BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

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

VOLUME XLIX. BALTIMORE, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 15, 1864. NUMBER 116.

Latest News by Telegraph TO THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S DEPARTMENT.

ADVANCE OF THE REBELS.

They are Again Repulsed and Driven Back with Heavy Loss.

Capture of Two Guns and 150 Prisoners.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA

Sherman's Grand March Through the State of Georgia.

Movements of Hood's Rebel Army

LATEST FROM FORTRESS MONROE

The Richmond Papers Anxious about Sherman's Movements.

CAPTURE OF PLYMOUTH, N.C.

Particulars of the Fight.

ETC. ETC. ETC.

Sherman's Grand March.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14. Apart from the rebel announcement that Hood is marching on Chattanooga, the last authentic intelligence received here, is that he passed the Tennessee river but had not gone far beyond and even if he has done so, he will probably find Gen. Thomas' or some other army in his front; at all events a sufficient force to prevent him from making any injurious progress.

No dispatches have been received from Gen. Sherman for several days past, for the reason, as is supposed, that he is now beyond the means of immediate communication with Washington.

The part of the country in which he is now operating will afford him ample subsistence and supplies without the trouble of transportation, and by this time he may be far beyond the points where the enemy in formidable numbers can do him harm. It is not known now long our forces may continue to occupy Atlanta. This will depend on circumstances soon to be developed. Whatever may be Gen. Sherman's programme, gentlemen who are good judges of military matters anticipate damaging results to the enemy.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 13.—The United States Mail steamer from City Point last evening brought down about twenty rebel prisoners.

The captured blockade-runner, steamer Lucy, ladened with cotton, arrived here last evening in charge of a prize crew, and sailed hence to-day for Boston.

The Richmond papers of Friday, the 11th inst., urges upon their readers the necessity of being *prepared for startling news* from Gen. Sherman; and it appears evident from the tone of their editorial, of the same date, that they are already in possession of intelligence from this source which they are withholding from the public.

Two barges, the Mount Penn and A. L. Sweet, which left here yesterday for Baltimore, in tow of the steamer Andrew Harder, were struck by a heavy squall off Smith's Point last evening and parted from the steamer, since which time they have not been heard of. The barges were heavily loaded with railroad ties, and several men were on board at the time they went adrift. The schooner Ella Ogden, which was also in tow of the steamer, has arrived here giving the above report. The steamer Amanda Winants was immediately sent in search of the missing boats.

A salute was fired yesterday by all the vessels of war in this harbor, in honor of the re election of President Lincoln.

From Kentucky.

Important Political Arrest—Lieutenant Governor Jacobs a Prisoner.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 13.—Lieutenant Governor Jacobs, of Kentucky, left for Washington to-night, in charge of United States officers, as a political prisoner.

Gen. Canby Shot by Guerillas.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14.—Information has been received here that Gen. Canby while ascending White river, Arkansas, on the gunboat Cricket, was shot by guerillas from the shore, on the 6th inst., and seriously, if not fatally, wounded in the groin, the bullet passing through his body.

ANOTHER NATIONAL BANK.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—The directors of the Suffolk Bank have voted to surrender their charter and organize under the National banking law.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Arrived, steamer Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall on the 5th, with $477,000 in specie. The government of Chili has acknowledged Spain and Peru as belligerents, and proclaimed coal to be contraband of war, and not to be supplied to the vessels of either of these nations.

The Spanish-Peruvian question is unchanged since last mail.

The South American Congress to meet in Lima has not yet been formally inaugurated.

The question of the annexation of Central America to the Mexican Empire is being discussed amongst the politicians of a kind likely to favor it. There is no probability however, of anything of the kind likely to be carried out, every government in Central America being opposed to such a movement.

The tonnage tax has been suspended in all free ports of Panama.

The passage of United States troops across the Isthmus of Panama had caused much excitement, but it was subsiding.

The sloop of war Narragansett sailed from Panama for Callao on the 1st instant, en route for Philadelphia.

Rear Admiral Pearson took command of the United States squadron in the Pacific on the 25th ult.

CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND NEVADA GONE FOR THE UNION CANDIDATES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—The Union majority in this city is 5,000. The returns from the State indicate a majority of 20,000.

Oregon gives from 1,500 to 2,000 majority for the Union ticket.

