

On the Heights Again—The Capture of Harper's Ferry—The Rebel Programme—Battle Sunday—General Wood and Colonel Miles—Character of Miles—Breastworks and Block Houses—The Negro Sharpshooters—Rebel Graves—Name Unknown—The Sculp—An Unusual Descent—South Mountain on Fire.

From Our Special Correspondent. BALTIMORE, Nov. 10, 1862.

Still on the Heights. Below us and all around us lies the natural diagram of the capture of Harper's Ferry. Let us peruse it. On Wednesday and Thursday, just one week before the battle of Antietam, the whole of Lee's army in Maryland marched from Frederick, according to a spirited programme as follows: Walker took the road by way of Jeffersonville, and pushed straight for Point of Rocks, where he crossed the Potomac, marched around to the west and north, and occupied London Heights, which were quite bare of defensive works.

The force under A. P. Hill parted from the main body at Middletown, and struck off by way of Burkittsville, toward Harper's Ferry.

Jackson, Longstreet, and D. H. Hill, with Lee in command, pushed on toward Boonsboro, Hill's division constituting the rear guard.

Jackson conducted the advance, and on reaching Boonsboro made at once for the Potomac in two divisions, one of which he sent in a south-westerly direction by way of Sharpsburg and Shepherdstown; the other he led, by a forced march, to the north-west, by way of Williamsport—his object, no doubt, being to capture Gen. White's 4,000 at Martinsburg, which would thus be cleverly surrounded.

White escaped just in time, and fell back to Harper's Ferry, where he joined forces with Col. Miles. Jackson, having crossed the river at Williamsport, re-embarked, renounced his two divisions, hurried forward, and made good his footing on Bolivar Heights, whence, on Sunday morning, he demanded the surrender of Miles's garrison.

On that same Sunday Longstreet and D. H. Hill were marching from Middletown to Boonsboro, with McClellan's whole army at their heels; and Hill, to check the Union advance, under Burnside's command, (nearly 60,000 men), made a stand at Turner's Gap, in the South Mountain, half-way between these two places.

He was so critically pressed by a superior force that Howell Cobb's brigade of Longstreet's division had to be recalled to re-engage and extricate him. This was the "battle of South Mountain," a very full account of which appeared in The Tribune of the following Wednesday. It is a sad mistake.

That same Sunday A. P. Hill fought Franklin at Crampton's Gap, in South Mountain, below Turner's Gap, and seven miles from Harper's Ferry; and when Capt. Russell of the Maryland Cavalry, who on Saturday night had slipped through the enemy's lines with a handful of men, reported the desperate straits of the garrison to Gen. McClellan at his headquarters at Frederick (that he could not hold out more than 48 hours unless re-enforced, &c.), came up with Gen. Franklin at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, he found him engaged at the Gap with A. P. Hill, in a hot and noisy debate on the question of State Rights, and all the virtues of Secession.

McClellan (on his way to Pleasant Valley, mounted the north-eastern slope of Maryland Heights, driven the force under Col. Ford down the mountain and across the Potomac, and occupied the extreme Heights, and Ford's Plateau, from which his heavy siege guns, after being hauled, had been transported the cliff, at 2 o'clock p. m.

At that same time, at 2 o'clock p. m., Jackson's guns opened their fire from London and Maryland Heights upon Miles's position, and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon "the white infernal powder cloud" arose from his batteries on the north-western ridge of Bolivar Heights. So vigorous was the firing that several smaller pieces gave together in the first report of a single great gun, and at the distance of a few miles were mistaken for the heavy siege ordnance of Col. Miles—thus conveying to Gen. McClellan, through his messengers, the treacherous impression that the garrison still held out, and that yet there was time to succor it.

While all this was going on, D. H. Hill had moved his way across Pleasant Valley, mounted the north-eastern slope of Maryland Heights, driven the force under Col. Ford down the mountain and across the Potomac, and occupied the extreme Heights, and Ford's Plateau, from which his heavy siege guns, after being hauled, had been transported the cliff, at 2 o'clock p. m.

