

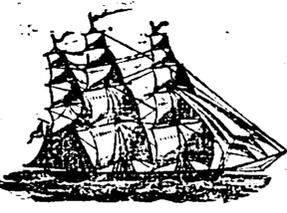
BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

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

VOLUME XLIX.

BALTIMORE, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 1864.

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Latest News by Telegraph

TO THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

FROM GEN. GRANT

THE FIGHT BEFORE PETERSBURG.

Particulars of the Engagement on Our Left.

FIGHT AT OHAPIN'S BLUFF

16 Guns and 500 Prisoners Taken

INTERESTING PARTICULARS

List of Officers Killed and Wounded

Gen. Birney Menacing Richmond

He is Within 5 Miles of the City

He Drives the Rebels Before Him

Our Cavalry Goes Towards the South Side Railroad.

FROM SHERIDAN.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

Gen. Sheridan's Victorious Pursuit of General Early.

THE OPERATIONS OF OUR CAVALRY.

Immense Destruction of Property.

Railroads Torn Up, Factories Destroyed, &c., &c.

ETC. ETC. ETC.

Gen. Grant's Grand Movement

The Fight at Chapin's Bluff.

Four Months, Sept. 30.—The United States Hospital Steamer Matilda, with 105 wounded officers and soldiers, all wounded in the action of yesterday at Chapin's Bluff has arrived.

Also the steamer George Washington with 150 wounded soldiers, and the United States Hospital Steamer Thomas Powell with 225 wounded soldiers, mostly privates, all from Deep Bottom, arrived here this afternoon.

From the officers and others who gather the following facts in regard to the action on the north side of the James, which thus far proved a most brilliant success.

During the night of the 28th, the 10th and 18th Corps crossed the James river to the north side, moving with great celerity, and at daybreak on the 29th, suddenly came upon the enemy. The 18th Corps, Gen. Ord's, met the enemy at Chapin's Bluff, charging the rebel works with great gallantry, and were successful, carrying first Fort Morris, with seven guns, and then charging and carrying at the point of the bayonet six other earthworks, capturing in all sixteen guns and 500 prisoners. The works thus captured are very strong, fully equal to any that the enemy have around Richmond.

Gen. Birney's corps (the 10th) also met with great success, driving the rebels from their works commanding the New Market road, and gaining an important position, seriously menacing Richmond.

All accounts agree that the colored troops behaved admirably, a fact which is abundantly attested by their large number of wounded which have reached here. Of course our brave white veteran troops fully sustained their well earned character so nobly won on many a hard fought field, and showed clearly by their actions that they believed in conquering a peace.

Major General E. O. C. Ord was wounded while gallantly directing the movements of his troops. His friends will be glad to hear that he would not receive, and will probably only keep him from active duty a few weeks. His leg was wounded in the right leg.

Gen. Barnham was killed. He fell at the head of his brigade while leading a charge. His remains have reached here and will be sent North immediately.

The latest reports from the front of that part of our army on the North side of the James represents everything as highly encouraging. Our forces were within four or five miles of Richmond this morning, having driven the enemy before them in constant battle nearly all the morning. In the action of Thursday, about 570 in all, have been brought down.

The following is a correct list of casualties among officers as far as received:

Lieut. E. O. Pratt, 6th U. S. colored, leg amputated; Lieut. Col. McDonald, 47th N. Y., leg amputated; Lieut. F. A. Ring, 188th P. A., arm;

