

# BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

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

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TO THE  
BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

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Official Bulletin.

Rebel Accounts of the Surrender of Fort  
Morgan—The Garrison Sent to New  
Orleans.

WAR DEPARTMENT, August 31.—*Maj. Gen. Dix, New York.*—This department has received from Gen. Grant a rebel account of the surrender of Fort Morgan, taken from the Richmond papers:

City Point, August 30.—The following is from the Richmond Enquirer, of this morning:

"Mobile, August 26.—The flag of truce boat returned last evening. The Yankees say that Fort Morgan was captured at 3 o'clock last Tuesday. On Monday afternoon they concentrated their fire on the fort, which replied spiritedly. On Tuesday, the bombardment was renewed. In the meanwhile, the enemy succeeded in getting their howitzers in position and a line of skirmishers on the glacis of the fort, and opened a heavy fire on our guns and gunners.

With the assistance of the mortar fleet, they succeeded in damaging several gun carriages, and the fort did not fire on Tuesday. General Page destroyed everything in the fort, and spiked her guns. He and a garrison numbering 581 men were sent to New Orleans. Seventeen were killed. The number of wounded is unknown.

None of the non-combatants were allowed to visit the city.

The enemy have thrown a force of 4,000 men on the main land at Grant's Pass.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]  
Mobile, August 28.—There is no change of officials at this post. All quiet.

U. S. Grant, Lieut. General.

Unofficial despatches represent Forrest, Wheeler and Morgan as having joined their forces, and operating against Gen. Sherman's communications between Chattanooga and Nashville, but no report has been received from Gen. Sherman.

Gen. Sheridan is still with his force at Charlottesville.

No operations have taken place, since my last telegram, in front of Petersburg.

(Signed.) EDWIN M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

THE REBEL RAID IN TENNESSEE.  
LOUISVILLE, Aug. 30.—Passengers by the Nashville train say that Wheeler with his entire force has appeared at the head of the Cumberland River, three miles below Gallatin, where they captured a company of United States troops, and were attempting to cross the river this morning for advance upon Gallatin. His force is variously estimated at from five to twelve thousand (the former number is probably nearly correct). A report has reached Cave City, Ky., that the Colonel commanding the post at Gallatin, ordered the Depot there to be burned, as it was without the range of his guns.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.  
WASHINGTON, August 31.—The subscription to the 7-30 loan, reported at the Treasury Department to-day, amount to \$678,000; and to the 10-40 loan, \$203,650.

McClellan's Notification.  
New York, August 31.—A large ratification meeting was held here in the Park this afternoon.

Nomination of Gen. McClellan  
for the Presidency.

From the Army of the Potomac

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,  
Aug. 29.—Evening.—The reports published in several of the newspapers that the losses of the Fifth Corps, in the battles of the 18th, 19th and 21st of the present month reach five thousand, greatly exaggerate the facts. It is now definitely ascertained that they do not exceed 3,500, as stragglers and others still continue to come in, and the sick are not all accounted for.

It is believed that the aggregate loss in all these engagements will not exceed 3,500. The loss of the 2d Corps in Thursday's fight will not exceed an aggregate of 1,500, according to the official statement. It is believed that when all who are now within our lines report, twelve hundred will embrace the entire loss.

The rebels are said to be using the Weldon railroad below Ream's Station, and moving their supplies thence to Petersburg around our left by wagons. As this requires a large force for train guards and to defend the road against incursions of our cavalry, it cannot be a very profitable or pleasant means of communication without taking into consideration the loss of time involved.

Some arrangements have been made, it is understood, for burying the rebel dead on the field of last Thursday's battle. The fact that the enemy did not perform the funeral rites for their own dead, nor carry off all their wounded at that occasion, is pretty sure evidence that, although they drove back our Second Corps, they did not achieve any very complete or satisfactory victory.

To day nothing of interest has occurred.—The usual cannonading and picket firing was rather more brisk and continuous this evening, but it has progressed without any result of consequence.

Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.  
HALIFAX, August 31.—The steamer Europa has arrived with Liverpool advices to the 20th. The Irish riots at Belfast were recommenced on the 19th inst.

Hon. Charles Hale, American Consul to Egypt, arrived at Alexandria on the 17th, and the recent difficulties there would be amicably adjusted.

