deemed, and thus save the interest both of the old and a new loan. Indeed, but a small portion might be issued monthly, say $4,000,000, so as to imperceptibly affect the currency.

We commend the above extract to the agitated Radicals throughout the country, and hope they may derive consolation from the former utterances of the Old Commoner.

A Former Speech of Mr. Stevens on the Finances.

So much do we sympathize with the Radicals in their perplexity over Old Thad's late speech in favor of paying the Five-Twenty Bonds in Greenbacks that we have concluded to publish an extract from a debate in Congress in June of 1865. Mr. Stevens then defined his views as follows:

Mr. Spalding—I desire to ask the gentleman (Mr. Stevens) if, in his judgment, the principal of the $500,000,000 of five-twenty bonds is payable in gold?

Mr. Stevens—*It is just as clear as anything is clear that the interest is payable in gold, but the principal in lawful money.*

Mr. Spalding—I ask the gentleman if he knows whether that is the opinion of the head of the Treasury Department?

Mr. Stevens—Well, sir, I have not consulted him. *I know that a great many legal gentlemen of distinction agree with me in the opinion I have expressed.* I suppose I should bow to the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject if I paid it, and it was right, but I have it not.

Mr. Pruyn—I would like, with the permission of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, to ask the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Spalding,) whether he has any information if the Secretary of the Treasury has decided that the principal of the five-twenty bonds was payable in gold?

Mr. Spalding—If I may be permitted to reply to the gentleman from New York, I will say that I have this morning learned from the Secretary of the Treasury that, in his opinion, the principal of the five-twenty bonds is payable in gold.

Mr. Stevens—*Then, sir, his opinion is entirely different from the law. These bonds are made payable in money by the express terms of the law, and if legal tender notes are money, then the bonds are payable in that.* But, sir, if both principal and interest are payable in gold, then the difficulties in which the Government is becoming involved are all the more aggravated.

Mr. Wilson—Was not the statement just now made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania based upon the payment of these five-twenties in gold?

Mr. Stevens—Upon the payment of the interest in gold. There is no doubt that the interest is payable in gold.

Mr. Wilson—I speak of the principal. I understood the gentleman to say that there were now about eight hundred million dollars of the public debt payable in gold.

Mr. Stevens—No, sir; the interest is payable in gold. *I will tell you what I do, who is a lawyer—and I could not say the Secretary of the Treasury is not a lawyer—who will carefully read the law can possibly come to any other conclusion than that the principal of these five twenty bonds is payable in currency.* The law says expressly that the interest is payable in coin and that the principal is payable in money. The difference in the terms employed is as distinct and definite as if it had been expressed in so many words, that one is payable in coin and the other in paper currency.

The Tribune on Old Thad.

The New York *Tribune* is very severe on Old Thad for his speech in Congress favoring the payment of the debt in greenbacks, and calls him the greatest swindler that the world has ever known for declaring that the poor man who is paid his wages in paper money, should not be taxed to pay gold to the rich man for his bonds. Greeley shows the old man the door of the Republican party and unceremoniously orders him out, bidding him to "stay out on the order of his going, but go at once." The Republican party is reaping the reward of its dishonesty in adopting a financial plank in its Chicago platform, which was purposely constructed to have two faces on the greenback question; consequently the party is divided into two factions, each of which claims to be the Simon Pure Republican article, and reads the other outside of the pale of the organization. The "bond" party call the greenback advocates thieves, scoundrels and swindlers, while the latter retort by calling their opponents a "bloated aristocracy" which seeks to rob the poor man of his hard-earned wages. A happy family, truly! Here what the *Tribune* says:

That those who hated the War and deplore its issue should seek to swindle those who lent the money which insured its success, is deplorable, but not unnatural. That Mr. Stevens should be found in their company is deplorable and *very* unnatural. He, of all men, ought to be found on the side of honesty and good faith; for he drafted and engineered the bills which dragged us into the slough whence he seems determined that we shall never be extricated. If he should succeed in his present effort, no swindler that the world has known ever perpetrated a fraud so gigantic as that he meditates.

Mr. Stevens is a very old man, and forgets many things. But this will not excuse his declinature of his own recorded utterances. In commending to the House and the country the Legal Tender act, Mr. Stevens said:

"A dollar in a miser's safe, unproductive, is a sore disturbance. Where could they invest it? In United States loans *at six per cent.—redeemable* IN GOLD in 20 years—the best and most valuable permanent investment that could be desired."

