BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

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

VOLUME XLIX. BALTIMORE, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1864. NUMBER 48.

Latest News by Telegraph

TO THE

BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

ALL QUIET AT THE FRONT

Our Lines Advanced Seven Miles

GEN. GRANT'S STATEGY.

LATEST NEWS FROM MOBILE.

Admiral Farragut's Operations in Mobile Bay.

FROM MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS

The Retreat of the Rebel Forrest

THE POLITICIANS AT WORK

GOV. MORTON ON THE WAR

ETC. ETC. ETC.

From Grant's Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 24—evening.—Everything is quiet here to-day, excepting cannonading on the right, in front of the 18th corps, which was commenced at 6 P. M., and still continues, at 10 o'clock to-night.

On our left, our line has been extended about six or seven miles, and we now hold the line of the Weldon Railroad securely to Ream's Station, a distance of about seven miles. No rebels are to be seen on our left front, and their line has evidently been contracted in this direction.

The losses in the 5th corps in the battles of Friday and Sunday are now computed at about five thousand, killed, wounded and missing. On Sunday this corps is reported to have fought splendidly.

[From the Washington Star of yesterday.]

The mail steamer Dictator, Capt. Blakeman, arrived this morning with the mails and passengers from City Point.

Warren still holds his advanced lines, and is digging dirt after a sort that will speedily make them as impregnable as his first line.

The rebels made a feeble assault, proably a reconnoissance, on Wednesday, on a portion of the advanced line. The attack was easily repulsed.

There are some indications that the rebels are moving troops for another attempt to dislodge us from the Weldon road. Recently the trains on the Richmond and Petersburg road have been in busy motion, sixteen trains having been seen going into Petersburg within twenty-four hours, and it is believed they are carrying down rebel troops lately in the vicinity of Deep Bottom, on the north side of the James river. It is certain that there are few rebel troops to be seen now on the north side of James river.

The canal across Dutch Gap is going on prosperously, and the men engaged have not been molested for several days.

NEAR PETERSBURG, August 23, 1864.—[Special Correspondence of the Chronicle.]—Another day has passed quietly away. Several straggling shots from rebel cannon ushered in the morn. Since there has been no disturbance along the line. The last ten days have been occupied with little pieces of strategy. Hancock and Birney were sent to the right in a mysterious manner. Turning up at Deep Bottom, they charged the rebels, and in turn were assaulted. Then the 5th Corps moved quietly towards the left, and though they must march twice the distance Hill would have to come to meet them, the Weldon road is reached and crossed by our works, which this night swarm with Yankees.

Crawford's men have been busy this afternoon. The rails have been torn up from the road and placed upon a burning pyre, formed of wooden ties. After being heated, they are bent in such a manner as to be forever useless. Already their destructive work has extended over a mile from the fortifications. The working parties were protected by a brigade of troops. While these men were working toward Petersburg, a division of the 2d corps amused themselves in the same manner, only proceeding towards Reams' Station. We are so strongly fortified about the Six Mile (Blick) House, it is scarcely probable the enemy will again select this spot for a fresh attack.

Parties were out all day burying the rebel dead. Lee cares very little for his dead and wounded. What confidence they must have in our kindness and generosity! If he lost ten thousand before our works, I doubt if he would send a flag of truce to care for the wounded, and cover from sight the dead.

Those of the Pennsylvania Veteran Reserves lately captured were armed with Spencer rifles. A special order was in force among them, commanding all who were taken prisoners to destroy their rifles. This morning large numbers of these valuable weapons were brought in, having the stocks perfectly demolished, and the barrels bent, showing that the captured men had obeyed orders.

Gen. Warren received from the General Commanding a congratulatory order, noticing the bravery of the troops who held possession of the Weldon railroad.

Gen. Cutler has gone home; for his wound received day before yesterday, twenty days' leave of absence was awarded. The wounded are all doing well.

Upon the flanks our cavalry still perform active and valuable service. At present with our left, resting upon nothing, it requires the services of all these mounted men to make us feel sure of our position. The enemy in our front is no common foe. Restless and fearless, they seem to go where they will, and are never daunted.

The present position of Lee is embarrassing. He has his choice of an attack upon Grant or Sheridan. He cannot neglect the Shenandoah. That valley is full of life to his troops; it contains strength for his drooping cause. Be assured, every man who can be spared from here will be sent to reinforce Early. "Poor Lee!" a lady sighed in my hearing a short time ago; "he is harrassed to death. His men get no rest." Our soldiers do not get much more, I think.

