BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

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

VOLUME XLIX. BALTIMORE, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 19, 1864. NUMBER 120.

Latest News by Telegraph
TO THE
BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

LATEST FROM NEW ORLEANS.

EXCITEMENT AT MEMPHIS.

Beauregard Reported Marching on the City.

ANOTHER PIRATICAL PLOT.

Attempt to Seize the California Steamers.

BALTIMOREANS IN THE SCHEME.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON

The Visit of the Maryland State Central Committee to the President.

ETC. ETC. ETC.

Latest from New Orleans.

NEW YORK, Nov'r 18.—The steamer Morning Star, from New Orleans on the 12th, has arrived. New Orleans papers of the 11th state that the rebel General Slaughter, at Brownsville, Texas, has been reinforced by 3,000 men and twelve pieces of artillery, in anticipation of an attack from our troops.

The New Orleans Times says that General Canby's wound is not so serious as at first reported. The ball passed through the right thigh without touching the bone, and though the wound is painful, it will confine him to his room only a few weeks.

There was great excitement at Memphis in consequence of reports that Beauregard is marching against it with a large force from Corinth. Every preparation was being made for the defence of the city.

The Morning Star sailed in company with the steamer North American for New York. She passed in the Mississippi the gunboat Dacotah bound up.

From the Army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Nov'r 18.—A letter from the Army of the Potomac says that inactivity still prevails in that Department, with the exception of the ordinary amount of firing between the pickets and some of the batteries. The enemy, a day or two ago, commenced the erection of a new work a short distance south of the "crater," but its progress is very slow, owing to the accuracy with which our gunners throw mortar shells into their midst whenever they show themselves at work.

Casualities continue to occur daily along the picket lines, and stray shots frequently reach those far in rear of the breastworks, sometimes inflicting fatal wounds.

Gen'l Burnside reached City Point on Wednesday afternoon on a visit to his old corps. He called on Gen. Grant, and afterwards proceeded to the front by a special car. All was reported quiet yesterday morning.

Southern News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The Richmond papers of Tuesday last report a fight at Rough and Ready, Georgia, between the State troops and the Yankees, in which they say the latter were driven back.

The Montgomery Mail reports Hood at Tuscumbia on the 10th, with two divisions. Two of his divisions had crossed the Tennessee, and it was the impression that the rest would soon get over.

FRAUDS ON THE REVENUE.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—The Advertiser contains the following in a special Washington despatch, dated yesterday:—The Revenue officers of the Ninth Congressional District of New York have just discovered a fraud of the most stupendous kind, involving three of the largest breweries in the country. The proprietors have been arrested and their breweries, with all their appurtenances, as well as stock on hand, seized.

The aggregate value of the property is not less than one million dollars, all of which will be confiscated, if the case is made out against the offenders. Half the proceeds of the property will go to the persons discovering the fraud. The parties have been distilling for a long time without license, without making returns, and without paying any tax.

GREAT DECLINE IN GOLD.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18; noon.—The gold market has had a decidedly downward tendency to-day. Sales have been made down to 210. The latest quotation is 211.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

New York, Nov'r 18th; 11 P. M.—Gold, after advancing to 217, again fell off at the Evening Board, and closed after call at 215½.

THE FLAG OF TRUCE BOAT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The steamer Fulton, from Fort Royal on the 15th, has arrived.—The flag of truce fleet of steamers from Fort Monroe, with 10,000 rebel prisoners on board to be exchanged at Savannah, were at Hilton Head on the 15th. Four or five deaths daily were reported among the prisoners.

☞ Since the defeat of "Sunset" Cox in Ohio, he is called "Sundown" Cox. His sun has set never more to rise.

Latest from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—This afternoon the Maryland Union Central Committee paid a visit to the President of the United States, and were introduced to him by the Hon. Montgomery Blair.