The Union cavalry, under Col. Davis, that made their escape from Harper's Ferry on Sunday night, and struck straight for Frederick, by way of Jeffersonville the road by which Walker had marched upon London Heights, came suddenly upon Longstreet's ammunition train (50 wagons), and captured it. This was probably before Longstreet had reached Turner's Gap. The Duke of Wellington once said, "Napoleon surprised me at Waterloo, but he astonished himself at the Battle of Waterloo."

We are told that this train was without a guard. Longstreet had no reason to suppose it needed one. It had Walker and A. P. Hill but a short distance in front, and no enemy following it to the rear. But it must be recalled that by this time Walker was on London Heights, and Franklin had engaged Hill's division. The cavalry apparition was an episode not down on the programme.

In every newspaper account of this cavalry episode it has been stated that they cut their way through the enemy. What enemy? We have Walker on London, Jackson on Bolivar, A. P. Hill at Crampton's Gap, exchanging sharp reports with Franklin, Longstreet and D. H. Hill, engaged in the exhilarating exercises with McClellan's advance at Turner's Gap, north-west of Middletown. Then what enemy? History and the Constitution, first and last!

On Monday morning between 8 and 9 o'clock, Harper's Ferry was re-occupied. Such was Jackson's haste (either to cover Lee's retreat, in the event of his being overwhelmed at Antietam, or, if possible, to re-engage him), that he did not stop to re-occupy his position individually, but "lumped" them by regimental major-rolls, making commissioned officers responsible for the men. So urgent, indeed, was his haste, that the periled troops carried off many articles which, by strict construction, and on a more deliberate occasion, they would not have permitted to take; and the bridge was already mined when they marched over it.

Jackson did not re-occupy Lee on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock—not in time to take part in the battle, which was over by Wednesday night—but in time to cover the crossing of artillery and ammunition trains, which was effected with deliberate "good order" on Thursday night and Friday morning.

The battle of Antietam was fought by Longstreet and the two Hills, with nearly 50,000 men, to which 4000 Jackson's 25,000 on Thursday afternoon, after the battle was over. McClellan had not less than 90,000—probably 100,000 men.

Walker did not get up to time to join Lee on the battlefield; but turned now to your map, and consider the dog-rot marching, and the sledge hammer work that Jackson had done in those seven days.

This is a great country, but if it is ever to be fenced in, I think it must be by some national "Stonewall."

the approaching foe from whatever point he came." But Col. Miles could never be got to believe in the grave objects of that Rebel raid into Maryland. It was "a mere foraging party," said he. And yet Lee, by the aid of the Military Commission, had recommended Gen. Wood to ensure for placing him in command at Harper's Ferry. Let us turn to the record, and see what Col. Miles had been, before we accept that recommendation.

He had served in the Regular Army, with ability and gallantry, in the Black-Hawk war, in Florida; in numerous Indian campaigns on the frontier, and in Mexico—always with credit, always with profit; and he had been honorably discharged with one of the most effective regiments in the service—the 10th Infantry. He was wont to claim with pride that he had been in more engagements and skirmishes than any other officer of his date in the service. He was a strict disciplinarian, and a brave man—in every sense of the word a veteran. No man has, as yet, impeached his courage; none who knew him can doubt his loyalty. Was this, then, the "incapable" for whom we have tried expensive experiments?

Gen. Wood is to be censured! Do the Commission forget that we have tried expensive experiments with a few volunteer brigadiers!

But whence, then, the shocking fiasco at Harper's Ferry? I tell you. This war had ruined Col. Miles—broken his spirit, stripped him of his pride, of his emulation, left him without heart or hope. A veteran Colonel in the regular army, with a military reputation at his back, and a commission granted that he should be a colonel of volunteers, compelled to retain that rank, although of late instructed with the command of an important post and of troops enough to make three Brigadier-Generals and condemned to serve under first this and then that General, with nothing at his back but a few hundred votes and the reputation of a successful tactician. His career was a sort of soldier's "parade of humiliations," and he was, indeed, a hard road to travel. He was, indeed, a hard road to travel, with a bag of sand on his back, which every moment grew heavier and heavier with the memory of the Bull Run disgrace, and all the taunt and taunts that followed it.