Captain Fish, 61st New York, leg; Captain O. M. Allen, 95th New York, shoulder; Lieut. Amos Benda, 9th Conn., groin; Captain Corrick, 98th New York, foot; Colonel S. W. Shorehead, 76th Penn'a, foot; Colonel S. W. Shriver, 5th United States Colored, hand and thigh; Colonel Daniel A. Dancaz, commanding 3d Brigade, 3d Division, foot; Lieut. John B. Young, 7th Conn's, breast; Lieut. J. A. Rutburn, 8th Conn's, side; Major T. H. Hawkins, 6th United States Colored, shoulder and foot; Capt. R. Dollard, 2d, head; Lieut. D. L. Way, 6th, leg; J. C. Richardson, 38th, leg; J. B. Brackup, 6th, thigh; all colored regiments, and Lieut. J. W. Treadway, 118th N. Y., thigh. Major R. O. Taylor, a rebel officer, thigh; Lieut. S. B. Urcroft, 38th, and T. B. Price, 1st U. S. Colored, hip; Col. A. T. Stevens, 13th N. H., commanding 1st Brigade, 1st Division, thigh; Lieut. Col. O. H. Rodgers, 1st, U. S. Colored, thigh; J. B. Johnston, arm; Capt. H. H. Ross, ankle; J. B. Johnston, arm; Capt. H. H. Ross, ankle; Captain W. A. Jones, 142d New York, arm; Major H. J. Cole, 6th U. S. Colored, arm; Lieut. E. O. Connel, 36th colored, shoulder; Lieut. Murray, 4th colored, arm amputated; Lieut. E. T. Johnson, 188th New York, thigh; Captain L. N. Converse, Gen. Sheridan's staff and provost marshal, 1st Division, 18th Army Corps, wound in the face; Lieutenant C. H. Parsons, 8th Maine, hand; Captain A. McLoughlin, 98th New York, leg; Adjutant Samuel Feas, 8th Connecticut, thigh; Capt. Samuel Shaw, 65th Pa., chest; Lieut. W. H. McIlwray, 6th United States Colored, arm; Lieut. Michael Roden, 47th New York, back; Thomas Conscript, 37th Pa., breast; Lieut. J. Johnson, 22d U. S. Colored, side; Lieut. D. W. Spicer, 4th United States Colored, leg and hip; Capt. A. Matthews, 96th New York, foot.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sept. 20.—Evening.—Reports received from Gen. Butler's department say that the 10th and 18th Army Corps crossed the James river at Deep Bottom last night, and advanced against the enemy's works at Chapin's farm, taking the first line of rifle pits without resistance at 9 A. M. At 10 o'clock, the enemy's strong position at Ohapin's Bluff was carried by assault. Three hundred prisoners were taken, with 16 pieces of artillery, flags, &c.
A division of the 10th Corps is said to have suffered considerable loss, but to what extent is not known.
Our troops hold the position, which is about seven miles from Richmond.
Heavy firing was heard late this afternoon on our extreme left, believed to be General Gregg's Cavalry engaging the enemy. They went on a reconnaissance in the direction of the South Side Railroad, but the result of their trip has not been ascertained.
Rebel scouting parties or guerrillas have been capturing stragglers left at houses in Prince George's county the last few days.—One of these came in to day to get his pay, and while on his way back to his post was seized and robbed of his money and other valuables, his arms and part of his clothing, and then released.
Another was coming in, and being ordered to halt and surrender, drew his revolver and shot one of the enemy, after which he made good his escape although pursued several miles.
The rebels have been moving back and forth to-day in every direction, at one time marching off towards our left, and again retiring to Petersburg, as if going to Richmond, then appearing at some other point, and finally going out of sight altogether.
Some deserters came in to-day, who say that the defeat of Early in the Valley has caused a great depression throughout their ranks, and thousands were ready to leave on the first opportunity, having lost all faith in their final success.
Capt. D. G. Pitts, of the 19th colored regiment, was killed yesterday on the picket line, and two or three of his men were wounded.

LATER.
Sept. 30th, 6 P. M.—Black firing was kept up along the centre of the line all night being the picket line. This morning the pickets were quiet. Reports that the rebels are evacuating Petersburg are again in circulation. W. D. McKENZIE.
[Note.—It should be borne in mind that the foregoing despatch was closed early yesterday morning before the development of the movements detailed in Lieutenant General Grant's despatch of yesterday.—Reporter.]