OUR TROOPS IN GOOD SPIRITS.

Quiet reigns once more. Our soldiers are in unusual good humor. They feel more like fighting and conquering now than any time since the battle of the Wilderness. Our new position on the left remains unchanged, save that it is gradually extending towards Petersburg's remaining railroad communication.—No more assaults have been made by the rebels. They have fallen back in sullen silence to a more advantageous position. Thither our skirmish line has followed them. Their wounded still come into our hospitals. A rebel Lieutenant Colonel, now a prisoner in our hands, mentions a case of bravery which excited his wonder and admiration.

When a short distance from our line, and before his men had betrayed any symptoms of surrendering, a Yankee colonel rode out to meet them, exclaiming, "you are in our power, gentlemen; surrender, for you can't help yourselves." He and his men were so charmed with this officer's gallantry, they never fired at him, so he returned to his works unscathed. Afterwards these same rebels did surrender, and the first inquiry they made was for that "brave Yankee colonel."

Gen. Meade and staff frequent this portion of the line. Late yesterday afternoon the General gathered about him the different corps and division commanders, whose troops are near the railroad. There appeared to be a general council. Between the Jerusalem and Prince George roads skirmishing has been renewed. About dark this evening another rain storm visited us, deluging the roads once more.

Destruction of the Weldon Railroad—The Lynchburg Road in Danger.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—The railroad between Petersburg and Weldon is being thoroughly destroyed by Warren's forces. There will be nothing left of it save the cuts and embankments when he gets through with his work of destruction.

The Petersburg and Lynchburg Road, according to Petersburg papers of the 23d, is also considered in danger. "That avenue gone, Richmond is really besieged," says the Richmond Sentinel of the same date.

A New Political Movement.

Effort of Dissatisfied Republicans to Induce the Withdrawal of Fremont and Lincoln, and to Hold a New Convention.

BOSTON, August 26th.—Several prominent abolitionists, including Messrs. E. Wright and G. Howe, have written to General Fremont, speaking of the dissatisfaction existing in the Republican ranks, and advising the Baltimore and Cleveland nominees both to withdraw their names as Presidential candidates, and that a new Convention be called to select new candidates. Messrs. Wright & Company conclude their letter as follows:

"Permit us, sir, to ask whether in case Mr. Lincoln will withdraw you will do so, and join your fellow-citizens in an attempt to place an Administration in power on the basis broad as the patriotism of the country and its needs."

Fremont, under date of Nahant, 25th, replies at considerable length. He does not feel at liberty to withdraw his name without the patriotic party who nominated him, but suggests that a direct effort be made to obtain an immediate understanding between the supporters of the Baltimore and Cleveland nominations in order that the friends of both may coalesce and unite upon an early day for holding such a convention.

The following is from Fremont's letter:

"Much has been said about peace. You will excuse me, if I say what I understand by it. For me, peace signifies the integral establishment of the Union without slavery, because slavery is the source of all our political dissentions, and because the institution itself is condemned by the enlightened liberal spirit of the age. These are to be the essential conditions of peace."

Latest from Mobile.

CAIRO, August 25.—Memphis advices of the 23d, say that the 7th Illinois cavalry have returned from the pursuit of Forrest. At the last intelligence on Monday, the rebels had crossed Cold Water river 23 miles from Memphis, retreating in the direction of Panola.—They were grumbling among themselves over the failure of their expedition, as they had expected to create a diversion of General Smith's expedition. Forrest told our officers under a flag of truce on Thursday, that Gen. Grierson occupied Oxford, Mississippi.

The steamer brings New Orleans dates of the 18th instant and the following summary of news from Mobile bay:—Admiral Farragut made a reconnoissance on the 14th to the obstructions near Mobile, and found the steamer Nashville had been sunk across the channel, making access to the city impossible until she is first removed. The gunboat Morgan came down and cannonaded our vessels from a safe distance. There are still two iron clad rams and several plated batteries near the city. Our batteries were to open on Fort Morgan in a few days. Two hundred of the rebel prisoners taken at Fort Gaines had petitioned to be allowed to take the oath of allegiance.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

CINCINNATI, August 26.—The Eastward bound train on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, was thrown from the track near Lawrenceburg, yesterday, by the breaking of the flange of one of the driving wheels of the locomotive.