Do you know that when Gen. Banks retreated from Winchester into Maryland, on Sunday morning, May 25, and the Rebels took a formidable position on the 26th over against Harper's Ferry, and threatened it for four days, and Col. Miles, who had been in command there, was succeeded by a Brigadier-General, a council of war was held to debate the expediency of surrendering, and Miles was the only member of that council who stood staunch for defense at all hazards? Such is the testimony of well-informed, veracious officers.

All these considerations had conspired in the latter days of Miles's life, to plunge him into a profound melancholy, poisoned by an extreme commission which he was unable to exercise, and which was more fatal in its tendencies than the fact that he was a confirmed Spiritualist. Since the Bull Run affair he had had no heart for any chance; no kindly pretensions from the President or the War Department sufficed to reassure him; he despaired. Let us, then, give his memory the benefit of that graceful remembrance with which the Military Commission should not ignore the investigation of his conduct: He never again before any earthly tribunal to answer the charges which so gravely affect his character; he has met his death at the hands of the enemy; his fame is entitled to the tenderest care. Poor Col. Miles!

One word more: Col. Miles has been condemned with peculiar bitterness for the evacuation of Maryland Heights, as if by that blunder or betrayal he had made it his duty to hold out, and which was more fatal in its tendencies than the fact that he was a confirmed Spiritualist. Since the Bull Run affair he had had no heart for any chance; no kindly pretensions from the President or the War Department sufficed to reassure him; he despaired. Let us, then, give his memory the benefit of that graceful remembrance with which the Military Commission should not ignore the investigation of his conduct: He never again before any earthly tribunal to answer the charges which so gravely affect his character; he has met his death at the hands of the enemy; his fame is entitled to the tenderest care. Poor Col. Miles!

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very well received, and recited the music with skill and discrimination.

MR. MASON JONES'S LECTURE ON CURRAN.

Tremendous explosion of Pro-Slavery and Irish wrath at a quotation from Curran—Vast hissing—also objections—also sneering—Profound disgust at the eulogy of Curran, because he was not in favor of man-stealing—Free speech and free men vindicated—Mr. Jones stands his ground—Hurricane of plaudits long-continued, with the hissing—Symptoms of a general row—No police, nor a ghost of one, in attendance—The audience very large—The galleries packed—Numbers leave, headed by the waiters—Order restored—The orator triumphant.

CHAPTER I.—The night was bad, but the audience was good. The hall will hold a great number when it is filled, and that great number was there to fill it. There was a liberal proportion of ladies. The Milerian element was on hand. For the Irishman, in exile or in a foreign land without the exile, is stirred when there is a word about the great wrongs or the great men of his country—and the world well said draws his tears or his laughter. Proudly at eight Mr. Jones came on the stand. Mr. Jones has rather a light figure, and an intelligent countenance.

CHAPTER II.—Mr. Mason Jones began without any parade or flourish and in very good taste to handle his subject-matter. He was judicious in his choice of his subject-matter. He was judicious in his choice of his subject-matter. He was judicious in his choice of his subject-matter. He was judicious in his choice of his subject-matter.

CHAPTER III.—Mr. Mason Jones, like a good lecturer—and he it is remembered he has no manuscript, but speaks on the platform without notes, and with rare fluency—considered that the best way of showing the oratory of Curran was not by multiplying adjectives of praise about it, but in giving some quotations of these forensic successes. Several were recited, where Curran was defending oppressed Irishmen. The perorations of these all drew forth liberal applause; for all feel indignant here that Irishmen should ever have been oppressed or denied the rights inscribed on the Republican banner of 1836 and 1850, "free speech, free soil, free men."

CHAPTER IV.—Mr. Mason Jones has been but a few days in this country. He comes from serving under Garibaldi, and lecturing on the Italian war, and his other subjects, in Great Britain. He has seen much to learn. He has not been apprized that the American Tract Society—a purely avowed, public institution—only add to Slavery one bright tid of July—emancipated British Authors in its publications, when they said might against man-stealing. Ah, Mr. Mason Jones, you have much to learn!

