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[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

MARYLAND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

ANNAPOLIS, August 18, 1864

Evening Session.—Present, sixty-four members

The Convention resumed the consideration of the article entitled "Judiciary Department"

The Court of Appeals.—Section 14th, reported yesterday, was passed informally, without further amendment.

The remaining sections relating to the Court of Appeals were adopted, (sections 16 and 17 only being amended,) as follows:

Section 12. The Court of Appeals shall hold its sessions in the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday in April, and the first Monday in October, in each and every year, or at such other times as the General Assembly may by law direct, and it shall be competent for the judges of said court, sufficient cause appearing to them, temporarily to transfer their sittings elsewhere.

Section 14. The jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals shall be coextensive with the limits of the State, and such as now is or may hereafter be prescribed for it by law, and its sessions shall continue for not less than ten months in the year, if the business before it shall so require.

Section 15. Any three of the judges of the Court of Appeals may constitute a qu rum, but no cause shall be decided without the concurrence of at least three judges in the decision, and in every case decided, an opinion in writing shall be filed within six months after argument or submission of the cause, and the judgment of the court shall be final and conclusive.

Section 16 The salary of the justices of the Court of Appeals shall be three thousand dollars ($3 000) each per annum, payable quarterly

Section 17 Provision shall be made by law for publishing reports of all causes argued and determined in the Court of Appeals, which the judges shall designate as proper for publication.

Section 18. The Court of Appeals shall appoint its own clerk, who shall hold his office for six years, and may be re appointed at the end thereof; he shall be subject to removal by the said court for incompatency, neglect of duty, misdemeanor in office, or sch other cause or causes as may be prescribed by law.

The Circuit Courts.—Section 19 was taken up as follows:

Section 19. The State shall be divided into eight Judicial Circuits, in the manner following: The counties of St. Mary's, Charles and Prince George's, shall constitute the First Circuit. The counties of Calvert, Anne Arundel and Montgomery, the second. The counties of Allegany, Washington and Frederick, the third. The counties of Baltimore, Howard, Cecil and Kent, the fifth. The counties of Queen Anne's, Talbot and Caroline, the sixth. The counties of Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester, the seventh. And the city of Baltimore the eighth.

Mr. Hebb offered the following as a substitute for the above:

Section 19 This State shall be divided into twelve judicial circuits, in manner following: The counties of St. Mary's, Charles and Prince George's, shall constitute the first circuit; the counties of Anne Arundel, Calvert and Montgomery, the second; the county of Frederick, the third; the county of Washington, the fourth; the county of Allegany, the fifth; the counties of Carroll and Howard, the sixth; the county of Baltimore, the seventh; the counties of Harford and Cecil, the eighth; the counties of Kent, Queen Anne's and Talbot, the ninth; the counties of Caroline and Dorchester, the tenth; the counties of Somerset and Worcester, the eleventh; and the city of Baltimore, the twelfth.

After debate, the farther consideration of the section was formally postponed.

Section 20 of the report was taken up, as follows:

Section 20. In each of the above named circuits, except the eighth, there shall be three courts, one to be held in each county; they shall be called Circuit Courts for the county in which they may be held, and shall have and exercise all the power, authority and jurisdiction, original and appellate, which the present Circuit Courts of the State now have and exercise, or which may hereafter be prescribed by law.

Mr. Hebb offered the following as a substitute for the above:

Sec. 20. One court shall be held in each county of the State; the said court shall be called Circuit Courts for the county in which they may be held, and shall have and exercise all the power, authority and jurisdiction, original and appellate, which the present Circuit Courts of this State now have and exercise, or which may hereafter be prescribed by law.

Mr. Hebb gave notice that he would submit the following substitute for section 21, as reported by the committee:

"Sec 21. For each circuit (the twelfth excepted) there shall be one judge; the said judges shall be styled circuit judges, and shall hold a term of their court in each of the counties composing their respective circuits at such times as now are or may hereafter be fixed by law, such terms to never be less than two in each year in each county; special terms may be held by said judges, in their discretion, whenever the business of their several counties renders such terms necessary."

The following is section 21 as reported by the committee:

Sec. 21. For each circuit (the eighth excepted) there shall be three judges who shall be styled circuit judges; one of said judges, during his term of office, shall reside in each county of the circuit; the said judges shall hold a term of their courts in each of the counties composing their respective circuits at such times as now are or may hereafter be fixed by law, such terms to be never less than two in each year in each county; special terms may be held by said judges in their discretion, whenever the business of their several counties renders such terms necessary; a single judge may hold sessions of the Circuit Court for the disposal of all equity business, and business merely formal and uncontested, appeals from the decisions of justices of the peace, (but no other appeals) and such causes, civil or criminal, as the parties litigant shall consent to try before a single judge.