Nevada elects the Union, State, Government and electoral ticket and Congressional candidate by 3,000 majority.

California has elected three Union Congressmen.

WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, Nov. 14.—The statement in the Eastern papers of there having been no opposition to the Lincoln and Johnson ticket in West Virginia, is incorrect. A McClellan electoral ticket was in the field, headed by Geo. W. Summers, but the returns show an overwhelming majority in every county, We'zell excepted, for President Lincoln. The Intelligencer intimates that three-fourths of the vote cast in the State will be found in that direction.

KANSAS.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 14.—Mr. Lincoln has received about 20,000 votes in Kansas, and McClellan 1,500. Mr. Crawford is elected Governor and Mr. Clark is elected to Congress.

THE ST. ALBANS' RAIDERS.

MONTREAL, Nov'r 14th.—The case for the prosecution against the St. Albans' raiders was closed yesterday, when it was decided to take the voluntary statements of the prisoners. Young made a statement that he was a commissioned officer in the Confederate service, and that the expedition was not projected in Canada. That the object was retaliation for acts committed by Federal Generals, in accordance with civilized warfare, &c.—Young then handed in his commission—Mr. Seddon, Confederate Secretary of War—and said that he had to communicate with his government at Richmond to obtain important testimony, and could not be ready for a full defence for thirty days. The other prisoners are making their statements to day.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Gen Slough and staff have arrived here from the front this morning, where he has been for the past ten days superintending the taking up of the railroad. The Orange and Alexandria railroad will perhaps now be entirely abandoned. The cars make regular trips only as far out as Mason Mills, perhaps not more than sixteen miles from Alexandria.

The Treasury Department is still sending out copies of the appeal of the Secretary in behalf of the 7 30 loan, the subscriptions to which last week amounted to nearly $3,000,000. The subscriptions to the 10-40 loan have nearly ceased.

The Circuit Court of Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The Circuit Court of Virginia convened in Alexandria to-day for the second time since the breaking out of the rebellion.

GALE ON THE BRITISH COAST.—Toward the close of October there was a very destructive gale on the coast of England, Ireland and Scotland. The correspondent of the Scotsman, writing from Dunbar, says that all along the coast the sea rose to a tremendous height, and as far as the eye could penetrate through the mist and spray, it seemed one wild mass of raging foam. Such was the force of the wind that the white foam of the sea was blown like snow flakes, thick and fast, for fully half a mile inland. Many lives were lost, the greater part being fishermen.

A letter from Glasgow mentions a singular incident during the storm While the Dublin steamer Lord Clyde was on her way from Dublin to Glasgow, she shipped a very heavy sea when near Ailsa Crag. The sea went completely over her funnel, and after the water had cleared away, a large fish was left on the deck. The fish was four feet five inches in length, and was quite lively for some time after it had been washed on board.

☞ Twenty notorious counterfeiters of Government currency, two of whom are women, arrived in Washington, on Thursday, from the West, in charge of an officer, and were committed to the Old Capitol Prison.—These persons are said to be the leaders of gangs who have made Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and Missouri the principal fields of their operations. With these counterfeiters were seized presses, plates, and a large quantity of material used in the manufacture of these base issues; and it is thought by these captures the nefarious business in the States named has been pretty completely destroyed.

☞ The mechanics at the Washington Arsenal contemplate erecting a monument commemorative of the unfortunates who lost their lives by the explosion of the arsenal in June last. It is to cost $3,000.

☞ A "respectable" funeral in New York costs five hundred dollars.

The Shenandoah.

ALL QUIET.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION, IN THE FIELD, Nov. 11—10 P. M.—Everything is quiet in the department. The weather is fine, the troops cheerful and the army ready to receive the enemy.

NO TRACK OF THE ENEMY'S MAIN BODY.

Numerous cavalry reconnoissances have recently been made by order of Gen. Sheridan; but no traces of the enemy's main force have been discovered.

SCARCITY OF SUPPLIES IN THE REBEL ARMY.

The valley of the Shenandoah has been pretty thoroughly stripped of everything that could afford aid, comfort or sustenance to the rebel army.

THE PEOPLE OF THE VALLEY REMOVING.

The inhabitants of the valley are leaving their homes by the hundreds daily and going to Maryland and Pennsylvania to escape starvation which now threatens them should they remain at home. Up to this time the Commanding General has been furnishing food to these unfortunate people from our army commissariat, and to those who wish to leave the valley wagon and railroad transportation.