The engineer was instantly killed and one man fatally injured. Three others were severely hurt.

Governor Morton and Joseph McDonald, his political opponent, were on the train, but escaped uninjured.

COMMODORE CHAS. STEWART, "Old Ironsides," has just completed his eighty-sixth year, and he is yet as active and cheerful as a man of fifty.

GOV. MORTON, OF INDIANA, ON THE REBELLION.

There are few men in the loyal States to whom the nation is more indebted than Gov. Morton, of Indiana. He has from the beginning of the rebellion devoted all his energies to aid the cause of his country, and in his high position as Governor of the gallant State of Indiana, has rendered services of the most valuable character to the cause of the Union. He has been opposed at almost every step by a most reckless band of home traitors, at the head of whom was the now clearly exposed Dan Voorhees, whose complicity with the plot to raise the standard of rebellion in the Northwest, has just been exposed by Gen. Carrington.

The last Legislature of Indiana, under the direction of such men as those implicated in this conspiracy, adjourned without making any provision for the payment of the public debt or the civil list, in order to embarass Governor Morton in fitting out the soldiers of the State for the national service; and the Governor has been forced to borrow on his own responsibility to carry on the business of the State. He is now presented as a candidate for re-election, and is canvassing the State with his opponent, McDonald, and a most animated contest is being had.

In a recent speech, in a rejoinder to his opponent, he was especially happy in exposing the Copperhead fallacy that Mr. Lincoln and the Anti-Slavery Party are responsible for the inauguration of this war, and which we cannot help quoting, after reading which every one must acknowledge the justness of the compliment paid him by a distinguished son of Ohio, that "if ever there was a man in public life who personally deserved the thanks of his country—who stands out as the impersonation of manly duty performed, and of high patriotism embodied—it is Oliver Morton, of Indiana."

There is no danger of the loyal and warlike State of Indiana tarnishing her record, and exhibiting her ingratitude, by substituting for such a statesman in her Executive chair a politician with such a career and character as his Copperhead opponent.

Gov Morton remarked:

"My competitor says that Mr. Lincoln might have avoided this war if he had felt so disposed. He further says that it has been brought on by the agitation of the slavery question. Now, one word in regard to the assertion that Lincoln commenced this war. In October, 1859, more than one year before Mr. Lincoln's election Floyd, the Secretary of War under Buchanan's Administration, issued an order sending 115,000 muskets to the Southern arsenals, and during the progress of that Administration orders were frequently issued sending guns to Southern forts and arsenals, and placing them where they could be seized. In October General Scott informed Mr. Buchanan that preparations were being made to seize the forts and dock-yards in the South. During the time of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, before Mr. Lincoln came into office, eight States seceded.

During the time of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, the Montgomery Constitution was formed, and Jeff. Davis was inaugurated as President of the Southern Confederacy. Mr. Davis himself had said before Lincoln came into office, 'the time for compromise is past, and if they resist secession we will make them feel Southern steel and Southern gunpowder.' On the day of Mr. Lincoln's inauguration there were more than 30,000 under arms in the South, while we had less than 5,000. On the 6th day of March the rebel Congress passed a bill to increase the rebel army to 100,000 men. Four days before Mr. Lincoln's inauguration every shipyard, dockyard, mint and custom house in the South had been seized, and every fort except Sumter was seized. All this was done during Buchanan's Administration. Remember that eight States had seceded under the Democratic Administration, when you charge secession as having been caused by Republican fanaticism.

The rebel Constitution was adopted while we of the North had a Democratic Administration. And yet, for the purpose of dividing the people of the North, we are told that Mr. Lincoln made this war, when it is a matter of public history that the preparation for the rebellion had been going on, not only through Buchanan's Administration, but for thirty years before it. When the ordinance of secession was passed in South Carolina, Mr. Ingalls, in the South Carolina Convention, said "It is the work of years." Mr. Keitt said: "I have been engaged in this war all my life." Barnwell Rhett said: "We have been engaged in this war for more than thirty years. It is no consequence of Lincoln's election or the failure to execute the Fugitive Slave Law; but we have been engaged in this war for more than thirty years." That was true, and the same declarations were made in Georgia, Alabama, and other Southern States.