Wm. H. Purnell, Esq., in behalf of the Committee, delivered a brief but eloquent address, in which he said they rejoiced that the people by such an overwhelming and almost unprecedented majority had again re-elected Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, and endorsed his course—elevating him to the proudest and most honorable position on earth. They felt under deep obligation to him, because he had appreciated their condition as a slave State.—It was not too much to say that by the exercise of rare discretion on his part, Maryland to-day occupies her position in favor of freedom. Slavery has been abolished therefrom by the sovereign decree of her own people.

With deep and lasting gratitude, they desired that his administration in the future, as in the past, would result in the restoration of the Union, with freedom as its immutable basis. They trusted that in retiring from his high and honorable position he would receive the endorsement of the favor of mankind; and "may Heaven crown your days with loving kindness and tender mercies."

The President, in reply, said he had to confess that he had been duly notified of the intention to make this friendly call some days ago, and in this he had a fair opportunity afforded to be ready with a set speech. But he had not prepared one, being too busy for that purpose. He would say, however, that he was gratified with the result of the Presidential election.

He had kept as near as he could to the exercise of his best judgment, for the interest of the whole country; and to have the seal of approbation stamped on the course he had pursued was exceedingly grateful to his feelings. He thought he could say in as large a sense as any other man that his pleasure consisted in the belief that the policy he had pursued was the best, if not the only one, for the safety of the country.

He had said before, and now repeated, that he indulged in no feeling of triumph over any man who thought or acted differently from himself. He had no such feeling toward any living man. When he thought of Maryland in particular he was of the opinion that she had more than double her share in what had occurred in the recent election. The adoption of a Free State Constitution was a bigger thing than the part of the people of that State in the Presidential election. He would say day have stipulated to lose Maryland in the Presidential election, to save it by the adoption of a Free State Constitution, because the Presidential election comes every four years. That is a thing which, being done, cannot be undone.

He therefore thought in that they had a victory for the right, worth a great deal more than their part in the Presidential election, though of the latter he thought highly. He had once before said, but would say again, that those who have differed with us and opposed us, will see that the result of the Presidential election is better, for their own good, than if they had been successful.

Thanking the Committee for their compliment, he brought his brief speech to a close.

Sometime was spent in conversation. The interview was decidedly agreeable to every one.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA—REBEL ACCOUNTS OF SHERMAN'S MOVEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—[Special to the N. Y. Herald.]—Rebel papers of Tuesday are absolutely silent in regard to Sherman's movements. This is regarded here as conclusive evidence that Sherman is progressing favorably. It is considered that if any check or hindrance had been administered to him it would have been glorified in the Richmond papers. Their complete silence is ominous of Sherman's complete success on a march where there is no enemy in force to confront him.

Washington, Nov. 17.—The Richmond morning papers of Tuesday make no allusion to General Sherman's or Hood's situation; but the Whig of the same afternoon contains the startling announcement that the army evacuated Atlanta on the 12th instant.

Two hundred Irishmen, Union soldiers, who were prisoners in the South, and have been in rebel custody over a year, becoming weary of their confinement, are said to have joined the rebel army, and been sent to Hood.

The rebel Senate and House of Representatives had a joint session on Monday, at which, it is surmised, the question of arming the slave population was discussed.

NEW BOOKS.—We have received from Messrs. T. B. Peterson and Brothers, of Philadelphia, publishers, the long expected work of Mrs. Henry Wood—"Oswald Cray." So well established in the public esteem is the new famous author of "East Lynne," that it seems superfluous to do more than announce the presence of a new work from her pen to insure an overwhelming demand. We need only say that we commend it.

From Messrs. Dick & Fitzgerald, of New York, publishers, we have "*The Experiences of a French Detective,*" by the author of "Autobiography of a London Detective."—To those fond of unravelling intricate plots, and dwelling on hair-breadth escapes, this volume must prove vastly attractive.

Both of these works can be procured at the extensive Book, Newspaper and Magazine Agency of Henry Taylor & Co., Sun Iron Building.