Without taking action upon any of the amendments proposed, the Convention adjourned.

ANNAPOLIS, Aug. 19, 1864.

The Convention met at 12 o'clock—Present, Hon. H. H. Goldsborough, President, and 65 members

The Judiciary Department.—The Convention resumed the consideration of the article entitled "The Judiciary Department."

Sections 19, 20 and 21, establishing the circuit courts, and the amendments offered thereto last evening, were discussed for some time, without action being taken thereon.

Mr. Smith, of Carroll, moved that in order to give the members time to consider the various propositions presented, and also to consult with their constituents, that the further consideration of the judiciary department be postponed until Tuesday next, at 10½ o'clock, which was adopted

The various amendments were then ordered to be printed in bill form

Mr. Clark offered several amendments to the report of the committee on the Judiciary Department, which provide for the election of a Judge by the voters of each county, who shall have exclusive chancery powers in his county, and who shall also be the Chief Judge of the Orphan's Court of his county. The three judges of the judicial circuits (as reported by the committee) are to hold courts in each county, with the common law power and criminal jurisdiction now possessed by circuit Judges, &c. A single Judge may hold sessions of court for the disposal of all business merely formal, and for the trial of civil and criminal cases where the parties thereto may consent, and also appeals from justices of the peace, by consent of parties, &c.

The Quota of Maryland.—Mr. Berry, of Prince George's, offered the following:

Ordered, That a committee, to consist of nine members of the Convention, be appointed by the President to wait upon his Excellency, Governor Bradford, and respectfully request him to ascertain from the proper authorities, and report to the Convention at the earliest convenience, the number of recruits, both white and black, that have been received into the service of the United States from the city of Baltimore, and several counties in the State respectively, since the beginning of this war. Also, the number that have been credited to the said city and counties respectively, and if possible, to have the enrollment so revised and corrected, as to give the said city and several counties a credit for all the recruits furnished by them as aforesaid. Also, take such steps as may be necessary to have credited to said city and counties all persons who may have been taken by military officers in the employ of the United States, under the pretended authority of the Governor, and transferred by them and credited to any of the States of the Union

After an extended and excited discussion, Mr. Stirling moved to indefinitely postpone the whole subject, which was carried—yeas 41, nays 22.

Attorney General.—The Convention took up the report of the committee on "State's Attorneys." Section 1st was amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1. There shall be an Attorney General elected by the qualified voters of the State on general ticket on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, in the year 1864, and on the same day in every fourth year thereafter, who shall hold his office for four years from the first Monday of January next ensuing his election, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified, and shall be re-eligible thereto, and shall be subject to removal therefrom for incompetency, wilful neglect of duty, or misdemeanor in office on conviction in court of law.

Mr. Daniel moved to amend so as to give the appointment of the Attorney General to the Governor, which was rejected—yeas 21 nays 33.

Sections 2d, 3d and 5th of the report prescribing the qualifications, duties, &c., of the Attorney General, were adopted without material amendment, (as heretofore published in the Clipper.)

A motion to make the Attorney General's salary $3 000 per year was rejected—yeas 30, nays 31. A motion to make his salary $2,500 was carried—yeas 42, nays 20.

Section 4th was amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 4. No person shall be eligible to the office of Attorney General who has not been admitted to practice the law in the State, and who has not practiced the law therein for seven years, and who has not resided in the State for at least five years next preceding his election.

The Convention adjourned until Monday next at 12 o'clock

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

TOWSONTOWN, August 19, 1864.

An adjourned meeting of the citizens of the Ninth district, called for the purpose of raising funds to exempt the district from the coming draft, met pursuant to the call of the President, yesterday afternoon, at the Court House in this place. Edward S. Meyers, Esqr., President, Mr. E. F. Church, Secretary.

After the reporting of the several committees which had been previously appointed, a committee consisting of Messrs. Joseph Patterson, John T. Ensor, John H. Longnecker, Captain Kennedy and Edward S. Myers was appointed to wait upon the County Commissioners to endeavor to get an appropriation made by them to aid in raising funds for the purpose above named.

A committee was also appointed to wait upon the board of enrollment in the city to see if arrangements could be made with them to come out in the district to hear claims for exemption, &c., said committee consisting of Messrs. E. F. Church, Thos. A. Robinson and John Thompson.