Yet we are still told that Lincoln made this war, and that he might have avoided it if he had been so disposed. If there ever was a time when we were called upon to deal truly and honestly with the people, it is now. We have no right—as we are men, and as we love our country, and our homes, and our families—we have no right to deal unfaithfully and untruly to the people. My friend should not let his party prejudices lead him so far aside from the path of duty and the truth of history. You have heard him denounce my administration, and you have heard him denounce Mr. Lincoln's administration. I want to know if any man in this assembly has heard him say one word directly or indirectly against the administration of Mr. Davis?

Has he said one word against those men who are endeavoring to kill your brothers and sons on Southern battle fields? Has he said one word against those men who shed the blood of the gallant Col. Hathaway, of your own county? Not a single syllable. Has my friend no indignation except for the brave men who rally around the old flag, and are true to the cause of the Union? Has he no sympathy except for those who are opposing the Government? Is there nothing to be said against those men who are shedding the best blood of the land? I speak for them. I denounce, in their name, that rebellion as wicked and infamous against the best government in the world—rebels against liberty, against God, and against humanity. And I call upon all truly loyal and patriotic men to unite with me in denouncing that cause."

ARRIVAL OF THE GUNBOAT "KANSAS."—Yesterday afternoon the gunboat Kansas, commanded by Captain Watmough, arrived at the Navy Yard in Philadelphia, from the blockade off Wilmington, North Carolina.—The Kansas had been absent for some time and she now returns for repairs.

Groans of the Rebels.

Their Desperate Condition Acknowledged—Dangers All Around.

The Richmond Examiner says "that the days that are passing over our heads are truly days of crisis and perhaps of peril, and at a moment when northern gales come laden with dubious sounds of armistice and peace, we must all feel that we were never so completely in the hands of our generals and our noble army as at this very moment.

"It happens, too, that Sherman, in Georgia, the course of whose campaign has closely resembled that of Grant in Virginia, and whom we fancied reduced to a checkmate before Atlanta, as was Grant before Petersburg, was, by last advices, striking out again to his right.

He had got possession of the railroad connecting Atlanta with Montgomery, and was so massing troops on the right of his position that it was said Hood must either deliver a general battle or else evacuate Atlanta.

The elaborate operations also against Mobile and the renewed expedition into the interior of Florida, show the determination of the enemy to press us hard at every possible point now, so as to be the better prepared for peace or war in November.

Now, therefore, is also our accepted time; now is our day of salvation. Every man ought to be at his post. Now, every officer and soldier should have eye and ear quickened, and arm braced, and heart nerved for the great wrestle which may settle which nation is to be uppermost and which undermost forever."

The rebel papers account for their defeat at Moorefield in this wise: Averill came upon them and captured the scouts sent out to give notice of his approach.

Having dressed some of his men in the uniforms taken from the captured scouts, he sent them forward towards our pickets. The latter, being deceived, were surprised and captured.

The thin column of the enemy kept these Confederate dressed soldiers in their front, and advanced without opposition upon Brad Johnson's corps, whose men were at bivouac, and were surprised and scattered.

McausLand's force, on the other side of the river, fared no better. Both retreated down the valley.

The rebels admit the loss of four pieces of cannon, three hundred prisoners, four hundred horses, and about the same number of cattle. The whole blame of the disaster rests upon the officer in command of the scouts.

The Mobile Tribune of the 13th thinks that city is to be bombarded, and urges all non combatants to leave the city. It says: "With his artillery the enemy, without falling against our obstructions, can accomplish thus much, and within less than one week shells may be falling upon the tops of our houses. Of all terrible things, it is the most terrible, and those who cannot endure it had better get to a place of safety and quietude."

Gen. Maury has ordered the officers and soldiers under his command having families in Mobile to remove them to places of safety, and urges all non-combatants to leave the city. This looks as if he expected hot work shortly.

The Yankee fleet is cruising in the bay, south of the bar, but in sight of the city. A heavy Yankee force is in North Mississippi, whose destination is presumed to be Mobile.

The Richmond Examiner, on reviewing the prospect for peace at the hands of the North, says:—"One material Yankee success now, and that peace party at the North which our soldiers have created, and now sustain, would sink overwhelmed, abashed, and silenced, under a renewed and universal shriek for war."

It then asks for unceasing vigilance, and thinks there may be designs in these peace demonstrations at the North.