We might quote more to the same effect; but need we? Here are Mr. Stevens' own words, showing unmistakably that he understood the contract just as we did and do. He reported and urged that the Greenbacks should be made fundable in the Five-Twenties; and these Five-Twenties, he asserted, were "redeemable in *gold* in twenty years." That is all that need be said. We quote Stevens to prove Stevens a fit ally for the Pendletons, Rosses, and Blairs, whom he threatens to join, unless the Republican party can be made the accomplice of the gigantic crime he meditates. That, we can assure him, will never be. If he wishes to swindle efficiently, let him join the party to which swindling is natural—that which will gratify by repudiation its partisan malignity as well as its innate rascality. Mr. Ross courteously opens the doors of the Democratic church for his reception. He says he will enter if the Republicans will not help him defraud the National creditors. That, we tell him, they will never do. Let him, therefore,

"stay not on the order of his going,
But go at once."

General Hancock.

It was announced and well understood in New York that General Hancock would not consent to be nominated for Vice President. The following letter was written to General Steedman, and all the friends of the gallant soldier who was so strongly supported for the Presidency will read it with pleasure:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4, 1868.
General J. Steedman, New York:

MY DEAR SIR: My relation to the Presidential candidacy was not of my seeking. But when I assumed command of the Fifth Military District, and found it necessary to act upon principles which had long been familiar to my mind, the partiality of friends, without any effort of mine, brought my name prominently into discussion.

They were generous enough to suppose that, with my antecedents and surroundings, I might be elected President, and that, by an administration conducted rigidly on the principles of the Constitution, peace and prosperity could be restored to the country. I did not feel at liberty to refuse to contribute, if I could, to a consummation worthy of the noblest human ambition.

If my countrymen deem it wise to impose on me the grave responsibility of the Presidential office in such a time, they should receive in return my best exertions. It is, however, proper to say that I would accept no position intended merely to do me an honor, or in which it would not be in my power to carry out the principles which I have considered essential to the preservation of the Government. You will understand from this that I am not a candidate for Vice President, and should not consider it my duty to accept a nomination for that office. Very truly yours,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

THE *Examiner* thinks that Old Thad has not got quite out of the Republican party. To be sure he is all wrong on the financial question, but the people should continue the old man as their representative for the good he has done, although he will not carry out their views. It places a very low estimate upon the Republican party in the county, but probably an entirely correct one, in supposing that they will want a man who radically differs from them in opinion to continue to represent them in Congress.

HORACE GREELY says of Thaddeus Stevens:

"No swindler that the world has known ever perpetrated a fraud so gigantic as that he meditates."

As a Republican opinion of the honesty of the leader of the Republican party that will do. Old Thad retorts by calling the *Tribune* a "half-secession" paper, and by declaring that a majority of the journals of that party are "in the pay of the boudholders." The "Old Commoner" has a proper appreciation of both the patriotism and the honesty of Radical newspapers.

GOV. SEYMOUR AT HOME.

Utica Brushing Up—Deerfield against Utica—Seymour's Residence—His Present Vocation—His Ideas of Political Enthusiasm in the Heated Term—Its Effect on Him—General Conversation.

Correspondence of The Sun.

UTICA, N. Y., July 20, 1868.

The sprightly little city of Utica is just now putting on some airs and flattering herself not a little at furnishing a candidate for the Presidency of these great United States. Such an impetus was never before given to a place that has struggled so faithfully and arduously for upwards of half a century for an existence. Already two new lines of railroad are in progress, intended to accommodate the great rush of people anticipated to see the next Democratic President. One, the Utica, Clinton, and Binghampton, is already in operation for fifteen or twenty miles. The other, running to intersect the Susquehanna road at or near Cooperstown, is in rapid progress, and in operation about twenty-five miles. Then, too, they have just opened a new, first-class hotel, the Butterfield House, while the time-honored Bagg's is undergoing a rejuvenation that causes its old patrons to stare with wonder and amazement.

But after all Utica has no occasion for making such a fuss over Horatio Seymour's nomination. If any locality is to be credited with honor on this score, Deerfield is entitled to it all. Can New York justly claim credit for Henry Ward Beecher? Or can Brooklyn with justice call Fernando Wood or Isaiah Rynders her son? Proximity to greatness may be all very nice, but it must be conceded that it is not just *the* thing after all. Deerfield is a very populous township in Oneida county, separated from Utica on the south by the Mohawk river. Its inhabitants are mainly industrious, thrifty farmers, attending strictly to their own business, not given to claim that which is not their own, and so imbued with this honorable and Christian sentiment that they have thus far failed to discern the rude and unprincipled habits of the Uticans. When they do discover it, look out for war on the Mohawk. Deerfield against Utica! Who owns Horatio Seymour? The Deerfielders will get the best of it, or I'm no prophet. They already have nine points of the law—the possession, which gives them a great advantage.

There is another view of the matter which gives it more general importance. Horatio Seymour is just now possessed of a great number of friends, and before the ides of November will have a great many more, all of whom are and will be anxious to see him. Already the number seeking him to profess their love for him is something remarkable. Now the Utica people have announced that Mr. Seymour resides in their city, and has his headquarters at the Butterfield House, all of which is a gross misrepresentation, intended to mislead pious pilgrims. I am prepared to state most emphatically that since the adjournment of the New York Convention Mr. Seymour has been in Utica but once, and then only but part of a day *en route* for his home in Deerfield. Therefore let it be widely published that all who would seek him must take tickets for Deerfield.