It was then resolved to enroll the district over again in order to ascertain the number liable to exemption, &c., there being a great many names enrolled not liable to military duty, making the quota far too large; the Provost Marshal of the State having kindly consented to assist in getting the quota reduced after a correct enrollment had been made. The district was then laid off in blocks and a committee appointed consisting of Messrs. A. J. Sweeny, L. J. Roberts, Geo. H. Carman, Washington Stevenson, J. M. Wisner, J. W. Shanklin, Jr., John Thompson, Thos. H. Robinson, Henry L. Bowen, William B. Krout, James K. P. Frederick, William H. Carroll, James Smith, James Hooper, F. B. Lucas, William Lynch, John Ward, and James Buchanan, to wait upon the citizens of the district to receive contributions and make a correct list of those liable to military duty. The meeting then adjourned to meet on Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock.

The August term of the Circuit Court for Baltimore county assembles here on Monday next. We have been informed that his Honor Judge Price, has recovered his health, and will be present.

W. B. K.

[COMMUNICATED.]

I have read with great attention and a high appreciation, the editorial articles in the "Clipper" of Tuesday and Wednesday last, and from information I have received from reliable sources, I am fully convinced, the *Peace* Democrats as they call themselves, are quietly and busily at work in organizing their forces to bring out their *whole* strength in this city, and the several counties in this State, at the election next Fall, to break down the *Union party*, and induce Maryland to join the Southern rebels. No time should, therefore, be lost in taking steps to meet and put them down. If we fold our arms and go to sleep, and fancy all is well, we shall find to our sorrow and great surprise we have kept a *bad watch*, and such scenes as we had on the 19th of April, 1861, will be fastened upon us; the good, old Union flag as it was in April, 1861, pulled down and the rebel flag hoisted in its place. The writer of this article is no child, and not easily carried away with childish things, hence he cautions his friends in this city and in *all* the counties in Maryland to keep a good watch, put faithful sentinels on the *watch tower*, that will not fail or falter; that being done, all will be well I must again repeat, let a complete organization in the several wards and in all the counties be without any delay made. We have an unscrupulous enemy at our doors contriving all foul means to deceive, in hopes of finding us not prepared to defend ourselves. I have been in many political and some military campaigns, and know or think I know, the duty of a faithful

SENTINEL.

LOST AND FOUND.—On Thursday, the 11th instant, Sergeant E. F. Brown, of the Second Maryland, having faithfully served out his three years in the service, came home to Towsontown. He had been paid off in Washington on the day previous, and had about $317 in new greenbacks in a wallet, in his pants pocket. He got off the car and came into our office, when he missed his pocket-book and money! A search was instituted, and considerable interest was manifested by a number of citizens. There were four unknown men on the top of the car with Brown, one at least of whom he suspected of having the money. Three of them went to the clerk's office in the court-house, the other started on foot towards the Harford road.

Constable Kone proceeded to search the clothing of the three at the Court House, and nothing could be found. He then procured a horse, and followed the one on foot some five miles—found him and searched him, but could find nothing. So things rested, and Brown gave up his money as lost. On Friday morning acting Sheriff Talbott happened to look out of a window of the Clerk's office, and saw a pocket-book in the grass and rubbish. He went out and picked it up, and it was Brown's pocket-book and money, all correct, as it was lost. It appears that the suspected person had it, and when he saw Brown and his friends enter the Clerk's office, he threw the stolen property unobserved out of the window.—*Towsontown Advocate.*

A LETTER to the Tribune reports that Gen. Asboth has moved to the north of Mobile, with force sufficient to cut all the roads to Atlanta or Macon, and prevent communication with Hood, while Granger's command is regarded as quite strong enough to take and hold the city of Mobile.

SEVEN hundred soldiers were forwarded to the Army of the Potomac from New York, on Monday. Six hundred were convalescents, and one hundred deserters and stragglers. On Tuesday morning, four hundred recruits were sent forward for the same destination. This shows that Grant is getting reinforcements.

OUR tax bill levies imposts on three thousand four hundred and fifty articles, while England taxes only twenty-four articles and gets a revenue from them of $210,000,000.—From wines, liquors, tobacco and the license to sell them, she gets $135,000,000.

SUCCESS, military and financial, will elect Mr. Lincoln. This is conceded by his opponents. Seeking to defeat him, they but do a natural thing by doing their best to prevent success, both military and financial.

LOCAL NEWS.

Special Orders.—General Wallace has issued the following orders: "Until further orders passes will not be required from persons travelling between Baltimore and Annapolis by boat, or by rail via Annapolis Junction. Passes will be required from all persons leaving Annapolis by any water route other than to Baltimore. Also from all officers and soldiers, leaving Baltimore or Annapolis by any route, except when travelling under proper orders; and from all persons leaving Baltimore for Point Lookout, Fort Monroe or Norfolk, and all points on the Eastern and Western Shores of Maryland, except Annapolis. Also from persons leaving Wilmington, Del., for Southern destinations via Wilmington and Salisbury Railroad. Passes will be issued in Baltimore city by Lieut. Col. John Woolley, Provost Marshal, 8th Army Corps, corner Camden and Eutaw streets, and at Wilmington, Del., and Annapolis, Md., by the Provost Marshal of the respective posts."