The latest via Liverpool, August 20, Evening.—Political news unimportant. Advice from the South are generally regarded as decidedly promising for the North, and caused a fall in the rebel loan to 3 per cent. The Times editorially says that "the struggle was never maintained with such vigor as it is at present at all points. The Scotia's news," it says, "represents the combatants at the utmost straits, and it is difficult to think that a decisive result can long be delayed."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.  
LIVERPOOL, August 20, Evening.—The Cotton market is firm, and prices unaltered.—Breadstuffs are quiet, but prices steady. Flour is dull and prices steady.

LONDON, Saturday, August 20.—Cottons close at 89 1/2 to 90 1/2 for money.

ATTEMPT TO DESTROY GEN. SHERMAN'S COMMUNICATIONS.  
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 29.—Gen. Johnson has received a dispatch signed L. K. N. Patton, the Colonel commanding, dated at Gallatin, to-day, stating that news from Lebanon had been received there, up to 8 1/2 o'clock this morning, when General Milligan was in the hands of the enemy, and Wheeler. The main body near Murfreesboro'.

The enemy are supposed to be fifteen hundred strong. Our forces are scouting all the roads in the direction which they are supposed to be moving.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.  
Nashville, Aug. 30.—Great excitement prevails at Nashville to-day, in consequence of a rumor that an attack was to be made by Gen. Wheeler's cavalry force. It is rumored that his force amounts to six or eight thousand men, with twelve guns.

When last heard from they were near Memphis, advancing toward Murfreesboro'.

It is probable that their intention is to destroy the Federal line of communication to the front, and it is supposed that the first demonstration will be made upon the Duck river bridge.

No apprehension need be felt in regard to an attack upon this city.

Reports reached here this morning that the rebel cavalry force was near Lebanon, Tenn., and had captured some thirty Federal cavalry; but the river being too high for it, it is presumed that they have since joined Wheeler's main body near Murfreesboro'.

No reports from Gen. Sherman have been received.

Five hundred rebel prisoners, including twenty-three commissioned officers, reached here last night.

The river is two feet on the shoals, and falling.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The United States steamer Teosny has arrived at the navy yard from Albemarle Sound, N. C., where she has been on duty for the past six months. She brings no special news from that quarter.

The rebel ram Albemarle keeps out of sight and out of danger, but our boats are in the neighborhood, and she is being closely watched.

Since the encounter between the Bassacuss and rebel ram the former has been provided with an iron prow with which to meet her. Among her officers is Ensign Sumner, who was on the Albemarle, in July, 1862, when she was captured by the rebels near the mouth of the Rappahannock, who was badly wounded while retreating the enemy.

The Tallahassee Spoken.  
Boston, August 30.—Captain Peck, of the schooner Maria L. Davis, arrived here, reports as follows:—August 25, latitude 34 1/2, longitude 73 50, passed a propeller with two masts and two smokestacks, painted lead color, with a red bottom, showing American colors, with the mainmast gone about twenty feet above the deck, and turning eastward. She was in light trim, and steering directly for the Maria L. Davis, when another steamer bore in from the north, and the schooner was captured. Captain Peck crowded all sail and escaped.

Halifax, August 30.—Nothing has been heard from the pirate Tallahassee since the reported destruction of twenty Bhermen of Cape North.

The Chicago Convention.

[There was an omission in the proceedings of the Convention, as published in our last, which the telegraph tried in vain to furnish. The following has since been received, and supplies the vacuum.]

Mr. Harris (Ind.) seconded the nomination of Thomas H. Seymour and proceeded to eulogize his party services and abilities. Mr. Harris concluded as follows:—Our nominee here to-day who is a tyrant! Cheers and hisses.) He is who first initiated the policy by which our rights and liberties were trampled on. From the moment George B. McClellan (Confusion) Maryland which he suffered so much at the hands of that man, will not submit to his nomination in silence. His offenses shall be made known. The Convention is a jury appointed by the people to pass upon the merits of the public men whose names would be presented for the support of the great Democratic party. Gen. McClellan is a tyrant. He stood here to-day to indict him. (Great confusion.)