We have received from Mr. Geo. Grafton, corner of Holliday and Baltimore streets, a beautifully bound work, entitled Irvington Stories, by M. E. Dodge, handsomely illustrated by F. O. C. Darley, and published by James O'Kane, New York. The work contains a number of excellently written stories for the young, and will prove an agreeable companion for them during the approaching winter evenings. As a Christmas present, we know of nothing more appropriate.

Another Piratical Scheme.

Narrow Escape of California and Pacific Steamers.

We have been in possession, for some time past, of highly interesting and important information derived from Havana, in regard to a proposed rebel plan for capturing American passenger steamers upon the Pacific ocean.—Hitherto we have refrained from giving the facts publicity, lest a premature announcement should tend to defeat measures that had been taken to frustate the plot, and arrest the parties thereto. Now that any danger of that sort is over, we are at liberty to show how narrowly we have escaped the necessity of recording another Roanoke affair, only on a larger scale, upon the waters of the Pacific.

The details of the plot in question were consummated at Havana some time since, under the approval of S. R. Mallory, the Confederate Secretary of the Navy. Its leader and manager was Thomas A. Hogg, holding a commission in the rebel navy as Master, who, with a party of from sixteen to twenty men, left Havana for Panama, New Granada, the last of September or early in October, for the purpose of getting on board the Panama R. R. Co.'s fine steamer Guatemala, seizing her at sea, and then using her as a pirate vessel to capture steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, plying between Panama and San Francisco.

The party were all well armed, and abundantly supplied with ammunition concealed in their baggage. They were to take passage on the Guatemala for different central American ports, so as not to excite suspicion. Hogg was to go on board first, carrying his baggage, which was to contain nothing suspicious. If it was not searched, his followers were to convey on board their trunks subsequently, with the arms and ammunition concealed in them.

The seizure of the vessel was not to be attempted until she had got to a point upon the Central American coast, some two hundred miles from Panama, where there was no danger of falling in with a cruiser, or with any craft that could give notice of the change of commanders of the Guatemala, when it had been effected. No serious difficulty was apprehended in taking possession of the Guatemala, as her officers were not likely to anticipate any danger, and were expected to be found entirely off their guard and without the means of resistance in their hands.

The Guatemala carries two guns for her own protection from privateers. Relying upon these for offensive purposes, the pirates then proposed to cruise for the passenger and specie carrying steamers of the California trade, until they had captured at least one of them, with which, probably, they would have essayed a trip across the Pacific to East Indian waters, provided they could obtain the necessary coal by capture of some one of the colliers constantly engaged in carrying steamer-supplies of fuel to Central American ports, Panama, Acapulco, San Juan del Sur and San Francisco. Ultimately the conspirators hoped to follow up their success by proceeding in the Guatemala, to the coast of Northern California, and there making a raid against Ben. Holladay's line of steamers, between San Francisco, Oregon and British Columbia.

Fortunately the scheme was discovered by some means, and we presume information must have been sent direct from Havana to the Isthmus in time to frustrate the execution, as we hear, on private authority from Panama, that the parties known to be implicated were all there and at Aspinwall as late as the 4th of this month, and were known to the United States Consuls at both places, to the Commanders of the Panama Railroad Company's steamers, and to the United States Naval Commander in the port of Panama. It appears that the desperadoes arrived too late for the Guatemala—a portion of them having gone to Aspinwall via St. Thomas. The Guatemala sailed on the 25th of October.

The next Panama Railroad steamer for Central American ports, was the Salvador, to sail on the 10th inst., and it was understood at Panama that the piratical party were to take passage in her. If they did so, they were promptly arrested after their arrival on board—every arrangement having been made for that purpose. Nothing can have prevented their capture, probably, unless the fact shall have leaked out at Panama that they were suspected; in which event, of course, they would not be likely to place themselves under the American flag, where their seizure would be free from international embarrassment.