Speaking of Grant, it says he has still a very large army close at our doors. He is not an utter idiot by any means, nor a coward, nor always drunk. It would doubtless be most agreeable to us to persuade ourselves that all pluck and vigor are taken out of him and his army, and that he will tamely adopt the policy we are always tracing out for him—namely, to lie down in the unwholesome swamps until the sickly season shall have dispersed the wasted relics of his host.

Move he must, and that rapidly—suddenly, if possible, in some unexpected manner. He must break out of the deadlock in which we hoped to have charmed him, and carry out, to the last moment, the vigorous prosecution of the war. He is well aware that, whether this fall is to bring peace or war, his country's hopes and pretentions, in either event, now depend upon him.

"If the Federals, after examining the prospects for a negotiation, say but in truth, our people are so very desirous of securing a peace upon the basis of our independence, as they are prone to imagine, the enemy must be as tired of the war as we are, not considering that the Yankee nation has really, as yet, suffered but little compared with us. Their suffering is chiefly to come, and, though certain enough in the future, does not bear upon them with such a severe present pressure as to make them long for peace at any sacrifice."

It says, in conclusion, "Grant has awakened from his treacherous slumber. He is moving heavy forces rapidly, both by his left and his right flank, and while with one hand he aims a direct and furious blow at Richmond, with the other he strikes once more at our lines of communication with the south."

THE PEACE RUMORS.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—[Special dispatch to the New York Times.]—You may rest assured that all the reports attributing to the Government any movements looking toward negotiations for peace at present are utterly without foundation. There has been nobody at Niagara representing the Government, or in any way expressing its opinions, concerned in any negotiations or conversations with the rebel emissaries on the subject of peace.

The Government has not entertained or discussed the project of proposing an armistice with the rebels, nor has it any intention of sending Commissioners to Richmond for the purpose of offering or soliciting terms of peace, or of negotiating with the rebel authorities on that or any other subject. Its sole and undivided purpose is to prosecute the war until the rebellion is quelled.

But if anybody doubts its willingness to make peace whenever the rebels will lay down their arms and return to the Union, let him produce any proposition from the rebel authorities to that effect, or any evidence that they are desirous of ending the war on those terms, and he will then be in condition to test the purpose and disposition of the Government on that point. He will find no difficulty or delay in defining the President's position on that subject.

MR. JARRETT, of the Boston Theatre, offers $600 for a dramatization of Tennyson's new poem, "Enoch Arden." A three act drama of the "domestic" type is called for, fitted to the talents of James W. Wallack, Jr., E. L. Davenport and Mrs. D. P. Bowers—the piece to be completed by the 15th of October.—Dramatists should sharpen up their wits and pens.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—The Executive Committee of the National Union Committee had a long session to-day, but no business of a public character was transacted. They will adjourn to-morrow, and their next meeting will be held in the city of New York. So far from there being any probability whatever of President Lincoln withdrawing from the canvass, as some have suggested, the gentlemen composing the Committee express themselves confident of his re-election.

The Treasury Department has issued a circular notifying the holders of 7-30 notes dated October 1st, 1861, that they may be presented immediately, in any amount, to be exchanged for 6 per cent. bonds falling due after June 30th, 1881. The interest on the 7-30 notes will be settled to date of maturity, October 1st, and the 6 per cent. bonds will bear full coupons from July 1st.

Among several other naval officers who have recently mysteriously disappeared, is Acting Ensign J. O. Shaw, late of the United States steamer Tahoma. The Navy Department has in vain sought information concerning him.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan, as reported to the Treasury Department to-day, amount to $776,000.

A Deserter Hung.

PHILADELPHIA, August 26th.—William H. Howe, of the 116th Pennsylvania regiment, was hung at Fort Mifflin to-day at noon, for desertion and killing an enrolling officer in Montgomery county a few months since. The execution was witnessed by a very large number of persons.

RELEASE OF THE PROCLAMATION FORGER.

NEW YORK, August 26.—Howard, the proclamation forger, and John Mullaly, the editor of the Metropolitan Regard, were both discharged from custody to-day. Mallison, who participated in the proclamation forgery, is still confined.

Capture of a Blockade Runner.

PHILADELPHIA, August 26.—The Bulletin says that on the 24th ultimo the United States steamer Gettysburg captured the blockade runner Lillian, from Wilmington for Bermuda, with 650 bales of cotton.

UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF NEW YORK—The following Preamble and Resolutions in regard to Messrs. Davis and Wade were unanimously adopted at the meeting of this Committee in the city of New York on Thursday evening:

Whereas, We are on the eve of a most important Presidential election, the result of which must gravely influence the destinies of the Republic, thus rendering it necessary that the entire strength of the Union party should be brought to bear against the enemies of the country, whether such enemies are in arms in the field, or unarmed at home; and

Whereas, There is danger of our strength being divided and frittered away by differences of opinion, not on vital points, as to men and measures, which divisions and differences must inure to the advantages of our political opponents (who are the enemies of the Government;) and

Whereas, There has recently appeared in the public papers a manifesto, over the names of Messrs. Wade and Davis, members of Congress, the tendency of which is to bring our Chief Magistrate into disrepute by weakening the confidence of the people in his administration of public affairs, and thereby jeopardizing his re-election to the office for which he has been nominated; therefore be it

Resolved, By this Union Central Committee of the City and County of New York, that we earnestly deprecate the publication of said manifesto, and condemn the spirit which seems to have prompted its preparation and publication.

Resolved, That we also condemn the practice of those pretended Union men, who use their official, social, and party position to bring into disrepute the regularly nominated candidates of the party.

Resolved, That our faith in the judgment and patriotism of the President of the United States is unshaken, and we hereby renew our pledge to do all in our power to insure his re-election.

Resolved, That copies of these Resolutions, properly attested by the officers of the Committee, be transmitted to the President and to Messrs. Wade and Davis.

THE REBEL RAM TENNESSEE.—Private letters received in Washington from naval officers belonging to Farragut's fleet off Mobile, say that the captured rebel ram Tennessee, in invulnerability and power, is vastly superior to any iron-clad vessel (excepting perhaps the "New Ironsides") in our navy. She had but one defect in her construction, and that was the exposure of her rudder chains, which were above deck instead of below, only partially protected by a thin coating of iron. Only two shot, out of more than two hundred which struck her, penetrated her sheeting, and only one (a fifteen-inch solid shot) went through her wood-work.

A MR. KILPATRICK, doing business in Park Place, New York, called on the United States Marshal and demanded the revolvers and other arms recently seized on suspicion that they were to be forwarded to Indianapolis for the O. A. K's. The applicant stated that he had sold the arms to a Mr. Harris, who told him they were to be shipped to California. Mr. Kilpatrick further alleged that he had received pay for only a portion of the arms, and he was quite anxious to know who was going to foot the bill for the balance. The Marshal referred him to General Dix.

A NOTED GUERILLA CAPTURED.—A letter from the Upper Potomac to the Philadelphia Press, says:—I learn from a party of Captain Churchman's scouts, of the 1st Delaware Cavalry, that the noted guerilla, Major White, who originally lived in the vicinity of Rockville, Maryland, was captured yesterday, in the vicinity of Point of Rocks, with nine of his men. He has long been a pest to his native State, and his capture will be hailed with joy by the residents in this vicinity.

IN New Caledonia, a French penal settlement, the natives have not yet profited much by their intercourse with their friends. Cannibalism exists unchecked in all its horrors. Recently several feasts came off at Moneo.—No less than two males and twelve females, taken prisoners, were killed and eaten by one of the tribes.

THE spirit of recruiting is now fairly aroused and volunteers are fast offering themselves in Philadelphia.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.—The indications are that the Charleston game is going to be repeated at Chicago. The meeting at New York for McClellan insidiously inserted with its resolutions that little Mac would be nominated by the "approaching (Chicago) Convention, *or by the people*." This has aroused the Western tail of the "Democracy," whose proclivities are more on the *peace* order. Hence they are very indignant at being thus threatened with bolting—and clearly indicate that others than the New York jugglers can play at that game. The Ohio organ, the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, says that the West is not to be moved from its propriety by any such threats of *bolting*, and adds:—

"The people of the West mean to be at Chicago on the 29th inst., and they may take it into their heads to make a nomination independent of the Convention."

Here is a threat on the other side, by the Peace men—and the Chicago Times, the most radical peace party paper in the country, takes ground also against little Mac. The Columbus *Crisis* is very outspoken upon the subject also—it says:

"The conclave in New York was a conclave of planning the smart scheme of rallying upon George B. McClellan, a railroader, a General in the Regular Army, and better suited than any other man to cheat the people out of their rights, as he was the first to practice upon Mr. Lincoln the wholesale arbitrary arrest game for subjugation."