A Delegate—I call him to order. The President said he hoped there was no man present who would deny the right of free speech. Certain no Democrat would do so. At the same time he hoped no Delegate would feel called upon to pursue a course of remarks so offensive as to interfere with the harmony of the Convention. Mr. Harris read McClellan's order of the arrest against the Legislature of Maryland, and proceeded to comment upon the same, but the confusion was so great that the speaker could not be heard. He was understood to say that all the charges of usurpation and tyranny that can be brought against Lincoln and Butler, he could make and substantiate against McClellan, cheers and cries of "Vote for Jeff Davis!"

The President wished that the Convention should come to order. There is no attack made here but the confusion is so great that the gentleman against whom the charges are being made desires that they shall be made now and here so that he can explain them. These interruptions do injustice to ourselves, to the people, and to the distinguished gentleman against whom they are made. Let the gentleman from Maryland have a full hearing, and afterwards hear the other side from gentlemen who are ready and able to make full explanation.

Mr. Harris proceeded to say that General McClellan was an assassin of State Rights, a usurper of our liberties, and he nominated: he would be nominated every where, at a Republican. He added that he could not go home and ask the members of the Legislature of his State to vote for such a man. He would not do so. (Hiss.)

Mr. Garrison (Pa.) raised a point of order, that the gentleman having said that he would not vote for McClellan if nominated, he had no right to take part in the proceedings of the Convention.

The President decided that the point was well taken, and amidst the wildest confusion, Mr. Harris retired from the stand.

Mr. Garrison said that many years ago relations between that gentleman and himself had been of the most intimate and friendly character, but in view of the absolute necessity of preserving the morale of the Convention, he felt bound to raise the point which he had. He now moved that he be allowed to proceed in order.

General Morgan (Ohio) as a fellow soldier of McClellan, could not remain silent when the name and fame of that distinguished General was so shamefully impugned.

The charges were untrue. The Maryland Legislature was in session at Annapolis, and General John Johnston, of the rebels was at Annapolis, and the conspiracy was formed, and certain members of the Legislature were conspirators. They intended that the State should secede, and an ordinance of secession was framed; Maryland was to be invaded, overwhelmed by the enemy, and taken out of the Union.

What did General McClellan do? He simply took the best precaution in his power to thwart the treasonable scheme, and had he not done so he would have been guilty of the vilest treason. The man who says that Gen. McClellan is a tyrant does not know him. A thorough soldier, with the courage of a lion, and the kindness of a dove, no more amiable and kind, generous hearted gentleman exists on the face of the earth, and no greater friend can be used in such a man is called a traitor. [Applause.]

THE PROSPECTS OF McCLELLAN.  
The correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer gives the following report:

Chicago, Aug. 30.—When Mr. Harris, of Maryland, was walking towards his seat, after being declared out of order, because of his remarks, that Gen. McClellan was nominated, he would not support him, a person, not a delegate, although sitting within the circle, said to him, "You ought to be turned out of the Convention, you damned traitor!" whereupon Mr. Harris turned round and knocked him out of his chair.

This incident contributed much to the general confusion, which prevailed for several minutes.

To-night Harris and Long, and those who sympathize with them are making strenuous efforts to secure a one third vote against McClellan, but McClellan's friends are sanguine.

The conciliatory and pacific course pursued by Mr. Guthrie in the Committee on Resolutions seems to meet the warm approval of the friends of McClellan, and to-night he towers as a strong candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Chicago, August 31.—The Convention met again this morning, and proceeded again to ballot for a candidate for the Presidency.

General McClellan was nominated. He received 152 votes on the first ballot.

SECOND DISPATCH.  
Chicago, August 31.—The Convention re-assembled at 10 o'clock. The Wigwag was densely packed, and the crowd outside was greater than ever. Immediately after the Convention was called to order, prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Miller, of Chicago.

Mr. Wickliffe said that the delegates from the West were of the opinion that circumstances may occur between now and the 4th of March next, for the Democracy of the country to meet in Convention again, he therefore moved the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention shall not be dissolved by its adjournment at the close of its business, but shall remain organized, subject to be called at any time and place that the Executive National Committee shall designate.

THE CONVENTION PROCEEDS TO BALLOT.  
The President then stated the question before the Convention to be on ordering of the previous question, to proceed to the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice

Presidency, and it was ordered without dissent.