CHAPTER V.—Mr. Mason Jones's education on American affairs not being completed, and as he has not learned that the Democracy of this country as symbolized by its flag means all stripes and no Stars—no heavenly beams of hope and glory, and glory and beauty for man—but the deepest damnations of the A. T. S. as above, and cutting out an extract of Curran defending the liberty of Irishmen, that might apply to the liberty of Americans. Accordingly with delicious naïveté he quoted that eminent passage of the Irish orator, which says that no matter what sun may have burned the skin of the exile, the instant he touches the sacred soil of Britain, he stands redeemed, regenerated, discriminated, by the genius of Universal Emancipation.

CHAPTER VI.—Here the Muse of lecture-history must take breath.

CHAPTER VII.—Imagine an evening party all propriety, politeness and good humor, suddenly startled by the apparition of a mad bull coming, horns and hoof, froth and tail, through the folding doors! The instant the word "Emancipation" was heard, up rose some two hundred malcontents. Hiss, hiss, swearing, bullying and all sorts of insults followed. The men who respected liberty themselves were happily of the majority. A number of people hurried out of the room—ladies looking pale and anxious, lest the fight should begin before they were out of the hall. No police was on hand. Mr. Mason Jones behaved as Garibaldi would under the fire of the Pope's troops. He stood his ground. He hurled back hot words, by saying that it was not the first time he had been hissed—hisses, stamps, shouts and exits—that he had been hissed on the platform in England for the side he took in favor of the American Union and its freedom. (Hisses, roars, shouts, stampings, etc.) He proudly hoped that the time would soon come when the American flag would not float over a single slave, or record a single crime against human liberty. (Hissing, threatening. G—him, why does he come here to teach us? D—his lecture. Do not let him go on—Stop him—Crush him, etc., etc.) Mr. Jones, amid all this stood unmoved, and after various interruptions,

CHAPTER VIII.—The storm was calmed, and he concluded a very interesting lecture, very fluently recited, without the drawback or frigidity of reading or referring to MSS.

He lectures or discourses again on Friday.

How THE PULPIT IS REPRESENTED IN THE ARMY FOR THE UNION.—Among many well-known Abolitionists in the army may be mentioned the Rev. Liberty Billings, a distinguished Unitarian minister, formerly of Quincy, Illinois, lately Chaplain in the service, now just made Lieut.-Colonel of the 1st South Carolina Regiment of colored men, the same regiment whose recruits so recently distinguished themselves in Florida. Mr. Billings is a man of great energy and decision of character. The Rev. (Captain) Geo. F. Noyes of this city was well known as a Unitarian clergyman of excellent pulpit abilities, and the Rev. (Captain) Theo. W. Higginson, the distinguished writer and lecturer, was formerly a Unitarian minister. This sect has a large number of their clergy in the army as soldiers and Chaplains.

One Rev. W. B. Greene, a graduate of West Point, has distinguished himself as Colonel of the 14th Massachusetts Regiment, though he is not considered an Abolitionist. The Rev. Drs. Hooper

and Furness each have a son as Chaplain in the United States service. The Rev. (Captain) Mason, another Unitarian minister of Wisconsin, is also in the service, and the Rev. Arthur B. Fuller has been in the army as Chaplain of the 16th Mass. He is a well-known Unitarian minister. Several of their younger clergymen are employed as teachers of the "contrabands" by the various associations for that object. The Universalists also have a good number of their ministers in the army. It is remarkable how earnestly and energetically churches of all denominations of Christians have contributed to the Union service everywhere, in work, money, and Chaplains.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

