialty, if a man knows something that nobody else knows, the world will respect him.

☞What philosophers have advised about never opening our mouths unless we have something to say, is impracticable nonsense.

☞All our natural actions are done without thought, and we can make breathing a difficulty by thinking about it.

☞Events are constantly taking place, and politicians are constantly desirous of doing the same thing.

☞Good manners are a part of good morals, and it is as much your duty as your interest to practice in both.

☞The Italian fleet is to be reduced to a single division, composed of iron-plated frigates.

☞Every rule has its exceptions; then this rule itself has its exceptions—that is, there are rules without exceptions.

☞The science that could teach many men to forget would be more welcome to them than all the trickery of Mnemonics.

☞A number of public clocks in Glasgow, Scotland, are now controlled by electricity from the observatory of Glasgow University.

☞The surest way of gaining men's respect is to prefer your own approbation to theirs.

☞Attention can really be as little preached or flogged into a young person as ability.

☞That man is rich indeed in friends who can lose two or three and not to be bankrupt.

☞Nothing but efforts after virtues we have not can keep alive the virtues we have.

☞A caravan of camels is to ply between Colorado and the Missouri River.

The Chicago Conspiracy.

Confession of a Ringleader—What the Rebels Meant to Do in Chicago.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

THE PLOT.

A force of about four hundred men—K. G. C.'s—bushwhackers and guerillas, were to be assembled at Chicago, and with them an attack was to be made on Camp Douglas on Monday evening, for the purpose of liberating the rebels confined there. Walsh, with one hundred and fifty men, was to assault the east side of the camp, and another man, whose name we may not now furnish, with two hundred, was to take the west side. The operation to be superintended by Marmaduke, who was to have the remaining fifty men as a reserve corps ready to act where wanted.

The programme was to break down the fence and stampede the twelve hundred prisoners, who were all ready for the work, having been informed of it in some way best known to themselves. The prisoners were to be armed as rapidly as possible, the garrison overpowered, their arms and artillery secured, and the garrison made prisoners. This, it was believed, could easily be done if the attack was made as concerted; and, indeed, there is little room to hope that it would have been otherwise than successful had it not been nipped in the bud by a premature exposure of the whole scheme.

With Marmaduke at their head, the rebels were to march into the city and take possession of the court house and square as the base of offensive operations. They were then to take possession of the polls, voting in each precinct, and preventing the deposition in the ballot-box of any other than the McClellan ticket. This being accomplished, and a majority in the State thus secured, they were to proceed at once to the work of destruction.

All the banks were to be robbed, the stores gutted, and then fired set to the principal buildings; for the purpose of controlling this latter phase of the business, the water plugs had all been marked and a force detailed to set the water running so as to empty the mains and exhaust the water supply. The telegraph wires were to be cut on the first onset, and then fire set to the railroad depot, the elevator, the shipping, &c. The persons of the Union men in the city were to be seized, and they, with the plunder, marched off southward.

It was believed that with this force of nearly thirteen thousand men, the city could be so quickly overwhelmed as that effective opposition would be impossible, and that they could then, under their leader Marmaduke, march in any direction with perfect impunity.

The scheme was well concocted. It lacked only one essential—a successful issue. Thank Providence that it was denied them. They had assembled here, as per programme, and had the arrests been delayed a single day, it would have been too late—the oft-repeated threat would have been executed, and rivers of blood would have run in the streets of Chicago. No one can doubt that had they once commenced active operations, they would have been joined by a sufficiently large number of Chicago disloyalists to have made a clean sweep of the city and reduce it to a heap of ashes.

Walsh is completely unmanned—broken down by his sudden arrest, the complete exposure of the treasonable conspiracy into which he has been led, made the dupe of persons more designing than himself, who have manufactured out of him a genuine cat's-paw. He evidently feels that his only chance of safety is to make a clean breast of the whole matter, and expose the villians who have over-persuaded him into this net. He now sees the deep guilt of the whole transaction, and the depth of the gulf on whose brink he has been toying.

Marmaduke has made a partial confession or rather a series of admissions, which so far as they go fully substantiate Mr. Walsh's statements, and leave no doubt that the conspiracy was fully as disbolical in its character as is represented above. He has made these statements to a man who formerly served under him, and whom he still supposes to be in the rebel interest.

Prominent citizens of Chicago have been arrested for complicity in this plot. The Tribune says:

ARRESTS—ARMS DISCOVERED.