The General Commanding hereby expresses his high appreciation of the conduct of sick and wounded officers and enlisted men, who during the late threatened raid into this city by the rebels, nobly volunteered to assist in its defence. For several days and nights they bravely awaited the approach of the enemy, apparently heedless of their wounds or feeble condition, in their desire to do all in their power to render service to their country. All of them deserve honorable mention, but it is not practicable to give the name of every soldier. The following named commissioned officers and enlisted men were conspicuous for their efficiency and zeal:—First Lieut. Frank P. Gross, 72d Co. 2d Battalion Vet. Res. Corps; First Lieut. V. K. Spear, 95th Co. 2d Battalion Vet. Res. Corps; First Lieut. Nelson Bronson, 89th Co. 2d Battalion Vet. Res. Corps; Second Lieut. R. J. Sutherland, 143d Co. 2d Battalion Vet. Res. Corps; First Lieut. W. C. Coleman, 11th Penna. Reserve Corps. Commanding Detachments—1st Sergeant W. W. Fitzpatrick, Co. G, 14th U. S. Infantry; Hospital Steward C. E. Tebon, U. S. A.; Sergeant Charles Ihlo, Co. E, 15th N. Y. Heavy Artillery; Private R. McDaniels, Co. H, 9th N. Y. S. M.; Private W. T. Hosley, Co. C, 2d U. S. S. S.; Private L. Murray, Co A, 13th Massachusetts. A copy of this order will be furnished to every soldier who volunteered to go from the hospital to the fortificatirns to assist in the defence of the city.

Church Improvement.—The old Carolina Street M. E. Church is undergoing many important and beautiful improvements, and when finished, the building will be the neatest to be found east of the Falls. The interior will be greatly changed in appearance, it being designed to lower and remodel the pulpit; lower the front or breastwork of the galleries; the substitution of iron fluted columns, with neat bass and cappings for the heavy wooden posts now supporting the galleries, and removal of the staircases leading to the galleries from the main chamber, and instead to have them placed more to the front of the building; a vestibule eight feet deep being set apart, and from which there will be doors leading up stairs, as also into the body of the church. The walls under the galleries will be tastefully frescoed in oil colors. The exterior will also undergo a complete alteration. The front is to be scaled four inches, and in place of that portion taken away is to be substituted fine press brick; instead of two doors as at present, entrance to the vestibule will be gained by a large door in the centre eight feet wide, having four pilastres, over which will be a large tri-window to correspond, and which will be surmounted by a neat cornice; there will be a window on each side of the entrance door, as two above, the latter to afford light and ventilation to the galleries; the doors on the side of the building will be closed and new ones inserted, leading to the vestibule; under the building excavations will be made so as to place furnaces with which to supply the necessary heat in cold weather.

House of the Good Shepherd.—About one year ago, the opening of the St. Agnes' Hospital, in this city was observed, and a few days since, the House of the Good Shepherd, an institution of a similar character, the gift of a venerable Catholic lady, was also inaugurated. The institution is located on the east side of Mount street, extending from Hollins to Lombard streets. The grounds have been enclosed with a high wall capped with glass, to prevent the intrusion of mischievous boys Mother Ignatius Ward, the Superior, with the religious community who are to have charge of the institution, arrived in this city a few days since from Louisville, Ky. The Superior brings with her a high reputation for judicious management, energy, and long experience in the work of charity to which the ladies of the Good Shepherd specially devote their lives.

Sanderson's Minstrels.—The Maryland Institute is nightly thronged with happy persons, who forget in the mirth-provoking antics of the Ethiopian and the fascination of the beautiful singing and instrumental music all the cares and troubles of the day. The comicalities of "brudder bones" nightly calls forth roars of laughter, and the excellent ballad and quartette singing cheers the spirit with lively notes, or touches the tender chords of the heart with the sadder strains. A rich bill will be presented to-night.

Camp Meeting.—A special train of cars will leave Camden Station at eight o'clock to-morrow morning for the camp meeting now being held near Hanover Switch, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, a few miles from this city. As this will be the only camp-meeting held this season, we expect to witness an immense throng of persons present on the grounds to-morrow. The trains will return to this city before dark, and will stop at the Relay House.

Inquest.—An inquest was held by Coroner Sparklin, yesterday, over the body of Bennett Heiser, aged 13 years, who was drowned on Thursday night at Chase's wharf. The lad was standing on the wharf endeavoring to catch a crab, and losing his balance fell into the water. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. The parents of the boy reside at No. 88 S Dallas street.