"The Clandestine Marriage" will be represented to-night at Wallack's for the second time this season. If for no other reason, it will be worth witnessing for the admirable performance of Mr. John Gilbert in the part of Lord Ogley, which, on Monday night, was recognized as the chief attraction of the piece. The other characters are so vastly inferior that no amount of clever acting could lift them to importance. All that might be done for those of Mrs. Heidelberg, Mr. Sterling, Miss Sterling, Fanny, Brush, and Betty, was certainly fulfilled by their respective representatives. The minor parts were also unusually well provided for. That of a servant who has simply a two-line business in the first act was very neatly presented by Miss Carman. Mr. Gilbert, however, has the best of the play to himself, and he offers, in Lord Ogley, the most artistic and most delicate performance he has shown us this season. Whatever success "The Clandestine Marriage" may secure on this revival will be due to the artists who are engaged in its representation, and not to its own merits as a comedy. Like the great majority of the dramatic works of its time, it is respectable for its age and pitiable for its infirmities. The plot, which is fragile, is wearily worked together, and the material incidents, which have the semblance of being hurriedly collected and imperfectly stirred, weigh heavily upon the action throughout. The language is nowhere brilliant, and the situations are all trite, including even those of Lord Ogley, which are only repetitions of what had been made popular and familiar long before the day of Colman and Garrick—or whoever may have been the writer, for it is by no means a thoroughly settled plot that these gentlemen have the right to the entire reputation of its authorship. For the sake of the acting, we repeat, there should be large attendance at Wallack's this evening.

The engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams has opened at the Winter Garden with abundant tokens of prosperity. The audiences fill the house every night. No new pieces have yet been offered, but the attraction of the favorite old ones seems undiminished. The burlesque of "The Magic Joke," parts in which are capably played by Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Chantreaux, and Mr. Harry Pearson, appeals freshly as ever to the public. Mrs. Chantreaux's pretty singing, long unheard, is welcomed again with proper acknowledgments.

Gabriel Ravel's company will leave New-York this week. Their closing performance at Niblo's Garden have proved the most attractive and the most profitable of the season. The audience, last evening, when Mr. Maretto's benefit took place, showed the utter futility of weather obstacles when a great and popular artist offers his last personal salutations to the public he has so long delighted. On Saturday afternoon an extra performance will be given by the Ravel troupe, and Saturday evening is devoted to Gabriel's benefit.

Mr. Wheatley's enterprise in Brooklyn has been thoroughly successful. Mr. Forrest appears there tonight and to-morrow, and Miss Heron closes on Saturday, with "Camille." The double attraction will then be restored to Niblo's, where, in the course of the next few weeks, Mr. Forrest will present several plays in which he has not yet appeared this season—"Metamora" and others—and one, "The Broker of Bogota," which has not been performed within many years.

At Laura Keane's Theater "Peg Woffington" will be reproduced this evening and repeated to-morrow. Early in the season it was most successful, from the excellence of its general representation, and the especial beauty of Miss Keane's personation of the heroine part. Next Monday the new fairy piece "Blonde" will be produced.

It is announced that the Esquimaux Indians will remain at Barnum's only three days longer.

A Patriotic Concert is to be given this evening at the Academy of Music for the benefit of the institution for the children of Deceased or Disabled Soldiers of the War for the Union. The children of the Schools of the Thirteenth Ward, 500 in number, and Davy's Band will supply the music, and the Mayor will preside. Thomas D. Sullivan, Musical Director. We trust there will be a large and qualified audience. See advertisement.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF A CHURCH.—The ladies of the Episcopal Church of the Resurrection, the Rev. T. O. Hogg, Rector, are now holding a fair in the corner store under the Fifth-avenue Hotel, for the benefit of the church.

THANKSGIVING DINNER FOR SOLDIERS.—The ladies of Newark are preparing a Thanksgiving dinner for the sick and wounded soldiers now in the hospital in that city, numbering over fifteen hundred. The dinner will be given on Friday, the 23rd inst., as many of the ladies who are to assist in the distribution of the viands desire to be at home on Thursday, the day appointed for Thanksgiving. Among the gentlemen expected to be present, and from whom addresses are anticipated, are: Joel Parker, Wm. H. Stanton, Gov. Olden, Gen. Frelinghuysen, Gen. Ruyven, and others. The noble example of these patriotic ladies should be copied in other places.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD PEOPLE'S UNION ASSOCIATION.—At a primary election of the above Association, held at Stevens's Hall, corner Forty-seventh street and Broadway, on Monday evening last, the ticket nominated by the Regular Union electors was adopted.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.—The Democratic electors met last night at their respective headquarters in the several Wards, and held their primary elections, at which delegates to the Abolition and Compromise Conventions were chosen.