RETURN OF GEN. GROVER.

Maj. Gen. Grover, of the Nineteenth Army Corps, who was wounded at the battle of Cedar Creek on October 19, has returned to the front and reported for duty. He was received by his brother officers and his men with great enthusiasm.—*New York Herald Dispatch.*

A CAVALRY FIGHT.

Headquarters, Sixth Army Corps, Middle Military Department, Nov. 12.—A cavalry skirmish took place yesterday afternoon between our cavalry under Custer and Merrit, and the rebel cavalry. The heaviest firing was on the left of our line. Acting under orders previously issued, our cavalry commenced falling back very rapidly when the rebels first advanced. Continuing to advance, the rebels came suddenly upon our reserve, when they were received with several heavy volleys and hastily retreated. The object of this reconnoissance on the part of the rebels was doubtless to feel our strength and ascertain our position on the new line taken up by our troops on the 9th inst.

OUR POSITION.

General Sheridan's army now lies encamped near Kearnstown, about four miles to the south of Winchester. The ground we now occupy is the same on which General Shields fought Stonewall Jackson, and finally drove him back to Cedar creek.

A FIGHT IMPENDING.

Headquarters Sixth Army Corps, in the Field Near Kearnstown, Va., Nov. 12—3 P. M.—General Sheridan's change of position from Cedar creek to Kearnstown has induced the rebels to again advance down the valley. At an early hour this morning skirmishing was resumed with great briskness along the weak in numbers and spirit; for they could not be induced to follow up our pickets, who, in obedience to orders, fell rapidly back when the firing commenced. This system of tactics not seeming to draw the enemy on to our main line, General Sheridan sent off a large force of cavalry, for the purpose of coaxing a fight out of the rebels. Our men are in high spirits at the prospect of having another fight before the campaign closes, and hope that the rebels have brought a large number of guns down with them.

A SINGULAR CASE OF REBEL BARBARITY.

There is now lying in the Nineteenth corps hospital, in Winchester, Corporal James E. Bennett, of Company D, Second Michigan cavalry, who on Monday last was captured, along with six others belonging to the same regiment, by a gang of Mosby's men near Berryville. The man in command of the guerillas sentenced the whole party to be hung, and three of them were strung up immediately. Preparations were being made to hang the others, when a rebel lieutenant became impatient, and ordered them to be shot. One of the men secreted himself in a hole, and finally succeeded in escaping unhurt. The others were then shot and left for dead on the ground.

Bennett was hit twice, once by a private through the left shoulder; but that not being sufficient to kill him, the Lieutenant placed a revolver to his head, and sent a bullet through his left temple, just behind the eye, and it came out on the right side, when he immediately fell. Strange to say, however, Bennett was not killed, and there is every prospect that, under the skilful treatment of Dr. C. D. Hubbard, who is in charge of the hospital, he will ultimately recover, and that the sight of his left eye will be saved.

Martinsburg, Va., Nov. 13.—Important news is just in from General Sheridan, up to midnight. The strategic reconnaissance by our cavalry on Friday caused the enemy's cavalry, under Lomax, to advance against our lines on Saturday morning. Considerable fighting ensued, during which the enemy were repulsed with great loss. General Sheridan then ordered Colonel Powell to pursue them in their flight; this he did with the greatest vigor and success.

He drove them through and beyond Front Royal, and captured two guns, one hundred and fifty prisoners, several wagons and a large number of horses. Our losses are said to have been considerable, as the fighting was extremely warm for a short time. No infantry was engaged, but Generals Sheridan and Torbert were both at the front in person with the cavalry, and made very short work of the fighting.

Col. Powell conducted the pursuit very handsomely, and fairly merits the success which attended it.

The escort, which came in with despatches from Gen. Sheridan last night, was fired on by guerillas, when just beyond Bunker Hill, but fled when the fire was returned by our cavalry. The escort was composed of some twenty-five of the 17th Pennsylvania cavalry, under command of Lieut. Corse.

Captain Ira B. Claflin, of the Sixth regular cavalry, has been ordered to duty as Special Inspector of Cavalry in the Department of West Virginia.

General Leightbun is now in command of this post during the absence of General Seward, who has gone home on fifteen days leave.

