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[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

MARYLAND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

ANNAPOLIS, August 16, 1864.

The Convention met this morning at 10 o'clock, sixty-eight members present, and Hon. H. H. Goldsborough in the chair.

THE DRAFT—MISSION TO WASHINGTON.

Mr. Marbury, of Prince George's, offered the following:

Whereas, The citizens of the State of Maryland have been drafted until the draft has reached the home of nearly every able-bodied man in the state; and whereas, the slave counties of the State have almost been depopulated of their whole laboring force; and whereas, the slaves who have been enticed or voluntarily gone off from the State and entered the service of the United States have nearly all of them been accredited to other states, contrary to the laws of the land, and in violation of every principle of justice and right; and whereas, the upper counties of this State have been so entirely laid waste, and so depleted of their population, that they have scarcely men enough left to project and support the helpless women and children who are entitled to their care; therefore,

"Resolved, That the members of this Convention deem it a duty they owe their constituents to appoint, and do hereby authorize the President of this Convention to appoint a committee of five, of whom the President shall be one, to wait on the proper authorities at Washington, explain the condition of our people, request and urge that they be relieved of all further drafts during the war."

The preamble and resolution lies over one day under the rules.

Notice was given of several proposed amendments to the reports of the Committee on the Judiciary Department and the Elective Franchise.

The Convention resumed the consideration of the article on the Legislative Department, and the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th sections, principally the same as the present Constitution, were passed. The salary of the Governor is made $4,000.

The whole of the report having been passed, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Smith, of Carroll, chairman of the Committee on State's Attorneys, submitted a majority report from that Committee, which was ordered to be printed.

The report provides for the election of an Attorney General, on general ticket, who shall prosecute and defend all cases in which the State is interested, shall give his opinion in writing whenever requested by the Governor, Treasurer, Comptroller, any State's Attorney, or the General assembly, or either branch thereof, on all subjects submitted to him The term of office and salary are left blank, to be determined by the Convention.

The fifth section of the article on the elective franchise, prescribing an oath for all officers of the State, which was informally passed over last week, was taken up. The following amendment, offered by Mr. Stirling, of Baltimore, was pending:

"That I will, to the best of my skill and judgment, diligently and faithfully, without partiality or prejudice, execute the office —— according to the Constitution and laws of this State, and that since —— I have not in any manner violated the provisions of the present, or of the late Constitution, in relation to the bribery of voters, or preventing legal votes or procuring illegal votes to be given, (and if a Governor, Senator, Member of the House of Delegates, or Judge,) that I will not directly or indirectly receive the profits or any part of the profits of any other office during the term of my acting as ——; I do further swear or affirm that I will bear true allegiance to the state of Maryland, and support the Constitution and laws thereof, and that I will bear true allegiance to the United States, and support, protect and defend the Constitution, Laws and Government thereof, as the supreme law of the land, any law or ordinance of this or any state to the contrary notwithstanding; that I have never directly or indirectly by word, act or deed given any aid, comfort or encouragement to those in rebellion against the United States or the lawful authorities thereof, but that I have been truly and loyally on the side of the United States against those in armed rebellion against the United States; and I do further swear or affirm that I will, to the best of my abilities, protect and defend the Union of the United States, and not allow the same to be broken up and dissolved, or the Government thereof to be destroyed under any circumstances if in my power to prevent it, and that I will at all times discountenance and oppose all political combinations having for their object such dissolution or destruction. And every person holding any office of trust or profit under the late constitution, who shall be continued in office under this constitution, shall, within thirty days after this constitution shall have gone into effect, take and subscribe the oath or affirmation above set forth, and if any such person shall fail so to do, his office shall be *ipso facto* vacant."

Mr. Sands, of Howard, urged the adoption of the oath, in an able manner, denouncing all "conditional" loyalty, and urging the necessity of making every citizen swear "paramount allegiance" to the United States.

Mr. Thomas, of Baltimore, called the previous question, which was not sustained.

Mr Dennis, of Somerset, opposed the oath, and would never take it to preserve or support any government or country.

Mr. Pugh, of Cecil, advocated the adoption of an oath, and said the time had now come when it must be known who are our enemies at home as well as our enemies abroad.

Mr. Chambers, of Kent, was opposed to the oath proposed, as it was unnecessary.

At half-past ten the Convention took a recess to eight o'clock.