THE ADVANCE WAGES MOVEMENT.—The wheelwrights and blacksmiths met last evening at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, and made arrangements for a permanent organization. Reports from committees were presented, and a set of by-laws and regulations adopted for their guidance in future.

We call attention to the advertisement of the Sanitary Commission in another column, relative to the establishment of a much-needed directory of the hospitals.

ROYAL SALUTE.—Yesterday was the anniversary of the birthday of the Queen of Spain, and in commemoration thereof the Spanish frigate Princess de Asturias, now stationed in this harbor, fired three royal salutes of twenty-one guns—one at sunrise,

another at noon, and a third at sunset. The vessel was gaily decked with flags from stem to stern. The Princess de Asturias is soon to take her departure from this port for the regular station at Havana, and her place here will be taken by another vessel. The frigate carries 51 guns, consisting of 32 and 64-pounders, with one or two rifled guns of larger caliber.

SCHOOL OFFICERS OF THE FIFTEENTH WARD.—The following nominations were made by the Ward Committee of the Fifteenth Ward on Wednesday evening: For School Commissioner, Ernest C. Benedict; for Inspector, Albert Gilbert; for Trustees (full vacancy), Linus W. Stevens, James D. Oliver, to fill vacancy, James S. Huyler.

DEATH OF AN OLD MERCHANT.—Matthew Morgan, of the firm of Matthew Morgan & Sons, No. 37 William street, died at his residence in Washington place, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, in the 65th year of his age. Mr. Morgan was a native of Connecticut, but early in life went to New-Orleans, and in partnership with his brother acquired a large fortune. Upon his brother's death he returned to New-York and established a private banking house in foreign exchange. He was the owner of the New-York Hotel, and held considerable real estate in New-Orleans.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS FOR CONTROLLER AND CORPORATION COUNSEL.—An adjourned meeting of the Tammany Nominating Committee was held at 12 o'clock yesterday. The Convention proceeded immediately to ballot for a candidate for Controller, with the following result: F. L. A. Boole, 12; John R. Briggs, 7; Michael Connolly, 1. The nomination of Mr. Boole was made unanimous. The meeting then adjourned to 2 1/2 p. m. The friends of Judge Michael Connolly were highly incensed at this nomination. As the members of the Committee passed through the hallway into the bar-room, the deepest indignation was manifested. Capt. Hughes and Sgt. Delaney of the Fourth Precinct were on duty at the Wigwam with a force of twenty-five patrolmen. But for their efforts, and the moral weight of their presence, a free fight must have occurred. Coats were doffed and hats laid aside in the heat of passion. Order was soon, however, restored. A notice was posted on the door, asking the friends of Judge Connolly to meet immediately on the steps of the City Hall. The request was readily complied with, and the unwashed gathered in large numbers at the designated rendezvous.

The Mayor Nominating Committee met at 3 p. m., and nominated John E. Devlin for Corporation Counsel. The vote was as follows: John E. Devlin, 16; George C. Genet, 2; blank, 6. The meeting adjourned to 1 p. m. to-day, as did also the Tammany Convention.

With the adjournment of both Committees, the excitement was transferred to the City Hall, the space in front of which was filled with a large and motley assemblage of politicians. Judge Connolly endeavored to pacify his political advisers, but his efforts were unavailing. Capt. Lyndon's attempts were equally futile. Mr. John Hennessey proceeded immediately to stimulate the warriors by an inflammatory speech. He denounced the Tammany leaders as "a brigade of thieves," and appealed to them not to swallow the nomination of James Boole, but to select a man in whom they had confidence, regardless of the politicians. After some other addresses in favor of nominating Judge Connolly as an independent Irish Democrat, the assemblage dispersed, and the warriors wended their way homeward, singing hazy oaths that they would have none but Mike Connolly for next Controller.