☞ A New York paper has a great deal to say of the lavish expenditures of the Petrolia aristocracy, whose advent has just been made, who occupy the best apartments in the best hotels, who are just entering upon the fascinating field of fashion, who have just had a wedding at which a million was given and a million taken, and are bestowing upon the people of New York the treasure which a bounteous earth, richer in mineral wealth than California or Australia, has poured into their reservoirs. Long live Petrolia.

☞ Forty thousand persons in Montreal, or about one third of the population, get their living directly or indirectly from the manufacture of boots, shoes and leather. Since the introduction of machinery, the production has increased rapidly.

☞ A woman weighing 600 pounds and wearing a bloomer hat is the latest sensation in New York.

The Capture of Plymouth.

The details concerning the capture of Plymouth show that it was a most brilliant affair. We give the following interesting particulars from the full report of Commander Macomb. Now that Plymouth is effectually lost to them, the rebels affect—as usual with them—to consider it a most insignificant matter, notwithstanding the heavy cost at which they won it, in the first place, and the fact that its loss opens up all that portion of North Carolina to our forces. We copy from the report:

On our way through Middle river we fired by compass courses over the woods at Plymouth, at distances varying from 2,640 to 1,700 yards, and I have since learned that our fire at that time was very effective. It was late in the afternoon when we arrived in the Roanoke, on account of the extreme narrowness and the curves of the Middle river, but, to prevent the enemy from blockading the river, or putting torpedoes in the channel, I dropped to within short range of the one hundred Parrotts and shelled him for an hour or so. Early on the morning of the 31st ult., having determined on attacking the batteries, I sent a tug down the Middle river for the Commodore Hull and commenced preparations for the action.

At about 8 A. M. the Commodore Hull arrived, and I stationed her at the head of the line, as before, on account of her ability to fire directly ahead. At about 9 A. M. the United States steamer Whitehead came up the Middle river, having on board stores for the vessels in Albemarle Sound, from the naval depot at Newbern. As her one hundred pounder Parrott had been taken out, I had her lashed alongside the Tacony, the tug Bazley being lashed to the Shamrock and the Belle to the Otsego (all on the port side) to keep the vessels in motion, in case their engines should be damaged. We also had the steam blown off the starboard boilers of all the double enders, the fires banked very low beneath them, and the top valve between the two boilers of each ship closed; so that there was no steam in the starboard boilers, but the water in them being warm it could be got up in a short time.

At half past nine o'clock A. M., the ships being in line, I signalled to the Commodore Hull to run down and reconnoitre, and ascertain if the channel was clear. She reported "all right," and I got under way, signalling the other vessels to follow in close order. The enemy opened on us as soon as we came in range, and kept up a constant and very heavy fire, directed principally at the Commodore Hull, and the Shamrock. As I neared the batteries I gave the order, "Go ahead fast," and we were soon directly opposite the enemy's guns, when he was driven from the rifle pits and field pieces by grape and canister [illegible]

The batteries still held out, though their fire began to be wild; but as the Shamrock passed them one of her shells exploded in their magazine, which blew up with great force, some of the fragments falling on our decks.—This evidently caused a panic among the rebels, for from that time their fire slackened and at length ceased altogether.

I then made signal to cease firing and to land and take possession of the batteries, which was done without resistance. A party from this ship, under Lieutenant Duer, marched into the lower works, (we having by this time passed the town and arrived opposite them,) took about a dozen prisoners and spiked the guns to prevent the enemy from firing on the vessels, should they return to their batteries.

It gives me great gratification to have the honor to bring to the notice of the Department the gallant and intelligent conduct of all the commanding officers engaged, viz:—Lieut. Commander H. F. Arnold, of the Otsego; Lieutenant Commander Earl English, of the Wyalusing; Lieutenant Commander N. B. Truxton, of the Tacony; Acting Master Francis Josselyn, of the Commodore Hull; Acting Master James G. Green, of the tug Belle; Acting Master G. W. Barrett, of the Whitehead, and Acting Ensign Mark D. Ames, of the tug Bazley, who worked and fought their vessels admirably, preserving the order of battle under a very severe fire, and pouring into the rebel batteries and rifle pits and into the town a tremendous fire of all kinds of projectiles.