Master Hogg, (sometimes called Egerton,) we understand, is a native of Baltimore, who has lived some time in New Orleans. His chief officer is a man named Bradshaw, who claims to have once been a commander of the Guatemala. Edward J. Norville, a native of Baltimore, but now of Mobile, is Hogg's Master; William Black, of New Orleans, is Purser; Edward Swain, of New Orleans, Midshipman; Thomas Reynolds, of New Orleans, Master's Mate; John Hiddle, (alias Smith,) is Engineer; Timothy O'Grady and Geo. March, of New York are Quartermasters; and among the crew are Robert Lyons, and men by the name of Higgins, Stoddard and Sullivan.

We hope to hear, by the next arrival from the Isthmus, that the above-named parties, and some whose names we have not given, are safe on board an American cruiser at Panama—unless, indeed, they arrive here in charge of United States officers, simultaneously with the announcement of their capture.—*N. Y. Times.*

IMPORTANT DECISION.—A despatch from Washington, of the 12th, says: A case was decided in the District Court relative to promissory notes signed by an intoxicated person. Chief Justice Carter held that in case of insanity, the note would be clearly void; drunkenness being temporary insanity, the case would be similar. A verdict was given accordingly for the defendant.

☞ It is reported that in the recent railroad accident near Lafayette, Indiana, the baggage car was about 11 inches narrower than the passenger car behind it, and the force of the collision was such as to drive the baggage car entirely through the passenger car, tearing off the top, but leaving the sides intact. Every person in the car was instantly killed.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE CENTS?—This is an interrogatory more frequently propounded of late than was the question previous to the election of who is to be the next President? The United States Mint in Philadelphia has coined in the last four months about eighteen millions of the new copper cents, and six millions of two cent pieces.

☞ A gentleman in New York lost his arm the other day by carelessly resting it partially outside the window of a horse car in which he was riding. A passing wagon struck it, and shattered it so badly that amputation became necessary.

☞ A South American paper says that kangaroos are increasing to such an extent throughout Australia as to seriously interfere with the food upon sheep runs.

☞ The memento ox which was presented to President Lincoln, has by him been presented to the Sailor's Fair, in Boston, as a contribution.

From the Shenandoah Valley.

The Rebel General Early in Full Retreat from the Valley.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS, Nov. 16.—The wily, persevering Early, surprised and baffled by the celerity and skillfulness of Gen. Sheridan's movements, is again in full retreat toward Staunton with his whole force, and we have probably heard the last of him and his army in the valley for the winter, at least.

Deserters who came in last night state that the rebel force which was encamped near Fisher's Hill broke camp Sunday morning, leaving only a slight picket force along Cedar creek, which was withdrawn during Sunday night.

These deserters say that it was fully believed in the rebel camp that one or two corps of General Sheridan's army had been sent out of the Valley to reinforce Grant, and that that was Sheridan's reason for falling back from Cedar Creek. The spirits of the hungry rebels at once began to rise at the prospect of an easy conquest of our provision train and the complete overthrow of our army.

Early, in fact, promised his army that they should winter in Winchester; but, alas! for Jubal's calculations, instead of finding the army of his enemy depleted, he found it stronger than ever and as full of fight. His cavalry reconnoissance, which came to grief, satisfied him that it would be madness to risk another battle, and so incontinently skedaddled.

STRENGTH OF EARLY'S ARMY.

In my dispatch of yesterday I stated that the strength of Early's force was estimated at about twenty thousand. It was greater.—He had not less than from twenty five thousand to thirty thousand men of all arms of the service. Several thousand of his men were unarmed conscripts, whom he hoped to arm with captured muskets. He did not have much artillery.

THE REBEL COLONEL MARSHALL KILLED.

In the cavalry skirmish on Saturday the rebel Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Marshall, a grandson of Chief Justice Marshall, was killed within a mile of his residence. The rebels also lost other valuable officers in the affair.

OPERATIONS OF MOSBY'S GUERILLAS.