Badly Scalded.—About one o'clock yesterday morning, Albert Underwood, an employee at Abbott's Rolling Mill, was severely scalded about the arms and legs. He was at the time engaged in oiling the engine, when his foot accidentally slipped and he fell into a well of hot water. He was carried to his home, No. 45 Bank street, where he received the professional care of Dr. Harvey.

Appointment of a Vice Counsellor.—The health of Judge Alexander, of the City Circuit Court, having become so impaired as to unfit him at present from attending to the duties of his office, he has appointed C. L. L. Leary, Esq., as Vice Counsellor, with the power to transact all business of the Court, with the exception of issuing final decrees.

The Criminal Court.—Owing to the repairs of the Criminal Court room not being yet finished, the session of the court this morning for the purpose of disposing of the usual assault and battery cases, will be held in the room of the Court of Common Pleas, second story of the Court House.

Violating the Substitute Law.—Wm. Plyman, colored, was arrested last night, charged with attempting to conduct a substitute from this city to Philadelphia, for the purpose of enlisting him. The accused was locked up in the Central police station to await the orders of the military authorities.

Assault.—Mrs. Fee was arrested yesterday afternoon on the charge of assaulting and striking Mrs. Eliza White, residing on Holliday street, near Saratoga, with a stick. Justice Spicer released the accused on security to keep the peace.

A Refugee.—Henry Johnson, a refugee from Pittsylvania, Va., who had taken the oath of allegiance at Harper's Ferry, reported at the headquarters of Col. Woolley yesterday, and was discharged.

Bounty Swindler.—Wm. Fowler was arrested yesterday, charged with defrauding sailors out of their bounty money. The accused was placed on board of the receiving ship at Canton for safe keeping.

Fire.—A few minutes before 11 o'clock last night, the third story of the oyster and fruit packing establishment of John E. Mitchell & Co., Nos. 13 and 15 Mercer street, near Light, was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was promptly responded to by the firemen, and the flames subdued before reaching the other portions of the buildings. The loss will be about $1,500. It is supposed that the fire was caused by accident.

Released.—Daniel Henry, arrested a few days since, charged with selling liquor to soldiers, was released from the military prison yesterday, after receiving a severe reprimand from Col. Woolley.

Alive.—The children of Mr. Hartman, who were so shockingly injured on Thursday, by falling from a window, were alive last evening. It is now thought that the boy will survive his injuries, but no hopes are entertained of the girl.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Orphans' Court.—Before Hon. Judges Supplee and Hoffman. The following business occupied the attention of this court yesterday:

Letters of administration on the estate of Julianna Morrison, granted to Lewis Morrison.

Letters of administration on the estate of L. Frank, granted to Ann Margaret Frank.

LATEST NEWS ITEMS.

POLITICS AND RELIGION.—Not far from the village of Homer, Calhoun county, Michigan, lives the venerable Mr. Sabine, a retired Methodist clergyman, upon whom the infirmities of age have brought that of deafness—the Elder being in the habit always of clapping his hand to his ear when he wishes to aid his hearing. Mr. S., the Elder's townsman, a ranting Copperhead, whose piety is jealous lest religion should be mixed with the profane ethics of universal liberty and other similar questions growing out of the war for saving the Union, beset the staunch old patriot awhile ago, berating him with the charge of "mixing politics with religion."—The Elder retorted that it was only the politics of the Union party that ministers "mixed" with religion. "What! what! what! what's that?" ejaculated Copperhead S. Clapping his hand to his ear, "Your's won't mix!" thundered the Elder, whereupon the shout which broke from the surrounding multitude caused S. to simmer down and disappear.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE PLACE TO GET A WIFE.—Up in Vermont the women are helpmeets as well as helpeats. That's the spot to get a wife, as the following paragraph from a Vermont paper well illustrates:

"The Vergennes Vermonter says that in Ferrisburg, the other day, two sisters, women grown, were seen engaged in most essentially aiding in harvesting the hay. One of the sisters was riding the mowing machine, guiding the horses and cutting down the grass—the other was riding the horse-rake. It is worthy of mention that the only brother of these sisters is in the army.

IT is said the rebels have vast quantities of cotton stored on the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers, which will be in serious danger should our operations before Mobile prove successful. It is not unlikely, however, but what the fate of that stored on Red River would befall it when once in actual danger of capture by our forces. In any event, the control of these rivers, whether Mobile falls immediately or not, will be of most important value to our army in its further operations against the rebellion. It has been supposed that Farragut has not the kind of vessels to navigate these rivers, but this is a mistake.