I think promotion would be but justice to these gallant officers, who certainly deserve the honorable notice of the government. I wish particularly to bring before the Department the conduct of Acting Master Francis Josselyn, of the Commodore Hull, who worked his ship and battery to the admiration of all who saw him, and also Acting Master G. W. Barrett, of the Whitehead, whom I sent on board of the Commodore Hull to pilot us through the obstructions, on account of his knowledge of the river, and who acquitted himself in his usual fine style.

These two deserve particular notice, from the fact that the Commodore Hull was the leading ship, and at her the first and heaviest fire of the enemy was directed. I would also respectfully recommend for promotion the pilots of the ships engaged, especially Mr. Alfred Everett.

We captured thirty seven prisoners, twenty-two cannon and a large quantity of ammunition, the exact amount I am unable to give at present, nearly two hundred head of arms (more are being picked up all the time), the ram Albemarle (sunk at the wharf), with everything on board, and the colors of the batteries and iron-clad.

Well may the Union forces exult at the success they have won, and more than ever it shows the importance of the gallant exploit by Lieutenant Cushing. The latter should have some substantial reward for his bravery, contributed by both Government and people. No deed done during the war deserves it more.

☞ There was a queer horse car accident in Boston last Thursday. The car in coming down a steep grade on Cornhill became unmanageable and ran with great force into a store, No. 10 Washington street, breaking a solid iron column and threatening the utter demolition of the building, the lives of the passengers and the destruction of the car.—Fortunately, however, no serious damage was done to any person or thing.

☞ In his tirade against the misconduct of Lt. troops, the unhappy Gen. Early pays high compliment to our cavalry in the Valley of the Shenandoah. In enumerating the causes of the disaster, he charges them with having been overwhelmed with an overdue dread of being flanked, and a panic fear of the enemy's cavalry.' Gen. Torbett and the brave cavalry commanders of his corps could not ask for a higher tribute than this.

☞ Elisha Copeland, Esq., City Auditor of Boston, died suddenly on Tuesday. He went to the polls and cast his vote, returned to his residence and died almost instantly.

☞ The majority of the Board of Aldermen in Boston have voted against the Public Library on Sunday.

THE KEARSARGE AND ALABAMA FIGHT.

M. Dufour, a surgeon of the French navy, has published an account of the wounded seamen who were brought to the Naval Hospital at Cherbourg, after the engagement between the Alabama and Kearsarge. One of the first remarks suggested by reading M. Dufour's statement is that the greater number of wounds were caused, not by cannon, shot or shell, but by splinters from the ship. It has been observed by naval surgeons that since the use of shells in naval engagements, the destruction of human life has been much greater than when round shot was used. It has been learned from the Alabama sea engagement that it is an error to suppose that the plating of wooden ships protects the crew from the splinters scattered about. The increasing calibre of guns used in modern warfare require a greater number of men to serve them, and it follows that one shot may cause more destruction by striking a compact group of men.

This was the case on board the Alabama.—A shell fired from the Kearsarge falling among nineteen men who were serving one of the Alabama's guns, killed or wounded fifteen.—The Alabama fired altogether two hundred and seventy shots, of which the greater number were fired from howitzers. There were but one hundred and sixty-two shots fired by the Kearsarge. Nobody appears to have been killed by the round shots; all the injury was inflicted directly or indirectly by the shells.—The Captain of the Kearsarge very soon ceased firing from his four 32-pounders, which produced but little effect, and used his two 11-inch howitzers and a rifled 20 pounder placed forward. The victory was gained by these pieces alone.

A MILITARY CUSTOM IN RUSSIA.—The Temple Bar (Eng.) Magazine gives the following description of one method of recruiting the Russian army:

Marriage is warmly encouraged among the Russian soldiers, and every facility is afforded to those who desire to take unto themselves a wife. The State supplies the martial Benedict with lodgings, and undertakes to feed, clothe, and educate the young olive branches that may chance to spring up around the happy trooper's table. All this, of course, is kindly meant, and seems benevolent, but often "things sweet to taste prove in digestion sour." A bounty that appears on the first flush generous in the extreme has its drawbacks.