THE INCOME TAX.—A very important portion of the tax law is that which imposes a tax on incomes. Under the law heretofore in operation a uniform tax of three per cent. on the annual income in excess of $600 was levied. This tax has not only been greatly increased, but has been graduated so as to require of a rich man, receiving a large income, a larger proportion than of a poorer man receiving a smaller income. This tax, under the law now in force, is as follows:—"There shall be levied, collected and paid annually upon the annual gains, profits or income of every person residing in the U. States, or of every citizen of the U. States residing abroad, whether derived from any kind of property, rents, interests, dividends, salaries, or from any profession, trade, employment or vocation, carried on in the U. States or elsewhere, from any source whatever, except as hereinafter mentioned, if such annual gains, profits or income exceed the sum of $600, a duty of five per centum on the excess over $600 and not exceeding $5,000, and a duty of seven and one-half per centum per annum on the excess over $5,000, and not exceeding $10,000, and a duty of ten per centum on the excess over $10,000." It will be seen from this extract from the law that three several rates of duty are levied on incomes, viz, five, seven and one-half, and ten per cent. Our readers will observe, however, that the tax of seven and a half and of ten per cent. is not to be levied on a man's total income in case such income shall exceed $5,000 or $10,000.

The tax in these instances is to be levied on the excess over $5,000 in the one case, and on the excess over $10,000 in the other. So that a person receiving an annual income of $15,000 will pay three several rates of duty as follows: First, on that part of his in excess of $600, but not in excess of $5,000, he will be required to pay a tax of five per cent, which will amount to $220; secondly, on that part of his income in excess of $5,000, but not in excess of $10,000, he will be required to pay a tax of seven and one half per cent., which will amount to $375; thirdly, on that part of his income in excess of $10,000, he will be required to pay a tax of ten per cent., which will amount to $500, making a total of $1,095, to be paid on an income of $15,000. The justice of this plan of taxation will be easily seen. It would not be right to require of a rich man a higher per centage on his total income than that required of one receiving less, for such a system would, in reality, be imposing a penalty for having been successful in business.

THERE were 1025 cabin and 14,509 steerage passengers landed at New York by the Commissioners of Emigration during the month of July. The passage ships were nineteen steamers and eighteen sailing vessels.

LOCAL NEWS.

Meeting of the Bar.—A meeting of the members of the Bar, to express their sense of bereavement in the death of Charles H. Pitts, Esq, was held at noon, yesterday, in the room of the United States District Court.

The meeting was called to order by William Schley, Esq., upon whose motion Wm. H. Collins, Esq., was appointed Chairman.

On motion of S. Teackle Wallis, Esq., Wm. Pinckney Whyte, Esq., was selected as Secretary.

Mr. Wallis then moved that a committee of seven be appointed by the chair, to prepare proper resolutions to be presented to the meeting; the chair appointed as such committee, T. Parkin Scott, Wm. Schley, J. N. Steele, R. C. Barry, St. George W. Teackle, J. S. Nicholas and S. Teackle Wallis, Esqs.

The committee after a short absence reported through S. Teackle Wallis, Esq., the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the death of our lamented brother we have to mourn the loss of one, endowed with many of the highest qualities which give usefulness and honor to our calling, and attract personal affection and respect. He was thoroughly grounded in the principles of his profession, and quick and able in their perception and application, of extraordinary tact, sagacity and judgment as an advocate and master, of a graceful eloquence, a prodigal ingenuity and charming humor, which he made tributary to a vigorous logic, and controlled with manly common sense. Nor was he indebted to his intellectual and oratorical ability, alone, for his rapid and prolonged professional success and popularity. He had the nicest sense of honor, a high-toned courage, a brave fidelity to duty, and was full of kindly sympathies and genial and attractive courtesy. In the intercourse of the profession, whether at the bar or in private, he was a model to his brethren, and it may be doubted, whether in the discharge of his duties, he ever made an enemy or lost a friend.

Resolved, That these proceedings be communicated by the Chairman to the Superior Court, all the Courts of Baltimore city, and the Circuit Court of the United States, at their next sessions, with the request that they be placed upon its records in perpetual testimony, and that a copy thereof be presented to the family of the deceased in token of our grief and cordial sympathy.

Resolved, That the members of the Bar will wear the usual badges of mourning, and that the Secretary furnish a transcript of these proceedings to the press.

The resolutions were seconded and spoken to in a most eloquent and feeling manner by William Schley and S. Teackle Wallis, Esqs. The chairman also, before putting the question upon the adoption of the resolutions, paid a high tribute to the worth, character and unsullied professional reputation of the deceased.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

Enthusiastic Mass Meeting.—Pursuant to a call published in the daily journals of this city, a large and enthusiastic meeting convened last evening at the corner of Gay and Exeter streets, and on motion, James B. Warner, Esq., was called to the chair, and Joshua Adams appointed secretary.

After some discussion by gentlemen from various parts of the city, a committee of three was appointed, whose duty it shall be to see at once what coal can be procured at the mines for and delivered by railroad and vessels to consumers in Baltimore city.

Abram Requa, Esq., of the Eighteenth ward; John H. Bride, Esq., of the Eleventh ward; John Zeigler, Esq, of the Fifth ward, were appointed said committee.