FIFTH AVENUE SKATING POND.—Contracts have been made for fencing and preparing a select private skating pond, covering an area of eleven acres, between the Fourth and Fifth avenues and Fifty-seventh and Fifty-ninth streets. A commodious structure will be erected for the benefit of its patrons, including a refreshment saloon, room for the sale of ice and of skates, cloak room, etc. None but persons of respectability and character will be admitted as subscribers, as it is designed to manage the enterprise so that ladies and children can visit the pond at all times without attendance. A first class band of music will perform from 11 to 10 p. m., when the ice is in condition for skating, and at night the pond will be illuminated in the most brilliant manner. The pond will be under the charge of Oscar E. Outman (late President of the Washington Skating Pond Association), and John L. Brown, esp., is General Superintendent. With such temptations to indulge in the graceful and invigorating exercise of skating, we expect to find vast numbers of ladies and gentlemen patronizing this admirable enterprise.

SECOND BATTALION "HAWKINS ZOUAVES."—This battalion, which has its headquarters at the Mercer House, corner of Mercer and Broome streets, is now progressing with Col. J. W. Adams at its head, and bids fair to join the old regiment under Col. R. C. Hawkins, now in the field, ere long. This battalion, with the popularity of Col. Adams, and the favor it receives from the public, will not be long in organizing. The Rev. Mr. Conway, for eighteen months connected with the old regiment, came here for the purpose of organizing this battalion, and will leave as its Major, again to join his old comrades. The term of service is nine months; and all who desire to spend a short season in the South, can do no better than join it at once.

FUNERAL OF FIVE SOLDIERS.—During the three months' campaign of the 8th Regiment N. Y. S. M. at Yorktown, Fort Mifflin, and Fort Mifflin, five of the members died, and were interred temporarily. Upon the return of the regiment arrangements were made to bring out the bodies, and a Committee of the regiment appointed for that purpose has just returned from Fort Mifflin with the remains of the deceased. The funeral services will take place at Trinity Church to-day, at 2 o'clock p. m. The regiment will move from the armory, corner of Grand and Centre streets, where the bodies are lying in state, at noon, and proceed through Grand street, Bowery, Fourteenth street, and down Broadway to Trinity Church, and thence to the South Ferry.

"SPIRITUAL PHOTOGRAPHY."—Certain spiritualists have recently claimed that they produced photographs of deceased persons as they appear to their surviving relatives. A photographer of Boston, it is alleged, made a picture of himself, and in developing the plate he discovered a shadowy outline of his wife. Many other pictures have been produced, some representing husbands, others daughters, who have in each case been dead some years. Dr. A. Turner, photographer for the house of Dr. Appleton & Co. has shown us several pictures presenting the same effects, which are produced without any spiritual agency whatever. The photographer may be seen at the bookstore of Dr. Appleton & Co.

MINNESOTA RELIEF FUND.—Messrs. Applewall, Minchin and Griswold, composing the Minnesota Relief Committee, acknowledge the receipt recently of \$125. The total amount thus far contributed to the relief of the sufferers from the recent depredations of the Indians in Minnesota, is \$1,250. Further contributions are solicited, as the Committee have trustworthy information that several hundred families on the frontiers are left without any support or

provision for the winter, in consequence of the foray of the savages.

A POLICE OFFICER MISSING.—Samuel Perry, a police officer attached to Castle Garden, has been missing since last Saturday night. When last seen he was dressed in a suit of dark steel-mixed cloth. He is 45 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches in height, sandy complexion, full sandy beard, partially gray, and gray hair. Was last seen in the Bowery, near Bayard street, about 11 1/2 o'clock on Saturday night, on his way home. His family reside at No. 143 East Thirtieth street.