WINCHESTER, Va., Nov. 16.—This morning a detachment of seventeen men belonging to the 17th Pennsylvania cavalry, with despatches to Gen. S. Edwards, commandant of the post, were attacked by one hundred and fifty of Mosby's guerillas at the intersection of the Martinsburg and Charleston roads. Two of the men were killed, three wounded, and the balance captured. Two of the wounded have since died. The guerillas also captured a newsboy with a wagon load of newspapers, which they confiscated. Gen. Edwards, who was near the scene of the occurrence at the time, immediately sent to Winchester for a cavalry force, which is now in pursuit of the guerillas.

Forty Miles an Hour at Sea.

The Liverpool Mercury observes that Mr. James Steel, a working joiner of that town, has invented a screw propeller, and that he states, from experiments made on the Prince's Park lake, that with his screw he can get four times the speed of the ordinary screw with the same engine and the same pressure of steam. The screws are worked reverse by means of two wheels at the centre boxes of the screws, and can be replaced at sea at any time, and being only one third in the water, can be unshipped without any difficulty.—There are six blades in one frame, the reversible one catching the back water as the ordinary one, giving thereby two times the velocity, as proved the last three or four years on Prince's Park lake. The steam on this model is raised by naptha. The Admiralty has been communicated with, and the Duke of Somerset has ordered the trials to be sent, which was done on the 1st September.

MRS. JEFF. DAVIS LOSES HER DRESS PATTERNS.—The Boston Journal says. "In overhauling the cargo of the blockade runner Hope, now unloading at Lewis' wharf, a large box was found directed to "Mrs. Jefferson Davis." On opening the box it was found to contain silk dress patterns, dry goods of different kinds, toys, hosiery, and a variety of articles belonging to a lady's wardrobe. It is stated that there is some talk of forwarding the box and contents to Mrs. Abraham Lincoln."

☞ During the Indian expedition the past summer, our troops discovered large numbers of petrified trees lying upon the ground, the earth which once surrounded them having sunk away, leaving them exposed. A specimen of this kind can be seen at the Merchant's hotel. It is probably a portion of the trunk of the tamarack tree, is about two feet long, one foot thick, and weighs one hundred and seventy pounds. The grain of the wood is quite distinct, and pieces can be sealed off. Petrified leaves were found in the same localities. The formation of the leaves remain perfect. They seem to have become imbedded in clay and then changed to stone.

☞ A copperhead convention held in Montpelier, Vt., a few days before election, gave three cheers for McClellan, and a brave soldier present ventured to add a cheer for "Old Abe," whereupon he was kicked down stairs and badly injured. Afterwards about thirty soldiers entered the convention and cheered lustily for "Old Abe." The convention was not big enough or bold enough to kick out the thirty.

☞ Frugality is good, if liberality be joined with it. The first is leaving off superfluous expenses, the latter is bestowing them to the benefits of others that need. The first without the last begets covetousness, the first with it the first begets prodigality. Both make an excellent temper. Happy the mind where they are found combined.

☞ A large floating dock, 210 feet long, 36 feet wide and 18 feet high, was recently launched on the canal at St. Ouen, near Paris. This great iron dock or dock in bottom form stands to hold all descriptions of fishing, oils and other inflammable liquids, which are not allowed to be stored in large quantities within the city.

☞ The respective powers of Rev. Tom Sheridan well illustrate a fact stated in the Knickerbocker. While that the First National Bank of Kingston has declared a dividend of five per cent in five months' business, and that the Government loan through this bank up to Nov. 1, is about $94,000.

☞ The learned Professor Porson had a great horror of the east wind; and Tom Sheridan, who kept his appointments in the most exemplary manner, being therefore sorely tried by the weather, said to him, "Porson, I'll bet a guinea the Negro, who has been received in Africa with much cordiality. He made an address to the pastors and people of Sierra Leone.

☞ Mayor Lincoln of Boston, has been renominated for the sixth term.