"WON'T you buy a splendid portrait of Gen. Grant?" asked a most intelligent peddler, six months from England, of a country friend, at one of our hotels a few days since. "No, sir; I do not want it." "Ah! then you will take this of Gen. McClellan?" "No, no; I wouldn't have *that* anyhow." "Ah, sir," resumed the peddler, waxing confidential, "I sell more of McClellan now than I do of Grant; but if I only had *Gen. Lee*, I could sell ten times as many of him as I can of McClellan—*and to the same men.*"

THE other day, before Petersburg, a rebel shell, with the fuse still burning, fell into the trenches occupied by the 119th Pennsylvania volunteers, and, had it exploded there, could not but have seriously injured, or perhaps killed quite a number. In this dilemma one of the men of the regiment picked it up in his hands, when it burned him so severely that he at first dropped it, but taking it up again, threw it beyond the embankment, where it immediately exploded. He received no injury except burning his hands.

A NEW WAY OF GIVING CONTRABAND NEWS.—A letter writer in the New York *Times* makes an appeal to the Sanitary Commission to furnish the soldiers of Sherman's army with tobacco. He says the commission can easily supply every man with half a pound of the weed; for it would not take more than fifty thousand pounds for to go round. For this we infer that the writer estimates the number of men in Sherman's army to be about one hundred thousand.

THE St. Louis Democrat says:—"Some doubt having been expressed as to the ability of Admiral Farragut to reach the city of Mobile in consequence of the shallow water in the bay, it may be interesting to know that in his fleet he has two of the iron clad vessels built at the Carondelet Navy Yard, near this city, and with these can therefore pass the Dog river bar, four miles from Mobile, and steam directly abreast of the city."

A CONVICT in the Thomaston, Me., State Prison, who had cut up a blanket, and from it made a suit of clothes of one color, and had disguised himself with a false moustache, boldly marched through the guard-room of the prison a few days ago, the guard not detecting the fraud, and was just leaving the prison, when the Warden, who happened to meet him, stopped him. He said he had been a year preparing to escape.

A FEW days ago a British officer in uniform went to visit the Kearsarge in the port of Deal, in England, and on stepping on board said in a joking way to the Yankee sailor who presented arms to him at the gangway:—"I suppose this is the first time you were ever boarded by an Englishman?" "Oh, no, sir," said the sailor, "we were boarded by sixty the other day at Cherbourg."

COL. J. F. BENJAMIN, of the Eighth (Missouri) Congressional District, in a letter in the Hannibal Courier of the 10th, accepts the nomination of the Radical Union Convention at Macon City on the 19th ult. As the nominee for Congress he promises to employ all his powers in maintaing the integrity of the Union against both foreign foes and domestic traitors.

FOUR substitutes who were missing at roll-call at the New Haven rendezvous, last Thursday, were bayonetted out from under the floor by an adventurous guard. The substitutes had $1,200 with which to start in business as soon as they had wormed themselves out.

THE Buffalo Express announces that Brig. Gen. W. S. Smith, has been compelled, by broken health, to resign his commission in the army, and the responsible position which he held as Chief of Cavalry upon the staff of Gen. Sherman.

THE police of Pittsburg have been engaged for some time past in ferretting out individuals selling liquor at retail without license, and have succeeded in getting the names of eighty-five persons thus engaged against whom warrants have been issued.

JEREMIAH CLARKE, who murdered J. S. Webb at Chicago, has been sentenced to twenty-five years' hard labor in the State Prison. Oh! what a long and wearisome future is before this unfortunate!

BY a recent law of Congress, parties purchasing one hundred dollars' worth of postage stamps or five hundred stamped envelopes, will be allowed a discount of five per cent. from the usual price.

THERE are not half so many sons of small fathers as small sons of great fathers. Mountains often bring forth mice, mice seldom bring forth mountains.

Very True Views.

A correspondent of the Lexington Unionist sends that paper the subjoined synopsis of some remarks made by James M. Ogden, Esq., at a recent meeting at Vienna, Clark county, Kentucky:

Nearly all of this large concourse of men here assembled, are of that class, which is held in very small estimation by the aristocratic rebels of the Cotton States. Allow me my friends, to familiarly call you the "poor white-eyed white men." Away down yonder South, you are called "poor white trash."—It has long been known that down there, you were held of small repute—that the Cotton Lords deemed you below their negroes. But in more latter days, it seems that there is a class here in Kentucky, who also would put you below the negro. Yes, the negro is saved, but you, poor white trash, are the suitable food for cannon.

In this war for the Union, to save the Government of our fathers, you poor men have furnished the soldiers; you have sent fathers, sons, and brothers forth to fight for the country. Mark exactly what I say; the poor counties of Kentucky, and the poor neighborhoods in the counties have furnished the soldiers. I repeat emphatically, that in Kentucky the men who have owned no slaves, have borne the burden of this war. Now the President has called for five hundred thousand more men. Some one, white or black, will have to go; yes, a great many from Clarke county. And I tell you now, that in about a month, you will have to go. Yes, go again, poor white men, or else the negroes of rich rebels will have to go.