"The Governor," as the Democratic nominee is familiarly known by all his friends and neighbors—and that includes pretty much everybody in this region—"the Governor" resides in a plain, unpretending farm cottage, about two miles north of and overlooking the city of Utica. Something in the outward appearance of the house, though not exactly in the architecture, something in the pastoral air that surrounds it, something in the approach to it, and in the view from the verandah that stretches along its front—something there is in all these features of the Governor's home that, while not affording particular points of resemblance, inevitably call to one's mind Mount Vernon. A snug little farm of about three hundred and fifty acres surrounding the rural retreat has been the property of Mr. Seymour and his ancestors for a half a century.

The house in which the proprietor now resides was built for a tenant of the farm, and when, a few years ago, Mr. Seymour grew weary of law and sought privacy and retirement, a few alterations and repairs rendered the place amply imposing and sufficiently accommodating for his own wants and those of his family. A fine grove of ancient trees surrounds the house, affording an inviting shade, while walks and drives are abundant without materially encroaching upon the usefulness of the soil. The house is furnished in keeping with its own outward appearance, its surroundings, and the well-known tastes and character of its occupants. An air of refined comfort pervades the whole. From the verandah a view is obtained well worth a long journey to enjoy. Down the green slope and across the rich meadows of the Mohawk valley, all covered at this time with toiling farmers hastening to secure the overabundant crop of hay, taking in the entire city of Utica and all its surroundings, stretching far away up or down the Mohawk, the view is finally lost in the blue distance far up the picturesque Chenango valley, the opening to which is directly opposite.

At the time of my visit, this very anxious aspirant for Presidential honors was engaged in superintending his laborers in securing the hay crop. I apologized for the inopportuneness of my call, and remarked that I had supposed him to be a country gentleman of leisure. He simply smiled, told the men not to cut any more grass, loaded the hay which they had down, and invited me into the house. I made some essay at my business, but he insisted on my telling him the news. Like all regular journalists, I protested that I knew nothing later than appeared in the Utica morning papers. "Well, those are the only papers I get here," he replied, "and those don't reach me till evening." I told him all the news I could remember, and remarked on the enthusiasm with which his nomination had been received. To this he replied that he didn't know how people could get up enthusiasm in such hot weather as this. He thought they had better postpone politics until it got cooler.

Talking of the heat, I suggested that the heated term commenced with the meeting of the Convention. "Yes," he said, "and you know that I wouldn't have been in this unfortunate predicament. I went to the Convention on purpose to prevent my being the candidate. I fought steadily against it until the midnight before I was nominated, and again, fifteen minutes before my name was presented, I protested most emphatically against its use. When they did present it, the excitement and the heat nearly all together completely upset me. Had I been as cool as now, I should have declined. I had planned out a little trip abroad for myself; but this affair has changed all my programme and unsettled all my plans of life. I didn't want the office. I wanted Chase nominated."

"Could Mr. Chase have been nominated?" I asked.

"I thought so then," he replied, "but I have since learned to my satisfaction that had my name not been sprung as it was, Mr. Hendricks would have been nominated in two or three more ballots."

After some more general conversation, in which I didn't secure a promise of that post office, because I did not ask for it, I took my leave. MONRIS.

Eloquent Tribute to the Democratic Party.

Major Thomas Ewing, of Kansas, in his speech at the Cooper Institute, New York, before the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention, said:

The Republican party represents no principle for which we fought. We thought not of negro suffrage, [applause and cries of "No, no,"] or white disfranchisement, or foreign on the Southern States permanent fellowship in the Union, ["Never, never,"] of changing our beneficient form of government, ["Never, never."] Out of the five hundred thousand Union Soldiers, Democrats and Republicans, who sleeps on fields washed by the waters of the Atlantic and the Gulf, not one laid down his life for any such end. Of the fifteen hundred thousand of their surviving comrades, not one will say he would have risked his life for either of these objects. And these measures of the Republican party are not only no objects of the war, but are so prosecuted as to defeat those objects and to inflict on the nation evils as great as those the war was waged to prevent. [Shouts, "that's so!"]

The Democratic party is now the only party true to the Constitution and the Union (Applause.) If we would accomplish the purposes of our service and sacrifice, if we would save the Union and the States, their liberties and laws, we must unite with the Democracy. [Long continued applause.] In the path in which the Democratic party tread we see the footprints of Washington, Jefferson, Adams, and all the heroes of the Revolution; of Webster, Jackson, Clay, Wright, and all the giants of the generation just gone before us; and while it keeps that line of march, and bears the flag of the Constitution and the Union, we may unite with it with pride and with unfaltering trust.