LAID UP FOR THE WINTER.—The steamer Armenia is laid up for the winter. Capt. Smith proposed running her between Poughkeepsie and New-York this fall, but the travel not being sufficient to warrant the expense in running her, he has withdrawn her for the season.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—From the weekly report of the Commissioners of Emigration we learn that 68,294 emigrants have arrived at this port since the 1st of January last. During the same period last year there were 67,793 arrivals. Balance in bank, \$27,834.77.

COUNTY CANVASSERS.—The official result of the late election will probably be announced to-day by the Board of County Canvassers. On account of the interest taken by some of the Supervisors in the political proceedings at Tammany no business of consequence was transacted yesterday.

A TROPHY FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.—Mr. John C. Force of High street, Brooklyn, has in his possession a watch worthy of Captain Cuttle. It is of solid silver, and with the chain weighs two and a half pounds. It is a trophy captured at Beaufort, South Carolina.

The trial of Police Superintendent Kennedy will commence at 11 o'clock to-day at Police Headquarters, for alleged improper conduct in the case of Mrs. Brinsmade. Mrs. B. will probably appear and give evidence in the case.

An importer, we are informed, is soliciting aid for the Five Points House of Industry. Mr. Halliday is the only authorized collecting agent for this institution.

CORNER'S CASES.—Yesterday morning about 11 o'clock, Wm. Ross, residing in Five street, Brooklyn, E. D. suddenly met the corpse of a young man, and struck him with a broom-stick at the feet, which caused a severe wound in collision with his feet, he fell in a faint, and was conveyed to Hermann's drug store, where he died. His name was John Smith, a native of New-York, and he was 20 years of age, and had been in the City of New-York, on Tuesday evening, and was drowned. Her body was recovered yesterday.

AT MME. DIMOREST'S OPENING OF WINTER FASHIONS.—The designs were exceedingly novel and novel, and the display of the latest styles, in the most attractive manner, at this establishment, was the season's latest styles of our own, that which operated with the most rapidly and facility. But the admission of the ladies was unanimous.—"Odey's Lady's Bazaar."

New-York State Fair recently held at Rochester, has confirmed the practical utility, durability, and efficiency of Messrs. DeWitt's 60, 65, 70, 75, and 80 cent Sewing-Machine, by awarding it the first premium. For particulars address Messrs. DeWitt, No. 475 Broadway.

LAWYERS, JUDGES AND STATESMEN will find possession of great practical utility in their professions. It will confer the practical utility, durability, and efficiency of Messrs. DeWitt's 60, 65, 70, 75, and 80 cent Sewing-Machine, by awarding it the first premium. For particulars address Messrs. DeWitt, No. 475 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—The annual donation visit to the aged and orphans of the Church Charity Foundation will take place at the Home, corner of Albany avenue and Herkimer street, on Thursday and Friday, 20th and 21st inst. The public are invited to attend or send their contributions, as it is only by the liberality of the citizens that the institution can be comfortably sustained. Another worthy institution, the Industrial School Association, make their annual appeal to the public. A fair for the benefit of the association will be held at the Academy of Music on the 5th and 6th of December. On the 28th of the present month—the day after Thanksgiving—a dinner will be furnished to 300 children in attendance upon the schools. The charitable disposed are reminded that their contributions are required on both these occasions.

BROOKLYN CITY BOARD OF CANVASSERS.—A meeting of the Common Council was to have been held last evening, for the purpose of declaring the result of the late election for city officers, but there was no quorum the Board adjourned until next Monday evening.

ANOTHER BOUNTY CASE.—Officer Lawrence Carey of the Twentieth New-York Volunteer Police Company, captured Charles H. Weedon, a private in the 34th regiment, of the 6th Corps, at Camp Sherman, near Florida, on charges of desertion from his company. He was seized in a building located in New-York City, and taken to the police station, where he was held until he was released by his relatives. He was 25 years of age, and had been in the service of the 34th regiment, and expected to be sent to the front, but had not yet received his discharge. He was a native of New-York, and had been in the service of the 34th regiment, and expected to be sent to the front, but had not yet received his discharge.

THE COURTS.—The Kings County Circuit Court adjourned yesterday, having disposed of most of the cases on the calendar. The Brooklyn City Court will resume its session on Monday, the