It was also ordered that so soon as the committee have ascertained the facts in the case that they call a mass meeting through the daily papers, and report the result of their investigations for such action as the meeting may deem proper. Rich'd S. Howell, Dr. O. S. Mason and Conduce Gatz, were appointed a committee to see what wood can be furnished for, also at what price milk, butter and flour can be purchased for and sold for to consumers in our city.

This is striking a telling blow in the right direction, and our citizens may calculate upon auspicious results from the action of last night's meeting.

Habeas Corpus Case.—Judge Alexander yesterday issued a writ of *habeas corpus*, addressed to the warden of the jail, for the body of Ellen Dyckes, committed to jail on the 9th inst., by Allen E. Forrester, Justice of the Peace, on a complaint of forcible entry and detainder, and for which the Justice had imposed a fine of $20 and costs, in default of payment of which, she was committed as stated above. Judge Alexander, after giving the case a full hearing, decreed that the party was illegally detained and ordered her to be set at liberty, accompanying the release with a few remarks against the injustice inflicted upon unfortunates by incompetent magistrates.

Narrow Escape from Death.—Shortly before seven o'clock last evening a young man, named Frank Rimm, met with a painful accident at the daguerrean gallery of Mr. C. Frederick, on Baltimore street, nearly opposite this office, by falling from the second story of the building. The young man was walking towards the windows of the gallery, which reach to the floor, and stumbled, which threw him out. In his fall he struck upon the top of a bow window which greatly reduced the force of his fall to the pavement. He was immediately removed to the rooms of Mr. F. and the services of a physician called into requisition. He was badly cut and bruised, but fortunately no bones were broken.

Attempted Suicide—A man named Charles Biddle, while in an intoxicated condition, yesterday, threw himself across the railroad track at Canton as a passenger train was approaching. His attempt at self murder was observed by several gentlemen, who drew him from the track just as the train swept past. The foolish man was handed over to a police officer, who conducted him to the station house, from whence he was committed to jail by Justice Whalen on the charge of being drunk.

Singular Accident.—A small boy, named Cunningham, whose parents reside at No. 120 McElderry street, was instantly killed yesterday morning, under the following singular circumstances:—The boy had been playing with several companions and was thrown down; upon reaching the pavement, a bottle, that he had in one of his pockets, was broken, a fragment of which pierced his side and entered the heart, killing him instantly.

For Court.—A man named Thomas Weitzell, was arrested yesterday, charged with beating Jacob Behrnes, jeweler, No. 93 North Gay street. The accused entered the store and threw a pair of eye glasses at Mr. B. and then ran behind the counter and struck him several times. Weitzell was locked up in the Central station house for a hearing. Wm. Keap, for striking John B. Fluskey, was also arrested and committed for Court.

Benefit to a Deserving Gentleman.—Mr. Wm. Bokee, a gentleman of excellent qualities and possessed of superior dramatic talents, is to have a benefit this evening at the Holliday street Theatre. The ever acceptable play of Damon and Pythias, or the Test of Friendship, with other attractions will be presented. This is the first appeal of Mr. Bockee to our citizens, and we sincerely hope that the Theatre will be crowded.

Threatening to Cut.—Constant Hecht, alias Hess, and Charles Seaman were arrested yesterday, charged with fighting. The parties met in a beer saloon on Frederick street, when Seaman charged Hecht with a too free intimacy with his wife. A fight followed, and Hecht was in danger of being cut with a knife in the hands of Seaman, when the parties were arrested by Captain Mitchell and Sergeant Pryor, and locked up in the central station for a hearing.

Passing a Counterfeit Note.—A young girl named Catharine Wagner, was arrested yesterday, charged with passing a counterfeit $2 bill on Mary Boland. There being no evidence to commit the accused for trial Justice Whalen discharged her.

Sanderson's Minstrels.—This excellent company of performers have returned to our city from a successful engagement in Philadelphia, and are nightly delighting hundreds of our citizens at the Institute by their beautiful singing, instrumental music, Ethiopian oddities, &c. Mr. Verrecke, the celebrated gymnast, will make his appearance in a few days.

Complimentary Testimonial.—Mr. Albert Carsedy, the business manager of the Sanderson Minstrels, announces that he is to receive a complimentary testimonial at the Institute on Friday evening next. A powerful array of talent, among whom we notice the names of Mr. George Kunkel, Senor Hernandez, Harry Lehr and Verrecke will appear. The entertainment will prove a monster one.

Stealing Ginger.—John Etzel and Joseph Hyser were arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a quantity of ground ginger from the warehouse of Wm. H. Crawford & Co., No. 62 South street. The accused had been in the employ of the above firm, and at various times purloined a number of packages of spices from the warehouse. Justice Spicer committed them to jail for court.

Stealing Clothing.—Ann Freeman, colored, was arrested on Monday night, charged with stealing a quantity of clothing valued at $10, the property of Sarah Jardin, residing No. 153 Monument street. Justice Spicer committed the accused to jail for court.