Elections This Year.

The following State elections are yet to occur this year:

August 3	Kentucky.
August 13	Tennessee.
September 1	Vermont.
September 8	California.
September 14	Maine.
October 5	Nebraska.
October 13	Pennsylvania!
October 13	Ohio.
October 13	Indiana.
October 13	Iowa.
October 22	West Virginia.
November 3	New York.
November 3	New Jersey.
November 3	Delaware.
November 3	Maryland.
November 3	Illinois.
November 3	Michigan.
November 3	Wisconsin.
November 3	Minnesota.
November 3	Missouri.
November 3	Kansas.
November 3	Nevada.
November 3	Massachusetts.

Take Notice.

On the back of every greenback issued by the Government, will be found the following words:

"This note is a Legal Tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt, and *is receivable in payment of ALL LOANS made to the United States.*"

Who will say that the bonds are payable in gold? Tax-payers, are you willing to take paper for your labor and pay the bloated, untaxed bondholder in gold?

The work of surveying the Ohio river has been resumed. There are only about two hundred miles remaining to be surveyed and the work will be completed this season.

Letter of Gen. Blair Accepting the Democratic Nomination for the Vice Presidency.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The following is a copy of Gen. Blair's letter of acceptance of the Democratic nomination for Vice President, which has just been received here:

Gen. Geo. W. Morgan, Chairman of the Committee of the National Democratic Convention:

GENERAL: I take the earliest opportunity of replying to your letter notifying me of my nomination for Vice President of the United States by the National Democratic Convention recently held in the city of New York.

I accept without hesitation the nomination tendered in a manner so gratifying, and give you and the Committee my thanks for the very kind and complimentary language in which you have conveyed to me the decision of the Convention.

I have carefully read the resolutions adopted by the Convention, and most cordially concur in every principle and sentiment they announce.

My opinion upon all the questions which discriminate the great contending parties have been freely expressed on all suitable occasions, and I do not deem it necessary at this time to reiterate them.

The issues upon which the contest turns are clear and cannot be obscured or distorted by the sophistries of our adversaries. They all resolve themselves into the old and ever recurring struggle of a few men to absorb the political power of the nation. This effort under every conceivable name and disguise has always characterized the opponents of the Democratic party, but at no time has the attempt assumed a phase so open and daring as in this contest. The adversaries of free and constitutional Government, in defiance of the express language of the Constitution, have erected a military despotism in ten of the States of the Union, have taken from the President the power vested in him by the supreme law, and have deprived the Supreme Court of its jurisdiction. The right of trial by jury, and the great writ of right, the *abeas corpus*—shields of safety for every citizen, which have descended to us from the earliest traditions of our ancestors, and which our Revolutionary fathers sought to secure to their posterity forever in the fundamental charter of our liberties—have been ruthlessly trampled under foot by the fragment of a Congress; whole States and communities of people of our race have been attainted, convicted, condemned, and deprived of their rights as citizens, without presentment or trial or witnesses, but by Congressional enactment of *ex post facto* laws, and in defiance of the constitutional prohibition, denying even to a full and loyal Congress the authority to pass any bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law. The same usurping authority has imposed on the electors in place of the men of our own race, thus illegally attainted and disfranchised, a host of ignorant negroes who are supported in idleness with the public money, and are combined together to strip the white men of their birthright, through the management of Freedmen's bureaux and emissaries of conspirators in other States. And to complete the oppression, the military power of the nation has been placed at their disposal in order to make this barbarian despotism, this negro leader, under whose prestige this usurping Congress has taken refuge—since the condemnation of their schemes—by the free people of the North, in the elections of the last year, and whom they have selected as their candidate, to stand in the place of me, the result of their own wickedness and crime, has announced his acceptance of the nomination, and his willingness to maintain their usurpations over eight millions of white people at the South, fixed to the earth with bayonets, and to enforce the "Let us have peace!" "Peace reigns in Warsaw," was the announcement which heralded the doom of the liberties of a nation. "The empire is peace," exclaimed Bonaparte when freedom and its defenders expired under the sharp edge of his sword. The peace to which Grant invites us is the peace of despotism and death.—Those who seek to restore the Constitution by executing the will of the people condemning the reconstruction acts, already pronounced in the elections of last year (and which will, I am convinced, be still more emphatically expressed by the election of the Democratic candidate as President of the United States) are denounced as revolutionists by the partisans of this vindictive Congress. Negro suffrage (which the popular vote of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Connecticut, and other States has condemned as expressly against the letter of the Constitution) must stand, because Senators and Representatives have willed it. If the people shall again condemn these atrocious measures by the election of the Democratic candidate for President, they must not be disturbed! Although elected to be unconditionally the subsequent fellowship in the Union, ["Never, never,"] of changing our beneficient form of government, ["Never, never."] Out of the five hundred thousand Union Soldiers, Democrats and Republicans, who sleeps on fields washed by the waters of the Atlantic and the Gulf, not one laid down his life for any such end. Of the fifteen hundred thousand of their surviving comrades, not one will say he would have risked his life for either of these objects. And these measures of the Republican party are not only no objects of the war, but are so prosecuted as to defeat those objects and to inflict on the nation evils as great as those the war was waged to prevent. [Shouts, "that's so!"]