Calling to his aid the police force of the city, Colonel B. J. Sweet, commandant of the post, proceeded, a little after midnight, to the important work of making the arrests. Capt. Nelson and force proceeded to the residence of Dr. Edwards, a "Peace Democrat," No. 70 Adams street, where was found the rebel Col. Vincent Marmaduke, a brother of the rebel General of that name. He was secured. A detachment of military and police visited the Richmond House, capturing there the rebel Colonel G. St. Leger Grenfell, Morgan's Adjutant General, and J. T. Shanks, an exchanged rebel prisoner, for some time employed in the Surgeon's Department at Camp Douglas.

Another detachment proceeded to the residence of the notorious Buckner S. Morris, formerly Judge of the Circuit Court, and later Breckinridge candidate for Governor of Illinois. He filled the office of Treasurer to the Sons of Liberty. Still another detachment called on Charles Walsh, residing near Camp Douglas, a recent candidate for Sheriff of the county, and found there Capt. Cantrell, and a private named Charles Traverse, both belonging to the rebel service; these were arrested as spies. Further search showed that Walsh was a Brigadier General of the order of the "Sons of Liberty," and in his house were secreted three hundred double-barreled guns, loaded and capped, each barrel containing from eighteen to twenty two buckshot; five hundred navy revolvers, also loaded and capped, and two large boxes of single-barreled guns.

These, of course, were confiscated, and Walsh was numbered on the list of prisoners. Another party also proceeded to Walker's building, on Dearborn street, adjoining the Matteson House, where they captured two large boxes of guns, there concealed. Two prominent Democrats, one of them a candidate for a high office, who have suites of rooms close at hand, though living, one of them in the West, and the other in the North division, were not arrested.

This was all done before the early gray of the morning had heralded the approach of day. It was the result of a simultaneous movement. Its results are thus comprehensively described in the despatch sent off to Col. Sweet and Brig. Gen. John Cook, at Springfield. It is dated at four o'clock in the morning:

Have made during the night the following arrests of rebel prisoners of war and citizens in connection with them:

Colonel G. St. Leger Grenfell, Morgan's Adjutant General, in company with J. T. Shanks, an escaped prisoner of war, at the Richmond House; Colonel Vincent Marmaduke, brother of General Marmeduke; Brigadier Gen'l Charles Walsh, of the Sons of Liberty; Captain Cantrill, of Morgan's command, and Charles Traverse, (butternut,) arrested in Walsh's house, in which was found two cart-loads of large sized revolvers, loaded and capped, and two hundred stand of muskets and ammunition.

Also, seized two guns concealed in a room in this city.

Also, arrested Judge Buck Morris, Treasurer of the Sons of Liberty, having complete proof of his assisting Shanks to escape, and plotting to release prisoners at this camp.

Most of these rebel officers were in the city on the same errand in August last, their plan being to raise an insurrection and release the prisoners of war at this camp."

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

☞The Detroit Tribune says that, on their return from Holly, on Wednesday evening, Gov. Chase, W. R. Gaddis, and a number of gentlemen from Detroit, occupied the Detroit and Milwaukie Railroad Director's car, which was attached to the rear end of a freight train. While the train was running at considerable speed the axle of the second car from the engine broke, precipitating twelve cars from the track and smashing them very badly. The occupants of the director's car were promiscuously huddled together, but escaped without receiving any serious injuries. Mr. W. R. Noyes, of Detroit, sprained his leg slightly, which was the worst injury received.

☞After the tea was thrown overboard in Boston harbor, February 10th, 1774, one of the party engaged in that movement, Lot Cheever, whose direct descendants now reside in Salem, stopped at the house of Col. Abner Cheever, in Saugus, Mass, to change his disguise. Some of the tea then in his shoes was saved by an old lady of the family, and has from that time until now been carefully preserved. A lady of the highest respectability, and a direct descendant of the Cheever here spoken of, has presented to the manager of the Salem Table at the Naval Fair in Boston, the remaining portion of the tea, which will be offered for sale.

☞A Mulisr case has taken place in India, on the railroad between Ahmoodpore and Bhulpore; a gentleman traveling in a second class carriage having been suddenly attacked by a person traveling in the same carriage, and robbed of his watch, and after being beaten severely was thrown out of the window, but contrived to lay hold of the foot-step of the carriage, and by clinging to the buffer held on till the train reached the station. The man who committed the outrage is in custody.

☞The rope trick of the Davenport Brothers is an old thing, according to the King of Oude, who says that in India it used to be performed in this fashion: the performer was tied neck and feet and put into a sack, the mouth of which was carefully secured; he was then thrown into deep water, from which he emerged swimming, free from both ropes and sack. A London paper urges subjecting the Davenport brothers to this test.