"It is as evident as words can make it, that the McClellan men do not intend to rely on the regular Democratic Convention.

"This McClellan movement is a regular sell of the West to the Eastern metropolists. Let every true Western man be at Chicago and enter his protest against this sell to the gold gamblers."

The New York News, (Wood's paper) says:

"It is possible that Gen. McClellan may receive the regular nomination. In that event the Peace party will support him upon a peace platform, and none other. They, at least, will make every effort to unite the Democracy and avert discord and division. If the War Democracy carry out their threat, upon them rests the responsibility of defeat. No independent candidate can be elected to the Presidency in competition with the Chicago nominee on a peace platform, although Mr. Lincoln may reap the benefits of a division."

The Chicago Post, which is of the War Democracy, takes ground in the following style against the *peace men:*

"The peace faction will be represented in the Convention, and it will have a far greater representation in proportion to the number of its constituency than the party generally. These men propose to rule that Convention or ruin it. They come to Chicago, not to consult or deliberate, but to command and dictate. They will come with a platform and with candidates, and will tell the Convention that both must be accepted or the party shall be divided. THAT KIND OF BUSINESS WILL NOT BE TOLERATED. These men must be told, and in emphatic terms, that a convention is no place for threats, and if anybody is prepared to repudiate the action of the convention unless that action shall be as he shall dictate, then such person should be met at the threshhold and plainly ordered to stay out."

REBEL APPRECIATION OF SYMPATHIZERS ILLUSTRATED.—The Washington Star says that Mr. C. W. Thompson, formerly of the Metropolitan Police, who is now managing a farm about fourteen miles out on the seventh street road, was under the especial attention of rebel officers during the recent rebel invasion, and had a fair opportunity of judging of their appreciation of sympathizers. His first introduction to them was in his corn house, where he was surprised by four of the rebels. They complimented his corn, but took only about six bushels.

They asked him how he stood "on the goose?" and he told them he was an "out and out Union man, for the Union forever." The chief of the party remarked "you are the first upright man we have met, and shall be paid as far as we can pay you." They then gave him a dollar greenback—a rather cheap price. The officers visited him frequently, and took his horse and a colored man, but before they retreated sent back his horse and servant. They told him that whenever they met a man who came crying and pleading sympathy they took his horses and cattle and poultry, for they knew him to be a d—d sneak, especially when he shouted and cheered for Jeff Davis.

THE PEACE CANARDS.—A letter from New York gives the following as the origin of those reports, which every one who "reads the papers" ought to have known were false:

The origin of the preposterous peace rumors with which Wall street and the Stock Exchange were vocal yesterday is ascertained to have been just this: A smart speculator concocted a private telegram from Washington, as if from a prominent member of the Cabinet, stating that Commissioners from Georgia and North Carolina had arrived there on a pacific mission. This bogus dispatch was handed around among the brokers, the most of whom, however, were too shrewd to believe it. But others, not brokers, were greedy to nibble at it, and such of them as had gold to sell unhesitatingly parted with it at a decline of from two to three per cent. from the prices of the day previous. The Georgia and North Carolina falsehood being so successful, another genius tried his hand at a Northern peace commission to go to Richmond, composed of eminent citizens, Edward Everett among the rest, but that story was started too late in the day to accomplish its purpose. Never was the father of lies so much at home as he is at present among the bulls and bears.

KILLED AFTER SURRENDERING.—A correspondent of the New York Times, writing from Berryville, Va., on the 19th says:

This morning, Capt. Drake and Lieuts. Allen and Vibbin, with one hundred men of the same regiment, went out on a reconnoissance. The command was divided into three parties. Capt. Drake went with his party to destroy a house, by Gen. Custer's orders, near where the picket was surprised last night, and was pounced upon by a superior force of the enemy, and ten of the party killed after they had surrendered. The bodies were subsequently recovered and buried. Gen. Custer ordered fourteen buildings destroyed in retaliation, and they are burning now.

RHODE ISLAND SOLDIERS TO VOTE.—The amendment to the Constitution, in Rhode Island, extending the right of suffrage to the brave boys in the field, has received the requisite three fifths majority, and is adopted. The real Democracy of Rhode Island have no idea of disenfranchising their fellow-citizens from supporting the government at home because they are bravely fighting for it at the seat of war.