The Democratic party is now the only party true to the Constitution and the Union (Applause.) If we would accomplish the purposes of our service and sacrifice, if we would save the Union and the States, their liberties and laws, we must unite with the Democracy. [Long continued applause.] In the path in which the Democratic party tread we see the footprints of Washington, Jefferson, Adams, and all the heroes of the Revolution; of Webster, Jackson, Clay, Wright, and all the giants of the generation just gone before us; and while it keeps that line of march, and bears the flag of the Constitution and the Union, we may unite with it with pride and with unfaltering trust.

I am, very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
FRANK P. BLAIR.

THE HERALD'S PREDICTIONS.

The Herald Predicts the Defeat of President Polk.

"Of the nomination of Mr. Polk we hardly know how to speak seriously. A more ridiculous, contemptible and forlorn candidate was never put forth by any party.

"The singular result of all these laughable doings of the Democracy in Baltimore, will be the election of Henry Clay by a larger majority than ever was received by Jackson or Harrison."—*New York Herald, May* 31, 1844.

The Herald Predicts the Defeat of President Taylor.

"There is every probability that General Taylor will be defeated in November, and that General Cass will most likely be the successful candidate, as Mr. Polk was four years ago."—*N. Y. Herald, Sept. 5*, 1848.

The Herald Predicts the Defeat of President Buchanan.

This day week, on Tuesday, 13th inst., we are to have in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, those preliminary battles against the demoralized Democracy which are destined to culminate in a regular Waterloo defeat to Mr. Buchanan on the great day in November. There is, in other words, an ominous rolling of heavy clouds over almost the whole Western horizon which indicates in the October elections a heavier Fremont tornado than that which has recently swept over the Eastern frontier States of Maine, &c.—*N. Y. Herald, Oct. 7*, 1856.

The Herald Predicts the Defeat of President Lincoln.

"The defeat of Lincoln, and the fanatical Northern Abolitionists who hoped to triumph with him, is certain."—*N. Y. Herald, August* 30, 1860.

The Herald Predicts the Defeat of President Seymour.

"The die is cast." The Democratic Convention has decided that our next President shall be General Grant. * * Grant and Colfax against such a ticket will sweep the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, because the blockheads of the Democratic party will have it that we are still living under the regime of poor Pierce and Buchanan."—*N. Y. Herald, July*, 10, 1868.

A Warning to Radical Betters.

The Harrisburg *State Guard* gives up the fight and advises its readers not to bet a cent on Grant and Colfax. It says:

Betting on elections is not only mean, but it is illegal. It is gambling, and is punishable as such. Men lose their votes who bet, hence we advise all respectable men to abstain from thus violating the law. Let Republicans work instead of bet. Honest work; true, enthusiastic devotion to our cause, evinces a nobler confidence in the purity of our principles than all the wagers which can possibly be made. A day's work for the Republican party will do more good for success than a dozen bets. Let our Republican friends everywhere understand this fact and act on its importance.

THE Democratic and the Labor Reform Conventions of Allegheny county met on Wednesday in Pittsburg, and mutually agreed on the following ticket:

Congress—Andrew Burtt.
Senator—Alex. W. Foster.
Assembly—Capt. John Rodgers, Charles P. Whiston, Jos. D. Lynch, F. A. Frethy, B. A. McGinty, W. W. Alexander.
District Attorney—David D. Bruce.
Assistant District Attorney—John Coyle.
County Controller—Charles W. Eyster.
County Commissioner—James McCleary.
County Surveyor—Sigismund Lowe.
Poor Director—Barnes Ford.

The harvest crops from Russia are unfavorable. The grain crops in the Northern and middle sections of the Empire have turned out badly, the yield being unusually small and poor.

THE FLOOD AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 24.—Early this morning rain commenced falling, and after a slight intermission it began to pour in torrents, and up to this hour (2 P. M.), it has continued to fall incessantly. That portion of the city adjacent to Jones' Falls is inundated, and travel is entirely suspended in that vicinity.

Frederick and Harrison streets are completely flooded; also, the Centre Market space and the Maryland Institute, is surrounded by a sheet of rushing, foaming water that is carrying every thing like hogsheads, barrels, bales of hay, &c., with it. The first floors of the stores on the streets named are under water, and merchants have been compelled to remove their goods to the upper stories. The loss will be very heavy, but cannot now be estimated. No loss of life has yet been reported.