LATEST NEWS ITEMS.

SOME months ago a letter was published from A. D. Davis, formerly editor of a small newspaper in Reedsville, Illinois, who left that place and went to Kansas. Said letter informed said Davis' wife and friends that he, Davis, was in the hands of bushwhackers, about to be suspended at the end of a rope, &c. Recently intelligence has been received that Davis has taken another wife, while his lawful spouse in Reedsville was mourning his supposed death.

MARSEILLES was recently the theatre of one of those sad events which bring scandal on the Roman Church. A curate of one of the parishes seduced the wife of one of his parishioners. The dishonored husband discovered the intrigue, and attempted to kill the priest in the street. He failed. Two or three days back he was brought to trial for the crime, but the jury acquitted him without a moment's hesitation, and the people in court loudly applauded when they heard the verdict.

A FIRE damaged the house of Oliver Younger, in Gloucester, Mass., to the amount of $1,500, on Friday morning. Among the "movables" distributed in the street was an old chest without fastening of any kind, which contained about five thousand dollars in greenbacks and some six thousand five hundred dollars in notes, which, with its contents, escaped damage or discovery until picked up after the fire.

A QUERY.—The most prejudiced and bigoted Democrat you may meet frankly concedes that brilliant military successes will insure the re-election of Mr. Lincoln. Is it not a rather humiliating acknowledgment for a great party to make that it hopes to thrive on the disasters of the country?

THERE is cheering news from Porto Rico for those who like their tea and coffee sweetened; we mean, of course, those who can afford those lofty priced luxuries now. Intelligence from that Island report a prospect of a bountiful crop of sugar and molasses. A great deal of rain had fallen, and the cane was thrifty.

THE Pacific and Washington Mills, of Lawrence, Mass., at their last payment, considerably increased the wages of their employees, whose remuneration is now nearly seventy-five per cent. higher than it was two years ago — All the manufacturing establishments in Lawrence are said to be paying nearly the same rate.

A VEIN of rich iron ore has recently been discovered at Walnut Grove, N. J., and is eleven feet wide. A portion of it runs along the surface of the ground, and, from appearances, can be mined for at least two years without the use of machinery. The vein contains about eighty per cent. of iron ore.

A FAMILY in Chicago lost a daughter of seventeen years of age about two months ago. They could obtain no clue to her whereabouts. The other night a hearse was driven to their door, a coffin was taken out and placed in the hall, with the simple remark, "There is your daughter."

THE Rutland (Vt.) Herald says that the Congregational Church, at Bennington, with all its contents, including a large organ, was burned on Thursday morning. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The loss is $12,000.

DESERTERS AND REFUGEES.—A number of deserters and refugees from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, among the former Lieut. Mix, of the 1st South Carolina battalion, arrived at Washington on Monday. They all took the oath and were sent North.

GEORGE PEABODY, the London banker, on the 1st of May, 1814, was a resident of Northampton, Mass., and according to the town documents, which still exist, was worth just two hundred dollars. His wealth now is estimated at six millions.

THE Treasurer of Washington University, St. Louis, has received two checks of $25,000 each, one from Nathaniel Thayer, Esq., of Boston, and the other from the family of Thomas Tileston, Esq., of New York, recently deceased.

A FAMILY in Michigan actually named a child Finis, supposing that it would be their last, but they afterwards happened to have a daughter and two sons, whom they called Addends, Appendix, and Supplement.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA is rapidly becoming an important commercial centre. The income for the year ending March, 1864, was $3,500,000. Exports for the three first months of 1864, $5,600,000 per annum.

THREE American parrots have been recently described by Dr. Sclater, supposed to be new to science. We have a number of *parrots* that are loud talkers that are beginning to be well known abroad.

SIR HARRIS NICOLAS was hard on Lord Strangford, in the brief dialogue: "My dear Nicolas, I am very stupid this morning; my brains are all gone to the dogs." "Poor dogs!"

A RECENT African traveller says: "A cannibal is not necessarily ferocious. He eats his fellow creatures, not because he hates them, but because he loves them."

IN a French translation of Shakespeare, the passage—"Frailty, thy name is woman," is translated, "Mademoiselle Frailty is the name of the lady!"

A WESTERN paper says "no crop is severely suffering yet, except potatoes, and this crop will be small, creating a deficiency therein equal to thirty per cent."

THE burned shop at the Springfield armory has been repaired, but work is delayed by reason of low water.

TWO SCULLS of Dean Swift are preserved in Ireland, one when he was a boy and the other when he was a man.

"WELL, my boy, do you know what syntax means?" said a schoolmaster to the child of a teetotaler. "Yes, sir; the duty upon spirits."

WHEN did Noah go into the wine business? He made port about forty days after the deluge began.