☞The New York World says of the recent battle near Petersburg, that Payne's negro Division of the 10th corps charged half a mile across an open field without firing a shot, and carried the rebel works at the point of the bayonet. As was to have been expected from the fact that they were so long exposed to the rebel fire, their loss was very heavy, and a large number of their dead are still lying on the field.

☞The ladies are now adopting a new fashion for buttons. Buttons on ladies have lately increased by degrees from the size of a pea to the dimensions of a four pound dumb-bell and the arc of a soup plate; now they are to be square. Yes, square. Next month they will be triangular, and, in the spring they will exhibit the shape of a rhomboid.

☞The Spanish brig Vestal arrived at Porto Rico on the 30th ult., from Montevideo, with three captains, two mates and five sailors, put on board by the pirate Florida. These men belonged to the vessels Snow Squall, Fondamen and Ocean, captured and burned by the corsair.

☞Last week the captured bounty jumpers in charge of the Provost Marshal of Indianapolis were compelled to build a guard house to be used for their own security. One of them, a gentleman in broadcloth, kid gloves and a sleek plug hat, is said to have been particularly expert in driving nails.

☞A memorial relative to the death of the late Archbishop Hughes, has been prepared by order of the Corporation authorities of New York, and is now on exhibition at the Governor's Room in the City Hall. It is said to be one of the most beautiful specimens of chirography ever produced.

☞Mexican papers of October 14, received by way of Havana, say that robberies are continually occurring on the road to Mexico, Puebla, Orizaba and Vera Cruz. On all sides travellers are attacked. The brigands increase in number and courage.

☞City railroads on the American plan are in use in the city of Copenhagen, and at the Hague. The latter place is connected with the watering place Scheveningen, by a horse railroad passing through an illuminated tunnel.

☞On Thursday last a huge piece of granite, quarried from the Dix Island (Me.) quarries, and intended for one of the columns of the Treasury Buildings, was drawn upon two trucks of four wheels each, and drawn by fourteen oxen.

☞Wednesday afternoon, says the Lafayette (Ind.) Democrat, seventeen of the soldiers, killed by the collision, Monday, were buried with military honors in Greenbush cemetery.

☞The creditors of a man who failed in Danver, Mass., eighteen years ago, were recently agreeably surprised at his returning and paying them their original demands with interest.

☞Permission has been given to gentlemen interested in the Sailor's Fair, at Boston, to occupy a space on the common, embracing a portion of the pond, for the exhibition of a model, eight feet long, of a monitor.

☞A woman was found dead in her bed lately at Bordeaux, and the Doctors assert that she died from the effects of the smell of quinces, a large basket of which was found in the room.

☞Five thousand dollars worth of silk was stolen in Detroit, Mich., in August last, and a large portion of it was found in a New York auction store the other day.

☞Several religious sects in Turkey are debating whether it is sinful to take portraits by the process of photography.

☞The works of St. Chrysostom are to be published at Angiers, France, in twenty volumes.

☞A safe containing $1,000 in gold was stolen one day last week from the steamer Union while lying at her dock in Detroit.

☞Revenue stamps are not required on any documents used in collecting pensions, bounty or back pay of soldiers.

☞The English are again fighting against the insurgent tribes in India.

☞The wholesale dealers in Boston close their stores on Saturday afternoons.

An Art Discovery at Rome.

A correspondent of the London Atheneum writes from Rome, September 28, as follows: "Righetti, a wealthy commoner of this city, has lately purchased an old palace for an old song, being in one of the dirtiest parts of Rome, called the Bizziene; it is close to the Piazza Campo del Fiori, and not far from the Farnese Palace. Extensive repairs were indispensable, for the building was in a most rickety state, and, on setting people to work to dig for a foundation, they came upon a pavement, composed of large slabs of that marble called 'Porta Santa,' which is a dull, veined marble, of a reddish hue, which comes from the Island of Iasus, in the Archepelago, and is properly called 'Marmor Jassense;'" it is, however, better known by its modern name, which it derives from its forming the jams of the jubilee door at St. Peter's.