BALTIMORE, July 24.—The water commenced rising a few minutes before one o'clock, and rose at the rate of two inches per minute, and has continued to rise up to this hour, 2.45 P. M. Calvert street is flooded to Lexington within a few feet of Monument Square, North street almost its entire length to the depth of four to eight feet. Holiday street to Fayette street, Fora's Theatre being entirely surrounded by water, which is passing down. Holliday and Baltimore streets, Gay, Frederick and Harrison streets are entirely submerged. The water in Jones' Fall is several feet above the bridge, and it is not known yet whether they have swept it away.

On many of the wharves south of Pratt street, from the Falls to Frederick street, the water is several feet deep.

Passenger cars were swept from the track on Gay street, down Harrison with a number of passengers.

The wildest rumor prevails in regard to the number drowned. Some estimate the number at seven, and others say all were saved but one.

Mr. Wilson, a printer, was drowned. It is impossible now to get the facts. A number of dray horses and some drivers are reported drowned. There is no communications between the eastern and western portions of the city. The flood is sweeping everything before it. No communication South by telegraph; all the lines are down. No such flood has ever been known here.

BALTIMORE, July 25, 1868.

The losses by the flood yesterday will foot up several millions of dollars. The following firms are among the sufferers: Read & Co.'s tannery, $20,000; Denmead & Son's machine shop, $5,000; Armstrong & Co's soap and candle manufactory, partially destroyed; Woods, Weeks & Co.'s sugar refinery, $30,000; Fisher Bros., importers, lose $16,000 in sugar and molasses; Bentley, Larrabee & Co's iron foundry gave way and the west walls fell, causing a heavy loss. Many private houses were more or less damaged; also, Warfield & Co.'s Monumental Flour Mills. A large quantity of sugar and molasses on the docks was washed away, and many barrels were destroyed. Nine bridges over Jone's Falls on different streets were swept away.

At Ellicott city the destruction of life and property was very great. About thirty houses were swept away, some of them containing six families, who were carried with the current and drowned. Several bodies have been recovered to-day at and near the Relay House.

The following are reported drowned at Ellicott city: William Patterson, wife and son; Mrs. Farren and her two children, Fanny and Emma Duval; William Reese, wife, son and daughter; the family of Dr. Owens, and a number of others, names not given.

The losses on property at Ellicott city are as follows: Gambrill's lower Patapsco flour mill was entirely swept away, and the upper mill partially destroyed. The granite cotton mill of Ben. Deford, which cost $100,000, is a total ruin. Gray's large cotton factory was also much damaged. The Union Company's cotton mill, half a mile above Ellicott city, was badly damaged, and much cotton lost. The stores of George C. Bradley and Joseph H. Leyster, with all their goods, were swept away. The Avalon mill and iron works, near the Relay House, were destroyed. Several days must elapse before an accurate estimate of the losses can be made.

The loss of life in Baltimore city is not positively known to exceed four—only that of Jones' Falls being reported, but there is no doubt some were swept into the river.

ELLICOTT CITY, July 25, 1868.—The destruction caused by the flood yesterday to this town is far greater than it has been on any previous occasion. Dwellings have been represented in the accounts first published, and even greater than the residents themselves believed until the light of to-day gave them an opportunity to take a fuller account of the losses.

About half-past nine o'clock yesterday morning the alarm was given that the Patapsco river was rapidly rising. By ten o'clock the river had swollen to such an extent as to create general alarm to those persons whose avocations led them to the Southern States. The bill for a steamship line between New York and certain European ports was passed. The Citizens' Protection bill was considered. In evening session a conference report on the Postal bill was agreed to, and a bill was reported from the Foreign Committee prohibiting trade in Chinese or Japanese coolies.

In the House, the concurrent resolution of the Senate for an adjournment from Monday until Monday fortnight in September was passed, after a long and animated discussion. The contested case of Hogan vs. Pile, of Missouri, was taken up, and the resolution of the Election Committee declaring Pile the sitting member, entitled to his seat, was adopted.

Adjournment of Congress.

Congress has adjourned until September.

The United States Senate met yesterday at 9.30 A. M. The House bill regulating the administration of the Territories, on motion of Mr. Sherman, was laid on the table. On motion of Mr. Ramsey, of Minnesota, the Foreign Committee was directed to inquire into the expediency of making a treaty with Great Britain relative to Canada. The conference report on the Alaska Appropriation bill was agreed to. The House bill was then taken up, but discussion ensuing, the Senate, at 10.35, went into Executive session. On the doors being opened at noon the Senate was adjourned until September next.