FIFTY-FOUR Workingmen's Clubs have been established in England the present year, in addition to those already organized.

SARATOGA is full, gay and festive, notwithstanding the "scrugle," after the races.—Things are lively at the Springs.

A VERY eulogistic obituary of a lady says, "she was married twenty-four years, and in all that time never once banged the door."

A FOPP that it is very difficult to "silence." The piano-forte.

THE children of scolding parents are hothouse plants.

WHY is a bursting bomb like a musical instrument? Because it is a violent-shell-o.

Latest News from the South.

Predicted Withdrawal of the Federal Troops—Rebel Expectations of Peace—News from Mobile, Petersburg, Etc.

We have received files of the Richmond papers up to the 12th of August.

The Enquirer takes a hopeful view of the situation. It predicts the defeat of Sherman; intimates that Grant's campaign on the Peninsula is a failure, and praises the campaign of the Valley, particularly its accompaniments of the burning of Chambersburg, the plunder of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and the gathering of the harvest of the Shenandoah Valley.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The Enquirer gives the following admirable suggestions in relation to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad:

"The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—the *terrirma causa* of the only infidelity within the limits of Virginia—is disabled, not so permanently, we fear, as it should be. If our corps of sappers and miners, instead of exploding their mines 'forty yards' without the enemy's works, could put a ton or two of gunpowder into the Kingwood and Broadtree tunnels, if they could blow in the shafts, apply *fowgasses* to the arched masonry, and bring down the whole interior of those important works, it must be many months before the road could be repaired and reopened. If it could be permanently closed it would be some small atonement for the folly of ever having permitted its construction."

COMFORT TO REBEL SYMPATHIZERS.

In conclusion, the Enquirer adds the following, which we may now expect to see all its Northern friends reiterate in horrid forms of expression:

"In viewing the whole military horizon within the sweep of our telescope, we have every reason to hope a favorable termination to the campaign, and a demonstration to the enemy that he can only expect to conquer the South after he shall have slain her last defender, and involved himself in a common ruin."

THE SITUATION AT MOBILE.

The Whig takes a gloomy view of the situation at Mobile, and particularly of ironclads. It says:

"The naval disaster at Mobile is unquestionably an unpleasant affair, and, we fear, will tend to fix ineradically in the public mind the idea already widely entertained, that our iron-clad navy is foredoomed—each ship, when built, either to be captured, blown up by our own people, or stranded. The subsequent surrender of a fortress, in the same quarter, as strong as modern science, with the experience of the defence of Charleston, ample time and unstinted resources could make it, fills all hearts with a deep and lacerating grief, and a rankling spirit of indignation."

The successful defence of Charleston, at a period when everybody apprehended that it must fall under the new and terrible artillery of General Gillmore is cited to show that Mobile can and should be defended.

"The works there are of a superior order, and extensive enough at all threatened or assailable points. Those works are provided with guns of the heaviest calibre, such as have been found in every instance at Charleston, potent enough to drive out of action the Monitors of the enemy in a very few minutes. The fall of Morris Island gave to the enemy batteries within twelve hundred yards of Fort Sumter, in easy range of our works on Sullivan's and James' Islands, and placed even the inner harbor of Charleston under the guns from the captured positions, and brought the heart of the city itself within the range of Gillmore's Parrott guns. Nevertheless, steamers from abroad have no difficulty in entering and leaving that harbor at the present moment. Fort Sumter is still in our possession; her illustrious walls contain formidable batteries fitted to play no insignificant part should Dahlgren ever be induced to emulate the venturesome Farragut, and there is no difficulty in keeping up communications with all our exterior harbor defenses.

On the other hand, Forts Gaines, Powell and Morgan are some thirty miles distant from Mobile. They were valuable adjuncts, unquestionably, to the defense of the city, and their loss is deplorable, but in no way vital to that defense. Between them and Mobile have been built and thoroughly armed a line of works commanding the inner harbor. This line the Yankee navy must reduce; land batteries cannot be brought to bear upon them, obstructions and torpedoes bar the way to be passed; and the capture of Mobile should be a far more difficult problem than was that of Charleston in the beginning of July, 1863. Farragut has qualities which make him a more dangerous adversary, we confess, than Dahlgren; but Canby, from what we learn, is by no means as well fitted for the conduct of siege operations as Gillmore. General Canby is a mere routine soldier, entirely without knowledge of artillery, fearful of responsibility, and, at bottom, a man of slow, shallow intellect."

GEN. GRANT'S CAMPAIGN.

The Whig also re-echoes the words of its Northern friends in relation to the campaign of General Grant:

"The Northern mind has reached the conclusion that Grant's campaign is a 'failure,' and that 'Richmond cannot be taken;' and we are content to put that weighty fact in the scales against Grant's self-excusing and unsustained declarations.