THE FIGHT BEFORE PETERSBURG.
Particulars of the Engagement on our Left.
HEADQUARTERS, ARMY POTOMAC, Sept. 30.—It having been determined by General Meade to make an attack on the enemy's right flank southwest of Petersburg, the troops selected for that purpose were massed near the Wilson railroad this morning. There consisted of the 1st and 3d Divisions, and the 18th Corps with the 2d and 3d Divisions of the 9th Corps while General Crawford with his command held the works on the flank.
At 11 o'clock the line was ordered to advance, and the enemy's pickets were driven in. On reaching the residence of Mr. Pettibone, on the Superior Level Road, about 4 miles from Petersburg, a strong line of works was discovered with an entrenched abutment 10 or 12 feet high, running close to the levee. The 3d and 18th brigades of the 1st Division took the advance and charging drove the enemy into their works. Three guns were opened on our advancing column, but it pushed on and never halted until the rebels were driven from the position with the loss of one gun and about thirty prisoners. Our loss up to this time did not exceed 100 in killed and wounded.
Col. Welch, of the 116th Michigan, was killed while in the act of leading his men over the enemy's works.
Major Partridge, commanding the Third Pennsylvania Volunteers, was badly wounded

in this charge. Col. Gwyn, commanding the 21 Brigade of the 2d Division of the 6th Corps, had his horse shot under him, and, in falling, badly bruised the Colonel, but he kept the field nevertheless.
Lieut. Col. Edwards, of the 39th Massachusetts regiment, was wounded.
After reforming our lines another charge was made, when the enemy were forced back a mile further back, where they took a still stronger position, and made a desperate resistance to our advance—the 9th Corps having the advance here.
The enemy succeeded in throwing a force around the Pegram House, on the left of the 2d Corps, and threatened to turn our flank, but Griffin's Division being at hand checked the enemy.
The fighting was of the most desperate character and continued till after dark, our men at that time holding all the ground they had taken from the enemy. Our loss in the battle will amount to about 500 men, while that of the enemy is probably not so large, as they fought nearly all the time behind breastworks. Very little artillery was used on our side, the woods being too dense for that purpose.

Contributions who have come in say the enemy withdrew nearly all of their troops yesterday towards Richmond, but brought some back this morning, including all the 11th Guards.
A heavy battle is expected tomorrow morning, and it is believed we shall take Petersburg during the day, such is the confidence of our troops.

The prisoners taken belong to the Seventh Rebel Cavalry, dismounted. Among them are a Major and six commissioned officers.

LATER.
October 1st, A. M.—General Gregg's Cavalry were sent out quite a distance towards the 10th, and found only a small force of Hampton's Cavalry, which they drove south across the river. The main body are reported as having crossed the Appomattox yesterday morning.

The fighting has not yet commenced this morning.

Reports received here from Gen. Butler's department, state that Hoke's rebel division attacked our troops yesterday for the purpose of regaining the ground lost the day previous, but were repulsed each time with heavy loss. General Barham commanding a Brigade in the 10th Corps is said to have been killed.

The 7th New Jersey Regiment leaves for home to-day. This Regiment was started by General Kearney, and has been commanded by Colonel Keever and Col. Frazee, (the latter chief of scouts received at Gettysburg) and Col. Price, son of the Governor of New Jersey. The Regiment participated in the campaign on the Peninsula, at Bull Run No. 2, Chantilly, Bristow Station, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville, at the last named place, taking a much larger number of prisoners than it had men in its ranks.
They also took part in the battle of Mine Run and in the campaign of this summer—Only 111 are left to return home, while about 300 remain in command.
Some rebel cavalry attempted a raid in the direction of Prince George Court House yesterday, but soon learned they were in an unsafe neighborhood and withdrew.
W. D. MCKENZIE.

THE BATTLE FOR RICHMOND.
Explosion of a Steamboat Boiler.—Dispatches from Admiral Farragut.