In the House, Mr. Schenck, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported back the Senate bill legalizing coin contracts, asking that it be tabled, but, at the suggestion of Mr. Garfield, he withdrew the motion. After a long debate, during which Mr. Schenck also reported his bill increasing the tariff on copper. After debate, the main question was ordered on its passage—yeas 87, nays 24—exactly a quorum. Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, moved to table the bill. The motion was rejected, but Mr. Schenck, expressing the opinion that the Copper bill would not pass, called for the conference report on the Funding bill. The conference report was read, and the Funding bill, after some filibustering by the Democratic members to defeat it, was passed, and sent to the President. Simeon Corley, from South Carolina, and P. N. B. Young and Nelson Till, from Georgia, were sworn in as members. The yeas and nays were being called upon the Copper tariff bill, when the hour of noon arrived, and the Speaker declared a recess taken until September.

The Senate, previous to adjourning, confirmed General Rosecrans as Minister to Mexico, and Charles C. Wilson, of Illinois, as Chief Justice in Utah.

700 Miles of Union Pacific Railroad.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company do not disappoint the public. They said they would duly their part towards having a railroad to the Pacific in 1870, and they are going to do it in 1869. They have 700 miles done now, and they expect to have 900 done this year. It has 73 locomotives and over 900 cars in constant use, and nearly twice as many more are ordered. It laid 60,000 tons of rails before 1867, and about 70,000 tons more will be required in 1868. 20,000 men are at work, west of the highest point of the Rocky Mountains, and Brigham Young has all the male Mormons that can be spared from their domestic duties digging a way eastward towards Gentile civilization. The Central Pacific Company are also actively engaged, and there is now little doubt that the two roads will meet in 1869, and that the traveler may see the sun rise on Monday morning over Boston Harbor and set through the Golden Gate of the Pacific on Saturday night.

If the Government had not loaned its credit, this work would never have been done; no private capitalists would have invested over a hundred million dollars in any such enterprise. But the Government gave the Company the right to issue First Mortgage Bonds upon the road, and took a second mortgage for its own security, but the completion of the work will more than double the value of all the national domain in its vicinity, and make the First Mortgage Bonds one of the safest and most profitable investments in the country. The earnings from the way traffic more than pay the interest, which, at six per cent. in gold, is between eight and nine per cent. in currency.

Hanging of Three of the Adams Express Robbers in Indiana.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—The lynching of the Adams Express robbers near Seymour last night, was a premeditated affair, and was occasioned by the determination of the citizens of Jackson and the adjoining counties to rid themselves of as desperate a gang of robbers and murderers as has ever been known. A family named Reno, living at Rockford, two miles from Seymour, are the leaders of this gang, whose operations have extended all over the West. The Adams Express has repeatedly been robbed by these men, who would get on board the trains and overpower the messengers, or take possession of the engine and express car, and run them off from the train, and then leave after robbing the safes. A robbery of this kind occurred lately on the Hamilton and Dayton Railroad near this city, whereby the American Express Company was robbed of a large amount, the Reno family being the leaders or instigators in the affair. They are also the party who led the raid in Iowa last spring, when so many of the county safes were robbed.

On the 22d of May last the Adams Express Company's car was robbed, eighteen miles from Seymour, of $96,000, in which the Renos and their friends were the principal actors, some of whom are now in Canada to avoid capture, and others are under arrest. On the 16th inst. Adams' Express was again attacked about twelve miles west of Seymour, but the armed guards of the company repulsed the robbers. Two of them have since been captured, and for the remainder a large reward has been offered. Val. Elliott was one of the gang, and was captured on the night of the attempted robbery. Charles Roseberry, a resident of Seymour, and a pupil of Reno, but one man, whose name has not been learned, was drowned in the river at this place. At Mauch Chunk and Easton, we learn, several lives were lost.

The new foot bridge, leading from the iron works along the river to the Cladier sub-division, was totally swept away, not a plank remaining.

The bridge leading to Jeler's Island, as well as a portion of the road leading to the East Pennsylvania Railroad depot, went down the stream.

The bridges and culverts along the Lehigh Valley Railroad were more or less damaged. That at Slatington, as well as the entry bridge at that place, were swept away. The Railroad Company expect to have a new bridge built on the site of the old one to-day. The road is badly washed at the Lehigh Gap.

The Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad bridges at Parryville and Lehigh Gap, also one below, and the aqueduct at the Gap, have been carried away. Trains coming from Scranton met with no difficulty in reaching Mauch Chunk on Saturday morning, but after leaving the latter place were delayed some four or two hours.

Trout Creek is reported to have risen higher upon its banks than was ever before known, all the slate quarries along the creek have been filled with water, and not a single bridge is to be seen along its route.

Every bridge on the upper Jordon has swept away. The fences on the lowlands were carried off and spread broadcast over the fields, doing much damage to crops in the grounds. At several places the corn is spread flat throughout immense fields. It is stated that serious damage has been done to the crops.