* * * "Nor will the desponding Yankees fail to remember that Grant's predecessors in failure have been just as reluctant as he to admit their failures, and just as eager to persuade the authorities at Washington and the country at large that they would yet succeed. McClellan was never so vehement in his asseveration that Richmond was doomed as when his army lay panting and bruised and torn at Harrison's Landing, nor did Hooker ever swagger more loudly than after his terrible scourging at Chancellorville. Grant's more temperate braggartism means no more than the raving which, with them, indicated delirium and preceded dissolution. Looking to our own interests, we fear that Grant is moribund."

GRANT ABOUT TO LEAVE THE PENINSULA.

The Petersburg Express, of the 11th inst., utters the opinion that the Federal General is contracting his lines, and it is very evident that he has sent away a considerable force.—Few shells have been thrown into Petersburg since the 1st of August. The Express says:

"We are inclined to think that this calm does not presage a coming storm, but simply means that the jig is up, or to discard figure, that the siege is a failure, and the Yankees are busy in getting ready to slip away, bag and baggage, if Robert Lee will only let them.

"If they are really tired of the country, and want to go home, it would be cruel in him to give them a fire in their rear. He ought rather to throw an old shoe after them and wish them good luck and a prosperous voyage to Yankeeland.

"The report that two of Grant's Corps have already gone to Maryland is stated upon good authority, and is very generally credited along our lines.

THE WAR ALMOST OVER.

The Sentinel can almost be convicted of plagiarizing the following from a Northern Copperhead paper:

"Nobody now apprehends subjugation in the South, and no one hopes for it in the North. The war is reduced to a mere question of time. How long can the North hold out? Time fights on our side, and time conquers all things. Let's be patient, and happy, too, in anticipation of the many enjoyments that surely coming peace will bring along with itself."

THE PEACE QUESTION.

The Sentinel declares itself "willing and anxious to make peace, provided it be made on terms that shall not impair, trammel or jeopard the thorough independence, the honor, the rights, interests and territorial integrity of the slaveholding South.

"Those who find fault with this paper tread in the precise footsteps, and follow precisely the example of Lincoln. They would have peace (at least they say so), but only on condition that before entering into the negotiations they be allowed to prescribe all the terms. They and Lincoln each know that there never can be peace on such conditions.

"They know that freedom of discussion is essential to peace negotiations, to bringing about peace. But their whole sole object appears to be to trammel the administration; so to trammel it that it will be utterly impossible, in any contingency or on any terms whatever, to open or assent to peace negotiations. It is impossible to conceive that they wish to embarrass the administration and to bring it into disrepute, wholly reckless of the consequences resulting to the country. It matters not how long the war shall continue provided they can glut their hatreds, and see their predictions of evil fulfilled."

THE WAR DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, Aug. 8.]

There are many unmistakable signs and evidences that the war is fast drawing to a close. Not, however, that a formal peace is at hand. The North may cease to carry on active hostilities long before it will consent to recognize our independence, and enter into formal terms of peace with us. Among the signs of the times, none is more encouraging than the altered and subdued tone of the Northern press and Northern politicians. We hear not a word now of crushing the rebellion in sixty or ninety days, or even within the present year. Few, very few, politicians or editors are so impudent or so impertinent as to hold out hopes of crushing it out at all. They are in terrible dread of an invasion by us of the North, and more busy in trying to devise ways and means to repel such apprehended invasion than in renewed attempts to subdue the South. They have lost all hope that Grant will take Richmond, but are in deadly fear that Early will capture Washington.

They keep Grant's army, at this sickly season, in the most sickly hole in the South, merely to prevent the junction of Lee's and Early's forces, and the probable capture of Philadelphia that would follow such junction. In like manner they keep Sherman in Georgia to keep Hood out of Tennessee and Kentucky. They are faintly hammering away at Petersburg and Atlanta to save Cincinnati and Philadelphia. They have been for some time busy withdrawing their troops from the trans-Mississippi, and from all along either shore of that river, also from many points on the Atlantic coast, and concentrating them at positions nearer to Washington. They are obviously preparing to defend the North from apprehended invasion.

Well may they apprehend it and tremble at its probable consequences. *After the middle of September what forces will they have with which to repel invasion? Their veterans' term of service will have expired, and they will have returned home. A body, composed almost entirely of raw recruits, deficient in numbers as well as discipline, will be all the army they will have with which to repel invasion.* Men will not rush to arms to defend their homes as they do in the South, for Northern soldiers are common laborers, without houses or homes, and who live and support their families from their daily wages. A war of invasion of the North will suspend their wages—their daily pay as soldiers, in greenbacks, will amount to nothing.