Star Moscow, October 1.—The United States hospital steamer, *George Henry*, from Deep Bottom, arrived this afternoon with upwards of 200 wounded. She reports fighting yesterday (Friday) on the north side of the James River. Also heavy fighting on the south side of Petersburg, which continued to a late hour last evening. No important results of yesterday's fighting had been reported, but the indications were all very favorable.
The hospital steamer *Matilda*, just after having landed 200 wounded soldiers at Hampton Hospital, yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock, exploded her boiler. The engineer, Thomas Brannan, was severely and dangerously scalded, the 2d engineer was slightly injured, and Quartermaster Wm. Kirwan had his arm broken. No one else was injured.—From thirty to forty feet of the *Matilda*'s upper wood work, including her saloon, was carried away, but her hull is un injured.
The U. S. dispatch steamer *Connecticut* arrived here last evening with dispatches from Admiral Farragut, for Washington, D. C.—Fort Morgan is being put in condition for strong defence. The enemy are trying to place torpedoes in the channel above Fort Morgan.
The rumor that our gunboats were near the city of Mobile is entirely incorrect.

THE SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD CUT.
Washington, Oct. 2.—Midnight.—A passenger by to-day's mail boat, from City Point, brings a report that our forces have cut the "South-Side Railroad," which, if true, interrupts direct communication between Petersburg and Lynchburg and Davisville.
From Missouri.

Mr. Lewis, Oct. 1.—Nothing of a definite character has been heard from Gen. Early to-day. At last accounts he was behind breastworks, built by a party of militia that previously occupied the town. It was thought unless the enemy greatly outnumbered him, he could drive them off. Railroad construction was set on both sides of him. There was great alarm at Franklin last night, and heavy firing was heard in the direction of Meville, 12 miles below, and subsequently a fire was seen, indicating that the bridge at that point over the Mineral river had been burned.

Official Bulletin.

Washington, Oct. 30, 11 50 A. M.—Major General Dix, care of John Heizer, New York.—The following despatches from Major General Sheridan, detailing his successful operations since the last report, have just been received:

Harrisonburg, Va., Sept. 29—7:30 P. M.—Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, City Point.—In my last despatch, I informed you that I pressed Early's army through New Market, and the same time sending cavalry around his flank. That he gave up the Valley and took to the mountains, passing through Brown's Gap. I kept up the pursuit to Fort Liberty, destroying 76 wagons and four caissons.
I sent Gen. Torbert, who overtook me at Harrisonburg, to Staunton, with Wilson's division of cavalry and one brigade of Merritt's.

Torbert entered Staunton on the 26th, and destroyed a large quantity of rebel government property, harness, saddles, small arms, hard bread, flour, repair stores, &c.
He then proceeded to Waynesboro, destroying the iron bridge over the South branch of the Shenandoah, seven miles from the depot building, Government treasury, and a large amount of leather, flour and stores, &c., &c., at that place. He found the tunnel defended by infantry, and retreated via Staunton.

My impression is that most of the troops which Early had left, passed through the mountains to Charlottesville, Kershaw's Division came to his assistance, and I think, passed along the west base of the mountains to Waynesboro. I am getting from 25 to 40 prisoners daily, who came in from the mountains on each side and deliver themselves up.

From the most reliable accounts, Early's army was completely broken up and is dispersed. Kershaw had not reached Richmond, but was somewhere in the vicinity of Gordonsville when he received orders to retire Early.
The destruction of the grain and forage from here to Staunton will be a terrible blow to them. All the grain, forage, &c., in the vicinity of Staunton, was retained for the use of Early's army.

All in the lower part of the Valley was shipped to Richmond for the use of Lee's army. The country from here to Staunton was abundantly supplied with forage and grain, &c., &c.
(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN, Major General.