The male children of these Muscovite sons of Mars, called Cantonists, are claimed by the State, and from infancy are reared and trained with a view of being made soldiers, or of being otherwise employed in the public service. They remain at home until they are breeched and coated, when they are promiscuously enrolled in this Levitical class numbers no less than three hundred thousand souls, and from it the non-commissioned officers of regiments are obtained, the discipline they have undergone and the education they have received having contributed, it is supposed, to habits of steadiness and industry, as well as rendering them proficient in the rudiments of the Russian field-book.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

☞ The officers of the Kearsarge report that they were treated with the highest consideration in the French and English ports which they visited after their victory over Semmes. Whenever the Kearsarge went into Dover, the 78th Highlanders used to gather on the hill and receive the ship with hearty cheers.

☞ The vote to put Joseph Story Fay on the committee of arrangements of the Board of Trade, of Boston, for the reception of Capt. Winslow, was reconsidered, on the ground that one who had put his flag at half-mast on the Fourth of July ought not to be allowed to represent the merchants of Boston on such an occasion.

☞ The first newspaper known to history, was published in London, and dated July 23, 1588, called "The English Mercuris," and it was issued by the Government during the progress of the Spanish Armada, to prevent the circulation of false reports. The printer's name was Christopher Barker.

☞ The wife of Mr. Richard Hamilton was instantly killed on Sunday, by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of her father, who was examining the weapon. She was sitting when the pistol was discharged, and the contents lodged in her stomach. She arose from her chair and immediately expired.

☞ A pigeon shooting match took place on Wednesday last at Pontiac, Mich., between Mr. M. J. Chase, of Pontiac, and Mr. Perry, of Flint, for $250 a side. The match was won by Mr. Chase, who killed 36 birds out of 50, to 32 killed by Mr. Perry.

☞ Further particulars of the capture by the national vessels of Plymouth, N. C., on the 4th inst., show that the town was entirely destroyed by the shelling of the fleet. The place is still held by our gunboats, there being no troops there.

☞ Capt. Winslow and his associates of the Kearsarge, Capt. Worden, of the original monitor, and Admiral Stringham, were presented to the audience at the Sailor's Fair in Boston, on Wednesday, evening, and greeted with loud applause.

☞ The profits derived by McCormick from the reaper business, up to the date of Commissioner Holt's decision, are stated by that eminent official to have been $1,297,915 66.

☞ Scientific explorations in Southern Ohio indicate that the oil oil region extends through that State into Southern Indiana, forming a district of which Cincinnati is the geological centre.

☞ Robert Hall was once asked what he thought of an elegant sermon, which had created a great sensation. "Very fine, sir" he replied, "but a man can't eat flowers."

☞ The wife of the laureate Tennyson has produced a song called "Alice River," the words and music being both of her own composing.

☞ A pedestrian in Maine has been trying the feat of walking four days and nights continually. He is now delirious. Want of rest and sleep did the business for him.

☞ The Legislature of Vermont has passed a law against vagrants, under which suspicious persons, who are prowling around with an evil intent, may be arrested.

☞ A young man named Joseph H. Kent was killed at the Providence depot, in Worcester, on Tuesday, while shackling cars.

☞ In the southeast part of Massachusetts there are 12,000 women employed in bonnet factories.

☞ Miss Lucy Escott, from Springfield, Mass., is the leading prima donna in an Italian Opera company at Melbourne, Australia.

☞ Ex United States Senator Hammond of South Carolina, is said to be dying.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

☞ The distillers of the northwestern States have held a Convention at Chicago, at which a protective society was formed, under the title of the "Distillers' Association of the Northwest." Washington Cockle, of Peoria, Ill., was elected president. A resolution was adopted declaring that while asking from the government that stability of legislation and fair dealing with reference to their interests which was needed to enable the distillers to transact their business intelligently and profitably, they, at the same time, pledged themselves individually and as an association, to support the government in its efforts to sustain the constitution and enforce the laws over every foot of territory belonging to the United States.

☞ Mr. Russels, an Austrian, has secured a patent in this country for a contrivance by which vessels may be steered by means of the propeller or screw, which moves them ahead, and without the help of a rudder. The propeller is fixed in a case, which supports it, and in which it is movable by the turning of the steering wheel, either to starboard or to port, in either case forcing the stern of the ship around, while her headway is not stopped, and indeed scarcely lessened. By this method a vessel can be easily turned in her own length.