☞ Congress will assemble two weeks from next Monday.

☞ There is a movement in Cuba looking towards the gradual abolition of slavery.

Mr. Motley on the Election.

The Boston Traveller of Saturday says: At the visit made to Samuel Hooper, last evening, by Union clubs of his district, to congratulate him on his re election to Congress, Mr. Hooper read an extract of a letter received from J. L. Motley, the historian, and dated at Vienna, Austria, Oct. 16, as follows:

"When this letter reaches you, the election fever will be at its very height, but within a few days afterwards Mr. Lincoln will have been re-elected President, and you will have been again chosen to the honorable position which you have filled during the past years.

"I offer you my congratulations beforehand on both events. I have not yet begun to doubt as to the result of the great election. It is impossible for me to think so nearly of the great American people as to believe them destined to the deep humiliation and the fearful calamity of a Copperhead Administration at this vital crisis in our affairs.

"That we should bow the knee to the slaveholders and the rebels just as we have them at our mercy, is too insane and base a proceeding to be even imaginable.

"You see that I am very sanguine. If I am living in a fool's paradise, you will know in a very few days after reading this, and may laugh at me as much as you like, although we here shall all feel more like crying."

COMING TO THEIR SENSES.—The people of the British Provinces are beginning to get their eyes open. The St. John Telegraph says the punishment of Collins and associates for attempting to burn the city of Calais is considered there, if anything, too light for the offence. After alluding to the recent murderous raid into Vermont, the Telegraph proceeds to say:

"Under these circumstances, it has become the duty of all British American subjects to discountenance in every possible manner the practices of those rebel Confederates who violate the hospitality which our province has extended to them, and turn our towns and villages into dens of robbers and assassins. We must do this if we would avoid war with the United States, but we must do it also in order to vindicate our own authority, our own rights, in fact, our own soil, all of which are assailed by villains who seem to think they may do as they please among us so long as they hold a commission from the Southern Confederacy. We may wish the South success in its struggle for a separate Government without grasping the blood stained hand of the murderers and robbers it has poured upon us. We can readily distinguish between the acts of heroism which have illustrated the lives of her defenders at home, and the villainous deeds of those cut throats who have left her to engage abroad in plots that bring disgrace on the Southern name."

DESTRUCTION OF HUMAN LIFE BY TIGERS.—In Singapore the average mortality caused by tigers has for a long time been calculated at one man a day. The local government have recently made great efforts to drive away these destructive animals. Convicts have been specially employed to hunt them down, and the reward offered for their destruction has been considerably increased.—These measures have, to a certain extent, proved successful, but that they have not been altogether so is shown by a statement in a late number of the Straits Times. In a little more than a fortnight, in the month of August last, five men had been killed by tigers, and these were not merely conjectural cases, but cases in which the evidence of the cause of death was indisputable.

☞ A Paris letter by the last steamer says: "Although the re-election of Mr. Lincoln has for some time past been taken for granted in Europe, the interest felt in the event grows keener as the decisive moment approaches, and several of our newspapers occupy themselves with summing up the chances of the two candidates. The Debats, in an able article this morning, dwelt upon the success of the present Administration in the conduct of the war. Grant, it says, has fought his way to the very gates of Richmond, and now clings with invincible obstinacy to the ground he has gained, closing in nearer and nearer every day upon Petersburg and the rebel capital.—The South, on the contrary, has been compelled to call for a levy *en masse*, and families are quitting Richmond as if in expectation of its fall—all forbidding a successful issue to the campaign of 1864. Such is the impression which now strongly prevails in this country."

☞ A sad destruction of life and property occurred on the Upper Mississippi on the 5th. The steamers Rumsey and Albany, bound from La Crosse to St. Paul, each with two freight barges in tow, were running side by side—not racing of course—when the boiler of the Rumsey exploded with terrific force. Houses two miles distant were severely shaken, and the boat was literally torn to pieces. Seven of the crew were instantly killed, and ten others seriously injured. Three men were blown from the Rumsey on to one of the Albany's barges and instantly killed, and another clear across the deck of the Albany and landed on the barge beyond. The cabin of the Albany next to the Rumsey was crushed in, and several persons were considerably injured on the Albany. A coroner's jury declared nobody to blame.