The vote was then taken by States, the chairman of each delegation announcing the vote when the States were called:

FOR McCLELLAN.	FOR BRYAN.
Massachusetts.....12	Delaware.....3
Rhode Island.....4	Maryland.....3
Connecticut.....5	Ohio.....6
New York.....31	Illinois.....3 1/2
New Jersey.....7	Missouri.....3 1/2
Pennsylvania.....31	Necessary to a choice 113.
Kentucky.....11	McClellan having received the number required, was declared nominated.
Ohio.....11	Several delegations having cast their votes for Horatio Seymour, when the call of the States had been finished, Mr. Seymour declined the nomination. He knew, he said, that Gen. McClellan did not seek the nomination. That able officer had declared that it would be more agreeable to him to resume his position in the army. But he will not honor any less the high position assigned him by the great majority of his countrymen, because he has not sought it. He desired to add a few words referring to Maryland and her honored delegation here. Yesterday he did an act of injustice to a distinguished member of that delegation, Mr. Harris, because Gen. (Seymour) did not understand the purpose of his remarks, and he now desired to say that that high toned gentleman was incapable of taking a position in this Convention, and participating in its deliberations while refusing to abide by its decisions.
Indiana.....9 1/2	We are now as a party of the American people to be united and give safety to our country. Let us not look back. It is with the present that we have to deal. Let bygones be bygones. He could say for our gallant nominee that no man's heart will grieve more than his will for any wrong done to Maryland. As one who did not support him in the New York delegation, and as one who knows the man well, he felt bound to do him this justice. He (Governor Seymour) would pledge his life that when General McClellan is placed in the Presidential chair, he will devote all his energies to the best interests of his country and security, never again to be invaded, all the rights and privileges of the people under the laws and constitution.
Illinois.....15	Mr. Garrison then announced the vote as recorded, which was greeted by deafening cheers, the delegates and audience joining and the band playing.
Michigan.....7	Immediately after the nomination, a banner, on which was painted a portrait of McClellan, was run up behind the platform, bearing the inscription:—"If I cannot have command of my own men, let me share their fate on the field of battle!"
Wisconsin.....4	A communication was received from the chairman of the session of the People's Association of New York, claiming to represent two hundred thousand citizens, accompanied by resolutions pledging the members of the Association to the support of the Chicago nominees.
Iowa.....3	Mr. Vallandigham moved that the nomination of George B. McClellan be made unanimous as the sense of the Convention, which was seconded by Mr. McKean.
California.....3	Governor Powell briefly addressed the Convention, pledging his most earnest efforts for the success of the ticket.
Oregon.....3	Judge Allen, of Ohio, and others, made brief speeches, and the question was then taken on making the nomination unanimous, which was declared carried amid deafening applause.
Maine.....3	Mr. Wyckliffe offered a resolution to the effect that Kentucky expects the first act of McClellan, when inaugurated in March next, will be to open the Lincoln prison and let the captives free, which was carried unanimously.

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We are now as a party of the American people to be united and give safety to our country. Let us not look back. It is with the present that we have to deal. Let bygones be bygones. He could say for our gallant nominee that no man's heart will grieve more than his will for any wrong done to Maryland. As one who did not support him in the New York delegation, and as one who knows the man well, he felt bound to do him this justice. He (Governor Seymour) would pledge his life that when General McClellan is placed in the Presidential chair, he will devote all his energies to the best interests of his country and security, never again to be invaded, all the rights and privileges of the people under the laws and constitution.

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The Convention then proceeded to vote for Vice-President.

The first ballot resulted as follows:

James Guthrie, 65; George H. Pendleton, 64; Daniel W. Voorhees, 13; George W. Case, 26; August Dodge, 9; J. D. Carter, 16; Governor Powell, 32; John B. Phillips, 8; Blank, 5.

On the second ballot, New York threw its whole vote for Pendleton, the chairman of the delegation stating that its former vote for Mr. Guthrie, was against his wishes. Other candidates were then withdrawn, and George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, was unanimously nominated.

Options in Washington.  
WASHINGTON, August 30.—[Special to the Philadelphia Press.]—The news from Chicago of the great struggle in the Convention was unexpected by the members of the Opposition here, and has alarmed them exceedingly, though they declare that the difficulty will be settled. They say that whatever may be the decision of the Convention it will be acquiesced in by all the delegates, and that the nomination will be followed by unanimity in its support. The Peace men argue that Gen. McClellan's nomination will make no difference to their party, on the ground that while he conducted the war he did little injury to the rebellion, and was never fully identified with the war policy. They also assert that he will be controlled by the leading men of the party, and will be found as good a Peace leader as they could have.