This pavement was found thirty feet below the present level of this part of Rome; and here, likewise, they came upon a massive wall near which they found a piece of building somewhat resembling a Noah's Ark without the boat; the sides were of brick, and the roof was formed of large blocks of travertine, resting upon these walls, and uniting with bevelled edges at the top, ("rigging," as they call it in Scotland.) There were two gable ends, each formed of one huge block of travertine; on several of the blocks were seen, large and well cut, the letters F C S, which, as yet, the archæologists here cannot explain. Great difficulty was encountered in consequence of the hole continually filling with water, and preventing the work going on; but a steam engine was procured to work the pumps, which are now plied night and day.—On opening the "Ark" it was found to contain a magnificent gilt bronze statue of a youthful Hercules, fourteen feet high, but lying on his back, or, as the Romans graphically describe it, "*pansa per aria.*"

☞"In art, this statue equals the finest that ever Greece produced, and the careful manner in which it has been hidden and the means taken to protect it, argue that its value was known and appreciated. I suspect it must have been hidden in the fourth century, to prevent its being carried off to Byzantium by the son of Constantine, who made off with everything he could lay his hands on in the shape of works of art, to enrich and adorn the city which thereafterward was to bear their imperial name. It is interesting to know that the coins found in and about the statue were those of Domitian, Decius and Maximinius, commonly styled the 'Herculean.' There were likewise coins of the Lower Empire.

"Over the gilding, which is very thick and bright (and the *patina* of which is still perfect), is a rough calcareous incrustation, which must be carefully removed before the beauty of the status can be thoroughly enjoyed. It was found imbedded in marble-chips, such as form the sweepings of a sculptor's studio, and also wedged in by masses of architectural fragments. Inside the figure was found a very pretty little female head sculptured in Parian marble. The black hair is gathered up in a net, much in the style as worn by ladies in the present day, and which fashion pervaded from the time of Heliogabalus down to Constantine as we see by referring to other statues and busts. The period of Art to which this little bust belongs is that of Constantine, and therefore interior. Other relics may yet be found in the statue, which is far from empty.

"On the first indications of this discovery, much speculation arose as to whether it were equestrian or not, and whether it might not prove to be a portrait statue of Pompey the Great, since the place where they are excavating is on the site of Pompey's Theatre, which was the first ever made of stone in Rome; and that its size was considerable is known from the fact that it accommodated twenty thousand spectators. These speculations as to what it is are now pretty well at rest, as the statue speaks for itself; at the same time, as there is a deal of that incrustation above mentioned adhering to the features, there are some who insist that it is a portrait of Domitian represented as Hercules. It has been raised to within ten feet of the surface, and men are busy exploring, in the hope of finding one of the feet, which is missing. The club has come up in three pieces, and the lion's skin, which has hung over the shoulder (similar to that of the Theban Hercules in the Vatican,) and which has evidently been cast separately, is especially interesting to us moderns, as showing the mode in which the ancients executed their work of casting.

"Hercules being the tutelary deity of Pompey the Great, it was natural that his image should be chosen to adorn the buildings he erected. As a work of art, this statue is far superior to that found in the Forum Boarium, which is also gilt bronze, and is now in the Capitol. It has evidently been executed by artists in the time of the Empire, and stood in the temple of Hercules in the Forum.—The beautiful marble status of Hercules bearing Telephus, which adorns the 'Pio Clementino' in the Vatican, was found in the Campo del Fiori and placed where it now stands by Julius the Second."

MCCLELLAN BEATEN AT HOME.—Orange, N. J., the home of McClellan has given a majority against him. The Democrats in their rage at their defeat, spiked the old cannon (that had been used by both parties on the green through the canvas) which was early discovered by the Unionist, who sent some of their blacksmiths to drill it open again. Pending this, the Unionist at their meeting, called for a "history of that cannon," when it was ascertained that it formerly belonged to a battery, and was in use in the war of 1812; and just then *bang* went the old gun! electrifying the whole neighborhood, between 11 and 12 o'clock; whereupon three cheers were given with a will "for the old cannon," and a resolution unanimously adopted consecrating it to "Union and Liberty now and forever." This morning, as the early train of passengers crossed the river at the Hoboken ferry, the people amused themselves in cheering lustily for Lincoln, and united in singing "America," the "Star-Spangled Banner," "Old John Brown" song, which latter they kept up all the way into the ship on the New York side.

The Unionists of New Jersey are very jubilant over the election returns, and feel confident that they have carried the State for Lincoln.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

MARYLAND.

Maryland has done nobly. But lately throwing off the shackles of slavery, and that by the most meagre majority, she has now taken a proud position in the advancing column of freedom. Her handsome endorsement of the war for the Union will redound not only to her permanent renown, but to her increasing profit, for under the fostering influence of liberty, she will become that golden spot of the nation to which she is destined alike by geographical position, genial climate, and abounding and varied resources.—*Washington Chronicle.*

☞It is said that the news of the death of Jules Jerard proved fatal to a sister of his at Nice. On being informed of that event, she was seized with a fit of apoplexy, which carried her off immediately.