☞ A brisk trade in apples is going on in Wheeling, Va. The Intelligencer says: "The crop of apples is abundant, and there is a great demand for barrels to put them up for sale and shipment. Old flour or salt barrels find a ready sale anywhere in this section at fifty cents, while whiskey barrels command two dollars and a half and three dollars from those who are manufacturing cider. A shrewd fellow, in view of the abundance of apples—bought up several thousand old barrels, chose to use the sage, at twenty and twenty-five cents, and has since sold them for fifty.

☞ The San Francisco Daily Argus, of the 11th says:—"Yesterday morning, the gunboat Wateree slipped out our harbor with as little parade as a Lilliputian craft; she left Hampton Roads on the 7th of March last, occasionally encountering very rough weather, and touching on the way at Cape Verde, Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, Valparaiso, Callao, and Panama. Her entire trip there occupied 222 days. The Wateree is rated at 1,020 tons burden, and is capable of 600 horse power, with a crew—including officers—of 200 men, and carries 12 guns.

☞ Within the last few days the brigners of recruiting in New York have grown very active, and the officers having charge of the rendezvous and the rebel prisoners, are busily engaged in forwarding men to their regiments. It is a fact that the prisoners are being sent to the front in the same manner as other recruits, during the last few days of the past week, and it is hoped that the business will continue very lively during the winter months.

☞ The United States have one square mile of coal field to every fifteen square miles of territory; Great Britain, one to every thirty miles of surface; Belgium, one to every twenty-two and a half; and France, one to every two hundred miles of surface.

Leathern Artillery.

The field pieces of a former age were machines of iron or brass, immensely cumbrous, and almost unmanageable. The problem to be solved was, how to render a gun more portable without lessening its projectile force.—After full consideration of the matter, Robert Scott came to the conclusion that there was "nothing like leather." Of hardened leather, therefore, he constructed guns. The correctness of his idea was tested by experiment, and the result was considered to show the immeasurable superiority of leather over brass and iron. Why he did not lay the invention at the feet of his own liege sovereign, it is needless to inquire. Perhaps he did so and was snubbed for his pains, as other inventors have been since his time. At all events, he raised a company of 200 men and went over to Sweden, where he was welcomed by Gustavus Adolphus, who, seeing his ability, and the value of his discovery, forthwith took him into his service, and at the end of two years, rewarded him with an office of Quartermaster General of the army.

After five years' service under Gustavus, he repaired to Denmark, where he was appointed General of the King's Artillery; but soon afterwards yielding to the advice of friends, he returned to England, and tendered his services to his own sovereign, King Charles I.—This step, which was taken in 1729, turned out a very profitable one for the Colonel.—He was received with open arms by Charles, who appointed him one of the gentlemen of his privy chamber, granted him an annual pension of £660 out of the Court of Wards, and purchased for him a house in Lambeth at a cost of £1,000. Colonel Scott, however, did not live long to enjoy these tokens of the royal favor; for, dying in 1731, he was buried in Lambeth church, where a sumptuous monument, still to be seen, was erected to his memory by his loving wife Anne, whom he married in France. The sculptor has represented the Colonel as an armor clad, fierce-looking man, wearing a heavy moustache and a pointed beard.