Look here, men, that rich aristocratic rebel cannot send his son to fight for our government; do you know why? His son he has sent out with General John H. Morgan. Your son has left you and your little crops of corn and sorgum; left you ploughing away, and the sun tanning your hardened hands, and the sweat running down your honest cheeks; while he stands with Sherman beneath the starry folds of the banner you love. But where is the son now of that rich aristocrat, who is forever howling about his negroes? Yes, sirs, where? You lately saw him with the big rogue, at Mt. Sterling, and at Cynthia and at Winchester. Saw him taking pocket books. If you did not see him, when you missed your horse in the morning, you knew that he had been about!

Now I can see what conclusion you are coming to, you are getting a notion of this sort, that there ought to be a kind of set-off, a balance struck, that when the "Big Bandit" comes around, and the son of the rich rebel comes to steal your horse, that you will have the negro of that rich traitor with a "Lincoln musket" in his hands, ready to try the virtue of lead in teaching honesty to these young rebels. I am for Abraham Lincoln, not for the sake of freeing the negro, but because I am opposed to enslaving the poor white man. Copperheads, and rebel sympathizers, and saints of this latter day Democracy, hold that a negro is better than a poor white man; their doctrine is, that bullets and bayonets either, will not go into the hide of a poor white man; if his hide is white, or else that it does not matter if they do, but they have a great tenderness for the negro.

Well now, for my own part, I side with my own color. I am for the poor white man in this war, as I think him better than the black man. Abraham Lincoln is the friend of a white man, and he thinks it is as well for some rebel's negroes to get hurt, as for you, madam, to be made a widow, and you, Miss, to be an orphan. Now friends, if you think white people are as good as negroes, and poor men, loyal and true, as good as rich traitors, then vote for Abraham Lincoln. This war has to go on. It must go on until the rebellion is utterly crushed out; crushed so thoroughly and completely that there will never be another one against our Government. And the war must go on, will go on, whether rebels and copperheads like it not.

The war is to go on, even though the negroes do get free before it is over. No one would have lost any negroes, had it not been for the damnable treason of the foul-mouthed traitors who are now raising such howls about their negroes. But let them howl on, it won't stop the war. If the rebellion can not be put down without subjugation of traitors, then they will be subjugated. And if it cannot be put down without the extermination of Southern rebels and Northern copperheads, then as the Lord liveth, they will be exterminated!

THE STRENGTH OF THE REBEL ARMY AT ATLANTA.—General Hazen, a brigade commander in Sherman's army, gives the following estimate of the number of rebels now garrisoning Atlanta:

Johnston's veteran army, by his official report, June 25th, contained 46 628 arms-bearing men, including 6,631 of Wheeler's cavalry. They have lost since that time 5,000 prisoners, and in their three assaults upon our works since arriving in front of this place at least 20,000 men. They have received from Mississippi 3,500, and are receiving from Gov. Brown's proclamation about 8,000 militia.—This gives them to-day an army of about 26,000 veterans and 8,000 militia; 34,000 in all. These figures are substantially correct. The hope of being reinforced by Kirby Smith, is at last given up. After exhausting the militia of Alabama and Eastern Mississippi, which may amount to ten thousand more, if they have the power to force them out, I cannot for my life see how the enemy can make up the wastage of their army. I know the rebel army, when it was joined by Polk just before the fight at Resaca, was seventy-one thousand strong.

This included Polk, and beside the additions before mentioned, it has received a brigade (Hardee's) of at least three thousand from Mobile. This gives the enormous loss to them since the campaign of fifty-two thousand men. What possible chance is there for these thirty-three thousand now before us? These figures may seem exaggerations, but they are not—they are realities, and when it is remembered that we have taken twelve thousand prisoners, have had no less than twelve engagements, where from one to three corps have been in battle, with the ordinary desertions and losses from disease, the fifty-two thousand is readily made up. What will hinder the daily attrition of the next three months from completing the overthrow of those before us?