The Gold Market.  
New York, August 31.—Gold rose to 243 1/2 this afternoon.

The Frosing Loan—\$1000,000,000 Offered to Uncle Sam.

[Despatch to the New York World.]

WASHINGTON, August 29.—The proposed loan of one thousand millions of dollars from European capitalists to the United States, is attracting much attention. It is true that such an offer has been made, and upon terms that are considered very favorable to this country. It was not intended that the proposal should have been made public just yet, but as it has been announced both here and in New York, any further reliance on the subject is unnecessary. The proposed term for which the loan is to be made is 75 years, and the rate of interest three per cent. The payments are to be twenty per cent. in gold, ten per cent. in currency, and seventy per cent. in outstanding obligations of the Government.

It is proposed to dispose of the whole amount of the loan, on the principle of premium loans, the principle to be reimbursed to the holders during the last forty-five years of the term in equal semi-annual payments, the government paying the current interest, premiums and principal, which would require but \$50,000,000 a year during the term of the loan, seventy-five years. To perfect this loan would, of course, require additional legislation by Congress, but no difficulty is anticipated in procuring such legislation should it be decided to accept the offer. Its effects upon the finances of the country would be developed in advance of such legislation, as it would immediately create a demand for government bonds and stocks, which would greatly augment their gold value, besides retaining in circulation a large amount of currency. It is believed that the proposition will be agreed to, and that in that event it will enable a much more speedy resumption of specie payments than could otherwise take place.

[The above from the "World" would not attract attention as worthy of much credit, but the facts in the case are stated in other journals of New York of reliability, the particulars as to the terms of the offered loan being similar to those stated above.]

SPEECH OF GEN. BURNSIDE.

General Burnside, N. H., Aug. 30.—General Burnside arrived last night at this place, from the White Mountains, on his way to resume his command. His arrival speedily becoming known, a large number of citizens and neighbors, among them a Biskap's Cornet Band, surrounded the General, who responded as follows:

My friends:—I am sure you will excuse me from making any extended remarks on this occasion, as it is not my habit to address public assemblies. I am returning from a brief trip, during which I have purposely enjoyed recreation. It will not be amiss, however, to say that I have the fullest confidence in the ability of the Government to crush out this wicked rebellion. I feel that the day is not far distant when despondency will totally disappear, and the people of the North will be able to return to their homes, and end is at hand. Only one united effort is needed to enable the Government to move still more quickly.

I refer to this because I have lately witnessed despondency, and been surprised at it. I have heard more grumbling at the North in three days than I have heard in one campaign from the Rapidan to Petersburg. The people seem to think our armies are wearing out without any corresponding exhaustion to the enemy. This is a mistake. Our resources in the field are greater than his. We have three times his resources untouched, and can lose far more than the South and still break down the rebellion. I repeat, there is no cause for despondency. Let every citizen do his duty, and this result is assured. It is not possible that any cause which is so founded in equity as the rebellion should succeed; but, independent of right and wrong, I am sure that we have the strength and will to conquer.

Earthquake Shocks.

San Francisco, Aug. 21.—Heavy earthquake shocks have been experienced in the mountains during the week.

Rhode Island's Quota Full.

PROVIDENCE, August 31.—It is officially announced by the Governor that Rhode Island, by voluntary enlistments, filled her quota.

OUR SECURITIES IN GERMANY.—The London Times marvels at the fact that the lower the American securities go at Frankfurt, the greater the demand for them—the more the falsehoods that that journal and its coadjutors are daily putting forth, of the failure of the cause, of the triumph of the rebels, the defeat of our armies, &c., so far from injuring us in Europe, with the shrewd money holders of Germany, as was intended by them, has the direct contrary effect—it creates a more intense demand for our bonds. There appears to be good reason to believe that the report from Germany, of an offer from the capitalists there of a billion of dollars to our government, at three per cent. has some foundation in truth for it.