☞ John Hart, Jas. McBride, John Holland and Patrick Lyons, in the employ of Smith & Bros., newsmen, who furnished Sheridan's army with newspapers as newsboys, were captured by guerillas a day or two since, while on their way from Middletown to Newtown. McBride and Lyons had about five hundred dollars with them belonging to themselves. Hart had just been released from Richmond having been captured in August last.

☞ From Tangier we learn that the Isthmus of Suez Company has put in practice in Morocco an ingenious method of procuring workmen. Knowing the zeal of the Mahometans to perform the pilgrimage to Mecca, the company has announced in the streets of Tangier, and the other towns of the Regency, that "all workmen who shall have worked a year on the canal, will be taken gratuitously to Mecca to perform their devotions at the tomb of the alter.

☞ Mr. Lincoln has a heavy New England majority, probably not less than 130,000. In the Northwestern States his majority must be still larger. Perhaps in the two "sections" named his majority is not less than 300,000. We place them together, because it has been the custom to place them in opposition of late, and the Northwest has been called upon by New England Democrats to throw off the oppressive yoke of New England!

☞ A madman has been addressing letters in cypher to the King of Prussia. He could key to the cypher. He was, however, accidentally discovered, and gave the required key, which showed a great deal of ingenuity in the construction of the cyphers, and that they were respectful letters and rather elegant in thought.

☞ The Military Commission in the case of the Sons of Liberty resumed its sittings at Indianapolis yesterday. Bullen was again placed on the witness stand, and made further revelations of the atrocious designs of the conspirators. He said he wrote in his official capacity to ask Vallandigham, as Grand Commander of the Order, whether it was better to attempt Dodd's rescue.

☞ The funeral of the Austrian Minister, Nicholas, Count de Giorgi, who died on Tuesday, Nov. 8th, at the Clarendon Hotel, in New York, took place at 10 o'clock this morning, from St. Stephen's Church, in 28th street, near 3d Avenue. He was born in Ragusa in 1809, and came to America in 1863, as the successor of the Chevalier Hulsemann, who resigned on account of ill health.

☞ The subject of a universal language is now exciting considerable attention in England. A code of symbols has been invented, which is declared infallible. The symbols are thirty-four in number, and have been tried in most of the European and Oriental languages. It is said that a person of common intelligence and education can learn them in a few days' study.

☞ There is this difference between those two temporal blessings, health and money:—Money is the most envied, but the least enjoyed; health is the most enjoyed, but the least envied; and the superiority of the latter is still more obvious when we reflect that the poorest man would not part with health for money, but that the richest would gladly part with all his money for health.

☞ Boxes of blank commissions for the Confederate army have been sent to Canada, and subscriptions are being made to pay the expenses of organizing raids from Canada across the frontier. They had better prepare for another and better world before they come into the United States as raiders.

☞ Gun-cotton, although it develops a bursting power six times as great as that of gunpowder, is condemned by recent investigators as too dangerous a compound for warlike purposes, but is recommended as well adapted for the blasting of rocks.

☞ The Century Club in New York paid a tribute of respect to Wm. Cullen Bryant on Saturday last, it being his 70th birthday. There was a large gathering at the club room, and the exercises were of the most pleasing character.

☞ One estate in the Southwest of England, of forty thousand acres, contains iron stone enough, if converted into iron and sold at the present prices, to more than pay off the British national debt.

☞ In the State of Kansas, the scene of the earlier terrible contests with the slave power, there was no McClellan electoral ticket in the field! The people are unanimous in their support of Lincoln.

☞ The trestle work for the first, or east span of the bridge across the Mississippi River at Clinton, is now being put up, and the bridge will be ready for crossing by the 1st of January, 1865.

☞ There was an Indian chief at Newport the past summer, who, seeing Belmont riding with four horses, asked, "If he had eaten so much dinner that it required four horses to carry him."

☞ Ephraim Blair, who died recently at Salt Lake City, leaves [illegible] widows. They have not [illegible] have each [illegible] part of a [illegible].

☞ The Gerrymander [illegible] to Congress from Ohio [illegible] as high as 12,000. Mighty [illegible] now.

☞ The budget of the city of Moscow for the coming year, estimated at 2,270,429 rubles, presents a deficit of 334,845 rubles, which is to be supplied from a reserved fund.

☞ Some 30 election commissioners have been arrested at Washington, and elsewhere, on charges of fraud in elections, and imprisoned, to be tried by court martial.