Harrisonburg, Va., Sept. 29, 7 P. M.—Lieutenant General Grant: I feel going the rounds of the papers that the 19th Corps were late in coming into battle at Winchester. I was entirely unconscious of this until I saw it in the paper. The statement was made by R. S. Shelby.
I wish to say that it is incorrect, and that the corps were arrested by my order on a previous occasion for violating neutrality.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN, Major General.
NO OTHER LATER FROM GEN. GRANT.
No report of operations in front of Richmond and Petersburg, later than my telegram of last night, has reached the department.
(Signed) LEWIS M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

Manassas, Oct. 1.—We have information here to the effect that our cavalry, after passing through North's Gap, destroyed the railroad bridges across South river and Christian's Creek.
During the pursuit of Early's forces by Sheridan, they were pressed so closely that they could not take the railroad at Staunton, but marched to Charlottesville, and it is supposed they have gone to Lynchburg, where they can be reformed.
Some citizens of Harrisonburg who have reached this place report that Early had only seven pieces of artillery left when he passed through this place. He had, however, two batteries of five guns each, in reserve at Staunton. The statements made in regard to the demoralization of Early's army are confirmed by these refugees, who say that nearly all the valley militia have left for their homes. Early had only ten thousand men when he passed through Harrisonburg, many of whom had lost their regimental organizations, and were without officers.
It is said that General Beckwith admitted when at Harrisonburg, that the defeat of Early had been a very serious matter, and if Lynchburg could not be held, it might lead to the evacuation of Richmond.

It is believed in Western Virginia—Flight at Clarkburg.
Gov. Boreman has received a despatch from Col. Wilkinson, commanding at Clarkburg, to the effect that a rebel force appeared at Beckhamen, in Upper county, on Monday, and attacked the town of Capt. Hays, who, with his company, was stationed there. Capt. Hays, after offering resistance, was compelled to give back for a time; but by the help of the local militia, it is presumed, he regained the ground, and was still holding out when the enemy numbered six hundred, and was under Bill, or "Mudwall" Jackson, but was not credited the statement as far as numbers are concerned.—*Winning Intelligence*, Sept. 29th.

General Stevenson.
HARRIS FERRY, Oct. 1.—Gen. John D. Stevenson, who for some time past has been in command of the district of the Lower Shenandoah, comprising Winchester, Martinsburg, Harpers Ferry and the adjacent country.

BEFORE RICHMOND.

The special correspondent of the New York Times makes some very interesting statements in regard to the military situation before the rebel Capital which will strike every eye with force. It shows the real importance of the late movement and victory:

STAFFORD'S GREAT MOVEMENT.
Washington, Sept. 29.—(Special Dispatch to the New York Times.)—The different movements of the several columns now in motion in Virginia, under control of the Lieutenant-General, reveal the outline of a grand operation, which will be executed with the most judicious combination to be wrought out in the Fall campaign which has opened so brilliantly. The plan of the operation is a grand one. It is to take the rebel army by the rear, and to take it by the front. The plan is to take the rebel army by the rear, and to take it by the front. The plan is to take the rebel army by the rear, and to take it by the front.

Looking at Richmond as the objective point, the plan is certainly of a grand character. The plan is to take the rebel army by the rear, and to take it by the front. The plan is to take the rebel army by the rear, and to take it by the front.

It has now been won. Gen. Ord's command of the 10th Corps has been successful. The plan is to take the rebel army by the rear, and to take it by the front. The plan is to take the rebel army by the rear, and to take it by the front.

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From Chattanooga.

Exchange of Major White and His Release from the Rebels—The Railroad to Atlanta All Right.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 1.—Major White, of the 6th Pa., and a member of the Pennsylvania Senate, captured 14 months since, arrived here to-day, having been exchanged in the special arrangement between Generals Sherman and Hood, without the knowledge of the Richmond authorities, who have heretofore refused to exchange them on any terms.
Brigadier Gen. Wagner has taken command of the 2d Division of the 20th Corps, in place of Brigadier Gen. Newton, ordered to Key West.

At the latest intelligence, the main road between Nashville and Atlanta had not been touched.