In the very year of the Colonel's death, Gustavus Adolphus had an ample proof of the effectiveness and utility of the leathern artillery, at the memorable battle of Leipsic. The guns were found to be so easily portable that a small team could easily be removed from one part of the field to another, or a new battery was made in the space of ten minutes; and when a fresh attack was about to be made on the part of the enemy, a battery was immediately at hand to repel it. In fact, it was in great measure owing to the invention of Col. Scott that the Swedish king obtained so glorious a victory; and the imperial General Tilly himself was constrained to admit that the portable cannon performed wonders. How it came about the leathern ordnance was shortly afterwards laid aside as worthless, is difficult to explain, or even to conjecture; but it is not recorded to have made any subsequent appearance on the battle field, though a leathern cannon was fired in Edinburg so late as the year 1788—probably out of curiosity.—*All the Year Round.*

The Grandeur of this Election.

The following, written a short time before the election, by Dr. Charles Lieber, the eminent publicist, may give some a new and a true idea of the grandeur of the result achieved in last Tuesday's election:

"If we elect Lincoln, it will be one of the most remarkable facts of all history. I speak advisedly. A people having been engaged for four years in a great civil war, is, in addition to all difficulties, called upon to elect a ruler of many millions, in the very midst of this civil war; with thousands of bold and warm friends of the rebellious enemy in the very bosom of the electing people, and with perfectly free polls. Such a thing was never known. Such a thing has not even happened in a common war. How did Pitt treat the friends of the French Rebellion? How did Napoleon III treat the people when he called upon them to vote for his Presidency for ten years or for the Empire? No discussion was allowed; no opposition could be openly polled.

I repeat, as historian, that if we elect, and elect largely, those men who take our cause Nation, Freedom, Country, Honor—in our unfinished civil war, smarting under heavy taxation and high prices, and mourning uncounted thousands of fallen friends, and sons and fathers, with an utterly free poll and press, and with avowed conspirators against the country in the midst of us, and, which it is well to be remarked, without any actual personal popularity of the candidate such as Bonaparte or Jackson enjoyed—a candidate who in the midst of war is not at the head of our troops, and cannot be—if we elect him, the thinking historian will put his finger on this passage in our record, and say, 'Friends, this is astounding; this is a remarkable people.'"

THE ARMY CONSUMPTION OF HORSES.—Some interesting facts in regard to the supply of horses and their consumption by the army, have recently been presented by a Newburg, (N. Y.) veterinary surgeon, Dr. Vogeli. The census shows that the number of horses in the United States in 1860 was 6,115,468. After making deductions for the Southern States, for horses under and above a working age, diseased and unserviceable, Dr. V. reduces the total resources of the horse market in the loyal States to 1,067,805 animals. The annual want for civil use is 114,018, for military use, 166,712, or one-fourth annually of the total resources of the horse supply. The colts under four years old are estimated at 1,114,175, one fourth of these, or 278,544, will annually reach the age of four years, but as this number may be reduced one tenth for deaths and diseases among the colts, the ultimate actual annual supply is put at 250,690, while the annual need for the army and for civil life is 252,709, showing a deficiency of 2,070 horses each year. Dr. Vogeli makes no statement of the marks which are used in the army, though he allows for their use, which renews just as many horses. If his estimates are correct, there is good reason for the high price of horses beside the depreciation in the currency. The waste of horses in the army from bad treatment and neglect is enormous.

LOYAL ACCOUNT TO A REBEL.—We learn that a Friday [illegible] Thomas Garland, a [illegible] of Company H, [illegible] Cavalry, who [illegible] of [illegible] from Hedgesville, Berkeley county, West Virginia, and the deceased and some others had just returned from doing picket duty, and whilst in the act of putting away his gun at uncocked, the entire lock passing through his right hand, which was over the muzzle, blew up the [illegible] several hours after the occurrence of the accident, the [illegible] death [illegible] Hedgesville [illegible] Martinsburg [illegible] Sherman [illegible] have a wife and two [illegible] their [illegible].—*Boonsboro' Old Folks.*

☞ Commander Napoleon Collins, the commander of the screw steamer Wachusett, and hero of the daring exploit in the Bay of San Salvador, is by birth a Pennsylvanian. He entered the Navy in 1832, and has been seventeen years on sea service, six year on shore duty, and eight years unemployed.