At Easton we learn that some fourteen boats were destroyed.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

In the U. S. Senate, yesterday, Mr. Sherman's joint resolution declaring the Fourteenth Amendment ratified by the vote of three-fourths of the States, and therefore a part of the Constitution, was adopted. Mr. Trumbull offered a resolution directing the pay of Senators admitted from the Reconstructed States to be computed from the commencement of the present Congress. Objection being made, it was laid over. The joint resolution admitting steam plows free of duty, was passed. The Citizens' Protection bill came up as the special order, and a motion for an evening session was agreed to. The Conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill was agreed to. Mr. Sherman offered a joint resolution providing for an adjournment of Congress on Friday next. In evening session, a joint resolution appealing to the Turkish Government on behalf of Crete, reported from the Foreign Committee, was adopted.

In the House, a resolution from the Judiciary Committee was adopted, making the pay of the Representatives from the United States, begin from the date of their elections. Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to promote an international metrical system of Coinage.—Messrs. Buckley, Norris, Pierce, Collfs, and Haughey, were sworn in as members from Alabama, Tennessee, and Georgia. The Senate joint resolution, relating to the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment was concurred in. The Funding Bill was considered, and it was finally passed by a vote of 79 yeas to 8 nays in the evening session. The conference report on the Deficiency bill was agreed to.

WASHINGTON, July 23.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, the credentials of Messrs. Sawyer and Robertson, Senators from South Carolina, were presented, and after some discussion as to Mr. Sawyer's loyalty, a protest against his admission being presented, both were sworn in. A joint resolution providing for a recess from next Monday until the third Monday in September, was adopted. The House amendments to the Civil rights bill were non-concurred in, and a conference asked. The Citizens' Protection bill was considered, and amendments adopted striking out the retaliatory clauses, but the bill was not finally acted upon.

In the House, Mr. Kellogg, from Alabama, was qualified as a member. A bill was passed relieving the disabilities of Simon Casley, member elect from South Carolina, and also of Michael Hahn, of Louisiana, and John Milledge, of Georgia. The House also passed the Senate bill that had been made, that he had received official notification of the signing of the Tax bill, whereupon Mr. Cobb, of Wis., said that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue had ascertained that the bill was not signed, and Mr. Cobb said there was some mistake about it. A conference was asked on various bills from the Senate, including the Alaska bill. The Loan Certificate bill was referred. The Senate bill to organize the new Territory of Wyoming was passed.

WASHINGTON, July 24.

In the United States Senate yesterday, Mr. Wilson, of Mass., introduced a bill providing a provisional government for Mississippi. Mr. Howe, of Wis., introduced a bill with full directions for the Southern States, who hastened thither to save what they could of their property, and everywhere people who dwelt close to the banks of the river were seen making preparations to guard against the impending inundation.

Skirting along the rivers back on the Baltimore and Wheeling turnpike, stood a row of large stone houses. The occupants were frequently warned of the dangerous appearance of the freshet, but, trusting to the fair weather, they thought they would remain yet a little longer, thinking there would be time to escape when the worst came. Within a few minutes the flood rose so rapidly that all communication was cut off and the current rushed so swiftly that it was found impossible to render them any aid.

At this time the water had only reached above the lower story of the houses and no danger was apprehended if the occupants could reach the roof. This they at once proceeded to do, but the water still rose with such rapidity and such resistless force with immense velocity, and to add to the terrors of the hour huge masses of drift rubbish came rushing upon the doomed dwellings.

The family of Mr. T. B. Owings, consisting of Mrs. Owings, six children and three servants, had gathered in the third story of their dwelling when the house, which was frame, was lifted from its foundations and carried across the street against a stone house opposite. The children of Mr. Owings and her children clambered upon the roof of Fountain's house, where they thought they would be safe. A few moments after this Dr. Owings, who had returned from visiting a patient, arrived at the river bank, and was just in time to behold the crumbling away of the house and the death of his wife and children, who sunk amid the wreck, holding their hands towards him vainly imploring his help.

The side wall of Mr. Partridge's house fell and exposed to the spectators about fifteen persons, who had sought refuge there, all standing in a group. This scene was beheld for a moment or two, when the house fell with a crash into the boiling surge, carrying with it every soul.

Every effort was made by the citizens to rescue those who were in peril, and quite a number were saved; but owing to the speedy work made by the flood in its fearful velocity, many perished within a dozen yards of the shore.

The whole of the lower part of the town was flooded, and to-day presents a deplorable spectacle—goods washed out of stores into the streets, and furniture out of houses, all lying in tangled heaps, with here and there trees, logs, stones and the debris of houses and bridges. The principal hotel, the Patapsco House, is filled to overflowing with the houseless citizens who escaped the flood. Every mill on the river is destroyed, and every bridge is washed away.

The track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has sunk in several places.

Parties of citizens have been engaged all day along the river in dragging for the bodies of victims, and thus far but eight have been recovered. Had not many persons are known to have been drowned, and six others are missing. The names of those lost are as follows:

Mrs. T. B. Owings, six children and three servants. William Patterson, his wife and five children. William Partridge, his wife and