No bonus is offered to them for enlistment; no hopes of Southern plunder will any longer be held out to them, or, if held out, will any longer delude and deceive them; the expense of living will have quadrupled, and to enlist as soldiers will be to starve their families. The North will not rise to defend itself; but the masses will cry aloud for peace! For no matter who conquers, no matter what the terms of peace—peace will give them employment—without which they cannot live. The Federal Government is bankrupt, and has no means left wherewith to feed and clothe its soldiers and their families.

It is not on the whole, at all improbable that we may this Fall invade the North, and on her soil dictate the terms of peace. At all events it is worth trying. The North is just about to become bankrupt in men and means, and now is the time to push her to the wall. A just retribution demands that we retaliate on her the cruelties she has inflicted on us. An opportunity of doing so may soon occur.

THE INVASION.—The Philadelphia Press, in discussing the recent invasion of Early, remarks:—

Our main purpose in referring to the subject is to reiterate the suggestion made above, that "the first task in the campaign should be the repossession of the Shenandoah valley." This accomplished, a way would be opened for the capture of Lynchburg, and military advantages of the utmost value would accrue. Maryland and Pennsylvania would thenceforth be secure against even the rumor of invasion; and the communication between Richmond and Atlanta, indispensable to a prolonged tenure of either position, would be broken up.

To the accomplishment of this task, which it is needless to say embraces many embarrassing features, it is reliably asserted that the Government is bending every energy. If any good at all should result from a campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, the results would present themselves in a tangible shape, not only to Grant and Sherman, but to the farmers of Maryland and Pennsylvania; and it is to be hoped that such a campaign may be undertaken, if not too late in season.

MRS. SIBLEY, the wife of General Sibley, who left the United States Army to take up arms against us in the Confederate service, made her appearance at Little Rock, a few days ago, and received the protection of our authorities. General Sibley accompanied her to the line of the Federal pickets, but was not permitted to come further, although he and General Steele were classmates at West Point. Mrs. Sibley does not, it is said, adopt the sentiments of her husband in regard to the rebellion.—*St. Louis Republican.*

THE peace meeting at Peoria, Ill., last week, was a downright failure. The Transcript, of that place, condenses the merits of the meeting in the following sentence:

"The character of the gathering may be seen from the fact that one of the speakers is a defaulter to the Government, one a priest who was turned out of his church for lying and slander, and a third a State's prison bird."

WM. J. BROWNSON, son of Orestes A. Brownson, killed himself on the 11th ult., by jumping out of a stage three and a half miles from Virginia City, N. T., while in a sleep, probably dreaming. The remains were buried the next day by the Catholics. About five years ago an elder brother of the deceased jumped, in a fit of somnambulism, out of his law office window down St. Anthony's Falls, and was killed.

WOOL.—The Detroit (Michigan) Press says that wool is rapidly declining. Last week it fell ten or fifteen cents per pound, and would be lower than that, as was supposed; although, on account of there being no wool coming to market, quotations—eighty five to ninety-five cents per pound—were uncertain.

THE WESTERN COUNTERFEITERS.—J. Beebush, one of the Western counterfeiters, who was arrested by Col. Baker and escaped while the guard was asleep, but afterwards gave himself up, reached Washington and has been committed to the Old Capitol to await his trial.

A COMPANY has been organized in Rochester, New York, to supply that city and vicinity with peat in place of coal. The company have leased seven acres of peat—all that is known to exist in Western New York, and will proceed at once to prepare it for market.

PHILADELPHIA is paying $400 bounty for recruits. Ward committees are at work, and the number of men daily recruited is on the increase. Organized effort is doing much to dispense with the draft.

THE tobacco crop in the vicinity of Trenton, N. J., appears to be very promising. Several acres on Savage's Island, opposite the city, are now in tobacco, and it gives promise of a good yield.

ACCORDING to the statements of the London Review, the English iron clad war ships of light draught are a failure.

WHY is the divorce court judge opposed to pugilism? Because he is the great upsetter of the arrangements of the ring.

HE that falls into sin is a man: he that boasts of it is a devil.

THE NEW YORK WORLD is on its highest sensational tilts. It parades with large headings a letter from its Washington correspondent, who states that the Union men are going to let the Presidential election go by default and the country go to the d—ogs. The World also denounces Gen. Butler as worse than a beast, and says that instead of being honored with LL. D., as he has been recently by Williams' College, he ought to be D.—D. The rebels agree with the World exactly,—so there's a coincidence. That journal deserves a very prominent emphasis in the embodiment of the powers of darkness, known as "The World, the flesh and the devil."

PEACHES A GLUT.—Although it is yet early in the season, peaches are already a glut in the Philadelphia market, and are selling at from twenty-five to fifty cents a basket.

MINIATURE ALMANAC FOR 1864.