NEW SIX PER CENT. LOAN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The Secretary of the Treasury offers to the public, under the act of June 30, 1864, a new six per cent gold-bearing 520 loan of \$40,000,000, bids for which will be received at the Treasury Department up to Friday noon, 14th instant.—Two per cent of the amount bid for must accompany each bid, as a guaranty of payment. The bids will be opened and the awards made on the 14th inst, or as soon after as practicable. Successful bidders can pay for the bonds awarded to them at any time after the award is made, and must make payments as follows, viz:—50 per cent on the 20th, and the balance, 50 per cent, on the 31st; or 25 per cent of the accepted offers may be paid in certificates of indebtedness with accrued interest to the 14th instant.

The 2 per cent guaranty will be included in the second instalment due from successful bidders, and promptly returned to unsuccessful ones. The two per cent guaranty and the instalments can be deposited in the Treasury, Assistant Treasury, Government Depositories, or with Deposit Bank, for which deposits duplicate certificates will be issued to the bidders, the originals of which must be sent to the Secretary. The bonds will be of the usual varied denominations, and will be coupon or registered as may be proposed by successful bidders. They will bear date the 1st of November, 1864. Interest on payments made before the 31st of October to the date of the award will be paid in coin by the government.

Plot at Chicago—Banking House Attacked.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—A mob this afternoon attacked the banking house of the Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company. The windows were broken, and one of the officers assaulted. The cause of the demonstration was that the bank yesterday received on deposit \$7,000 to \$8,000 as a fund for the relief of drafted men in the 8th ward, and failed to open its doors this morning.
The mob left on receiving the assurance that the money would be returned on Monday.

LATER.—The banking house of the Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company has failed.

The Fighting Material in the South—From the Mobile Tribune, Sept. 17.

How many men has the Confederacy under arms? This is a question that is asked almost hourly. There can be no definite answer to it, but if one sets them down, of all arms, at 300,000, the figures, we suspect, will give the whole number. How many are indirectly engaged in the public service is equally uncertain; but let us put this down at 200,000, not including negroes, and we have a sum total of 500,000.

Let us now try to discover how many white men the Confederacy ought to be able to have in this work of saving the country and themselves. We have before us the United States census of 1850, and may with confidence make that a reliable premise. The nine States that the enemy can lay no claim to, had in 1850 a white population of 4,480,904. From Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Tennessee, with an aggregate population of 2,855,728. But we shall place Arkansas with the South, and we give half the population of the other four States as the measure of our calculation of the soldiers which they have yielded, and will hereafter yield, for the defence of the country. With half of the population of these four States, added to the population which we have to draw from, the total is 6,252,904.

It is this population which is to supply our arms. Excluding women and children and old men, there must be from these figures 2,600,000 men fit for service—that is, under a stress which demands the aid of every one.—Of this number there is not one-fourth in the field; for the 300,000 that we give to our enemies are men that we probably have, and the 200,000 adjuncts we only guess at. It is a very liberal estimate, for it supplies two adjuncts to every three men with arms in their hands.

But these proximate estimates are near enough to show that not one-half the fighting men of the South are in the service. *Wares they are we do not know. We observe here in Mobile men under arms with heads as grey as balders, men who have not only lost one in battle, but also grandsons. Where are the lusty men that ought to sate them from this unusual lot? Where are they? They are somewhere about hiding, stinking, or covered up by some kind of reputation or fortune. They are not in the field. They are not where we do know. Where are they? What officer is abetting them from the service they owe the country? What holes and corners are they stowing themselves in that they may not be needed to drive the enemy from our soil, that enemy is to it, men, all of Georgia and Alabama, and succeeding in these states, dominating, as a consequence, all the Gulf States? Where are the two millions, lacking the two hundred thousand fighting like true men?*

All through the country our papers are dealing with this question of a lack of fighting men, even while every one knows that it is a very great camp, as far as we can see there is nothing at all to compare to the Government's obtaining all the aid that is necessary.

In 1861, Mr. J. F. Conant, grocer and fruit dealer in Chatham street, Boston, failed for about \$15,000. He compromised with his creditors for the balance of the dollar, and continued to do business. On Friday last he paid the full amount of his indebtedness, with six per cent interest per annum.