PREPARING FOR THE DRAFT.—A letter from New York says:

"Night before last there was to have been a meeting of 'Minute Men' at Union Square, to take measures for inducing the Government to postpone the draft; but as the appointed hour, and long after, there was no assemblage, and the project proved a failure.—The draft seems inevitable; and though there is no specific evidence at present of a design to resist the measure, the authorities will absolutely invite a repetition of the infamous scenes of last July if they do not have at least five thousand armed troops within easy call of the city on draught day. There is no cause for our people who, if left to themselves, would wantonly break the peace when no possible benefit to them could be even momentarily secured thereby; but there are the days of desperate party strife and renegade Southern swordsmen might make of any strong public excitement. At any rate, it becomes the authorities to be prepared for any contingency, and the mere fact of adequate preparation may serve to avert the evil."

Gen. Dally Smith.—This gallant soldier has deemed it worth while to pronounce a statement in the New York Herald, as without a particle of truth, relative to a difficulty between Gen. Grant and Butler and himself.

A Hundred Days' Regiment Re-enlisted.—It is announced that Col. Thomas G. Pickett's "hundred days' regiment" (the 121st Illinois) has re-enlisted for one year under the last call of the President, and has been accepted. It is thought that at least two-thirds of the thirteen Illinois hundred days' regiments in the field will re-enlist.

[Communicated.]

Editors of the Baltimore Clipper:—Gentlemen—When the new income law requires Bankers (Savings) Banks among the rest) to pay 52 on every \$1,000 of capital, and five per cent on all profits in the shape of dividends; and when the new Constitution prohibits loans to be made at a greater rate than six per cent, I would respectfully ask, what interest there is to the poor man or woman to deposit in the Savings Bank if the bank cannot get more than six per cent, and out of this must pay not only the expenses of the bank, but the heavy taxes besides, what will be left for the depositor?

It seems to me to be the meanest of all things, for people who wish to borrow money, to screen themselves behind a law from paying what the money is worth for the use of it. The price paid for the use of money is always less in an open market than what is paid for credit in any other form. If a man must borrow, it is cheaper to pay ten per cent. for the money, and pay cash for goods, than it is for him to run up an account where he is charged twice the amount for forbearance; and these attempts destroy their own object. People will require the use of money is applied to education; and if their credit is not sufficient to induce lenders to give it to them at six per cent, they will offer more; and if the lender is obliged to raise money at ruinous rates, the risk he runs in violating the law, he will exact a sufficient premium to cover all his risks.

All experience shows that rates of interest run lowest, where they are untrammelled by artificial law. Capital naturally flows to such places, and it is often so much in excess of the demand that it is sold at a premium; whereas, if capitalists are frightened off by laws, the supply is diminished, and borrowers are compelled to raise money at ruinous rates. It is the poor man's, not the rich man's interest that money should circulate without restriction.

Will not the makers of the new Constitution consider this matter? If they will not, let them be consistent, and determine what shall be the legal per centage of profits on flour, coal, coffee, &c., which represent the capital used in their purchase. For one poor man who is helped by such a law there is a hundred who are damaged.—Hoskovec.

Hon. B. F. Wade at Home—His Course Sharply Contested.

We have already published the resolution adopted by the Convention of Ashabula county, Ohio, Senator Wade's own home, condemning his course in uniting with Hon. H. Winter Davis on the issue of the recent manifesto, and now we have the proceedings of the Congressional Union of the Nineteenth District of Ohio, comprising the counties of Mahoning, Portage, Geauga, Trumbull and Ashabula.

Judge Canfield, chairman of the committee on resolutions, reported a series admirably framed, expressing the loyalty and patriotism of the severed friends of Gen. Grant in that District, among which was the following:

Resolved, That the recent attack upon the President by Wade and Davis is, in our opinion, ill-timed, ill-tempered and ill-advised, carrying great and undignified injury to the cause of the Union, and to the credit of the Nineteenth Congressional District, and indebted in no small degree to our friendship for the position he now occupies, we deem it a duty less imperative than disagreeable, to pronounce upon that disorganizing manifesto our unqualified disapproval and condemnation.

The following proceedings thereupon took place which we copy from the Cleveland Herald:

On motion of Mr. Isaac Coles, of Portage county, the resolution condemning Messrs. Wade and Davis were laid aside for separate action, and the remaining resolutions were unanimously adopted.