AUGUST.	SUN rises.	SUN sets.	Moon's Phases.
15-Monday....	5 12	6 48	AUGUST.
16-Tuesday....	5 13	6 47	D. H. M.
17-Wednesday	5 14	6 46	New 2 9 27m
18-Thursday..	5 15	6 45	First qr 10 12 52a
19-Friday.....	5 17	6 43	Full 17 8 32m
20-Saturday...	5 18	6 42	Last qr 24 1 1m
21-Sunday....	5 19	6 41	

MARINE AFFAIRS.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, August 16, 1864.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Louisiana, Porter, from Old Point—to M N Falls.

Steamer Lancaster, Dawes, from Havre de Grace—to Jos Jas Taylor.

Steamer Artizan, Kirk, from New York—mdse to J A Shriver.

Steamer Richard Willing, Dade, from Philadelphia—mdse to J A Shriver.

Schr Golden West, (Br) Gamaje, from Key Verde—guano to R M Heslen. Saw off Point Lookout a light bark, bound up.

Schr Israel H Day, Chase, from James river—to S Phillips & Co.

Schr L S Davis, Bishop, from City Point—to Ross & Lyon; stores to U S Quartermaster.

Schr Eclipse, ——, from City Point—stores to U S Quartermaster.

Schr Florence Rogers, ——, from City Point—stores to U S Quartermaster.

Schr John B Myers, Whildon, from City Point—stores to U S Quartermaster.

Schr Tillie E Endicott, ——, from City Point—stores to U S Quartermaster.

CLEARED.

Steamer Louisiana, Porter, Old Point.

Steamer Lancaster, Dawes, Havre de Grace.

Steamer Richard Willing, Dade, Philadelphia.

AT QUARANTINE.

Brig W J Treat, Knight, from Sagua la Grande—to C M Jackson & Co; molasses to Kirkland, Chase & Co.

SAILED.

Brig R C Wright, Hawthorn, Demarara—in tow of the steamtug Mary Shaw.

Schr Lucy W Alexander, Jacobsen, West Indies—in tow of steamtug Emma.

ARRIVALS FROM BALTIMORE.

Steamer Josephine Thomson, Cundiff, New York, 14th inst.

Bark Adelaide, Norris, San Francisco, 12th.

Schr John Randolph, Martin, Philadelphia, 15th inst.

Schr Edwin Reed, Goodspeed, Boston, 12th.

CLEARANCES FOR BALTIMORE.

Brig Frontier, Littlefield, Portland, 12th inst.

Schr Meta, Pierce, Philadelphia, 15th inst.

Schr Albert Fields, Pettit, New York, 13th.

Schr Johanna, Ward, New York, 13th inst.

MEMORANDA.

Bark Adelaide, Etchberger, from Baltimore, was at Rio Janeiro, July 8.

Bark Grace, Kirwan, sailed from New York, 13th inst, for Baltimore.

Schr Le Roy, Johnson, cleared at New York, 15th inst, for Havana.

Schr E H Adams, ——, sailed from Nantucket, 11th inst, for Baltimore.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALE AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD

Furnished by Leonard J. Tormey, Stock and Bill Broker, No. 22 South Street.

Aug. 16, 1864.

500 American Gold, D. E. 256
5,000 U. S. Five-Twenties, ...109⅞
650 Baltimore City 6's '75.....115
100 do do '90.....117
500 shares Springfield Min. Co 2.10
3,000 Northern Central R. R. bds. '85...101⅞
1,500 do do do 104⅞
500 shares Mineral Hill Mining Co. b30 2.50
500 do do do b30..... 2.45
500 shares Baltimore Chrome Co. 2 00
100 shares Santa Clara Mining Co b30.. 23
9,000 Marietta and Cincinnati bonds.....103⅞
1,100 shares Atlantic Mining Co 1.35
2,000 do do do b30..... 1.40
400 shares American Gas Co. b30..... 2.35

Prices of Stocks and Bonds in N. York, Aug. 16.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Through L. J. Tormey, Stock and Bill Broker, No. 22 South Street.

	1st Board.	2d Board.
United States 6's 1881, Coupon..	108⅜	108⅜
U. S. Five-Twenties.....	110	109⅞
" " " " int. currency	95	94⅞
Gold (office sales).....	256⅞	..
Tennessee 6's.....	56⅞	56⅞
Virginia 6's.....	53⅞	..
North Carolina 6's.....	61	..
Missouri 6's.....	68	67
Canton Company.....	37⅞	37⅞
Cumberland Coal Co.....	61⅞	60⅞
Quicksilver.....	82⅞	83⅞
N. Y. Central Railroad.....	131⅞	130⅞
Erie.....	113	113
" Preferred.....	..	110
Hudson River Railroad.....	133⅞	133⅞
Harlem Railroad	107	..
Reading Railroad.....	..	137⅞
Michigan Central Railroad.....	139⅞	139
Michigan S. and N. Ind. R R..	92⅞	92⅞
Illinois Central Railroad.....	131	131⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg R R.