This statement seems surprising, and the reader naturally inquires how such a force can hold Atlanta for even one day against Sherman's large, well disciplined army. This the General thus answers:

You will say, perhaps, why not assault so contemptible a foe and put him out of his misery at once. The art of war here is no longer a chance matter. Both armies convey a full supply of entrenching tools, and no forces on either side ever rest till they have before them a complete line of works strong enough to resist the heaviest field ordnance, with obstructions in the front in the way of abattis, palisades, and entrenchments, that put the matter of an assault quite out of the question. I think the battle of Chickamauga on the left taught both armies the value of these works. No assault by either side in this campaign has been successful.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Boston Traveller writes:—"Recently I spent an hour with a score of wounded colored soldiers at City Point, Va. Most of them had been slaves—one or two only of them could read. But they were intelligent men. They had just come out of a severe fight, and at hand were five brass cannon they had helped take. As one of them was giving the facts and stating the manner of the success ul charge upon the enemy's battery, his countenance kindled with excitement, and with the utmost vehemence he exclaimed, 'Didn't we yell Fort Pillow?' That is now the terrible watchword of our African soldiers. Their blood boils at the atrocities practiced upon their companions in arms; and when their turn comes to pitch in, in they go, and their rousing war cry stimulates to a terrible vengeance."

THE Massachusetts regiment which passed through this city a few days since has arrived at Indianapolis, and will guard Camp Morton.

THE Richmond Examiner, of the 5th inst., has the following barbarous paragraph. It contains evidence of the fiendish and brutal policy inaugurated by the rebels:

"When our enemies send negro thieves into our midst and steal the slaves, and put arms in their hands to butcher their masters, it would be an outrage on common sense, and a direct encouragement to atrocious barbarism to take those negroes alive and treat them as prisoners of war, or the officers who degraded humanity by commanding them. Forrest saw this and felt it; and the refusal to surrender Fort Pillow, obliging him to storm, gave his men the gracious opportunity of bayoneting in hot blood the wretches still occupying the trenches. One might suppose that the lesson would deter white Yankees from leading negroes against confederates hereafter; yet we find that certain "officers" leading negro troops were taken alive at Petersburg last Saturday. Some further lessons then are needed on that chapter; but the transaction of Fort Pillow was warmly hailed and applauded by the country as a good beginning in the right direction."

THE COTTON TRADE.—Commander Pierce Crosby, commanding the steamer Keystone State, cruising on the outer blockade line, between Point Lookout and Bermuda, sent into Philadelphia yesterday two hundred and thirty-five bales of cotton, worth from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in good condition and of excellent quality, which he picked up at sea, having been thrown overboard by blockade runners, when chased by the Keystone State. This cotton arrived in a sailing transport, and will be immediately libelled and condemned. We understand that not less than a quarter of a million of dollars worth of cotton, captured on prizes and picked up at sea from blockade runners, has been sent into port here by the Keystone State within last two months.—*Phila. U. S. Gazette.*

A NEW spire, five hundred and fifty-four feet high, is building on the church of St. Stephen, of Vienna, and will when completed, be the highest in Europe.

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 19, 1864.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Adelaide, Cannon, from Old Point, Va to M N Falls.

Steamer Josephine Thomson, Moore, from New York—mdse to J A Shriver.

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

Brig J W Sawyer, Scudder, from Fortress Monroe—stores to U S Quartermaster.

Schr Mary E Mangam, Beveridge, from New York—to Kelsey & Gray; corn to S Philips & Co.

Schr E Classen, Babson, from Havre de Grace for Boston—to Kelsey & Gray.

CLEARED.

Steamer Adelaide, Cannon, Old Point, Va.

Steamer Artizan, Kirk, New York.

Steamer Richard Willing, Dade, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS FROM BALTIMORE.

Schr Geo L Green, Rich, Philadelphia, 18th.

CLEARANCES FOR BALTIMORE.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, New York, 19th inst.

Schr Express, Elliott, Boston, 17th inst.

Schr James Kent, Taylor, Philadelphia, 18th.

Sloop Josaline, Marshall, New York, 18th inst.

MEMORANDA.

Ship David Stewart, (Arg) Prentiss, for Valparaiso, cld; and Br bark Lord Baltimore, Losberg, for Boston, loading, both remained at Buenos Ayres, June 24th.

Schr Fred Reed, Friend, hence, for Bath, arrived at Holmes' Hole, 15th inst.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALE AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD

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

Aug 19, 1864.

1,000 U. S. Five-Twenties,	109⅜
5,000 do do	109⅜
3,700 Baltimore City 6's '90	115⅜
600 do do '75	115⅜
500 N. W. Virginia R. R. bds, 1st m	112⅜
200 shares Bare Hill Company b30	4.30
500 do do do	4.25
1,400 shares Mineral Hill Mining Co. b30	2.80
300 do do do b30	2.85
200 do do do	2.75
500 shares Atlantic Mining Co b25	1.40
500 do do do b30	1.40
100 shares Santa Clara Mining Co	23⅜
100 do do do	23⅜
200 do do do b30	23⅜
500 Baltimore and N. Carolina Min. Co.	20

Prices of Stocks and Bonds in N. York, Aug. 19

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	110⅜	110⅜
" " "