BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

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

VOLUME LI.—NUMBER 1. BALTIMORE, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1865. 1385738 PRICE TWO CENTS.

Latest News by Telegraph TO THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

THE CONTEST BETWEEN CIVIL AND MILITARY AUTHORITY IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—The contest between the military and civic authorities, growing out of the arrest of W. B. N. Cozzens, still continues.

Last night three of the Sheriff's deputies proceeded to Provost Marshal Frink's headquarters with orders to arrest that officer. They were driven away by the Provost guard, and made a return to the court to-day accordingly. The matter has been postponed until to-morrow at nine o'clock, when the Sheriff will probably call on all citizens to aid him in arresting the Provost Marshal.

There seems to be some doubt as to whether the application for assistance to enforce the arrest should be directed to the Sheriff or the Governor.

From Fortress Monroe.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES, &c

FORTRESS MONROE, June 29.—About one hundred Government horses were sold at auction at Camp Hamilton to-day, at prices varying from ten to one hundred and fifteen dollars.

The steamer Salvor has arrived from Philadelphia.

The steamer Starlight has arrived from Morehead City, with mails and passengers.

The steamer Norfolk sailed for Morehead City with mails and passengers.

Nearly five hundred soldiers, from several different regiments, passed through this place to-day on their way home.

FROM KENTUCKY—ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR BRAMLETTE.

LOUISVILLE, June 30.—Gov. Bramlette addressed the citizens of Louisville this evening in favor of the Constitutional Amendment and the advantages of free over slave labor in Kentucky. He said slavery had been utterly overthrown and spoke of the impossibility of its restoration. He urged the people to establish a system of free labor, as dictated by wisdom and interest, and showed by the statistics of the population and occupation of lands by slave and non-slave holders that the rich lands of the State were in the hands of a class exceedingly small in comparison with the popular masses He also urged the organization of the free white labor of the State, to take care in the future of their own interests. He spoke of the necessity existing for the immediate action of Kentucky in disposing of the vexed question of slavery.

ALBERT PIKE AT INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 27.—Albert Pike, the Arkansas poet, painter, and ex-rebel General, arrived this morning from down below, and stopped at the Bates House — He is on his way to Washington to settle his Indian affairs. He says he went into the war reluctantly, having no doubt of the ultimate defeat of the rebels, and is only surprised that the catastrophe was deferred so long. Being a Southern man, he could not avoid being drawn into it.—Mr. Pike indignantly denies having countenanced the atrocities with which he is charged at Pea Ridge, and is confident of his ability to exculpate himself. He has lost nothing of "flesh or hair,' since the rebellion, and has evidently managed to secure his regular rations, both solid and fluid, even in times of greatest scarcity.

MONEY ORDER OFFICES.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The money order offices are after to day to be increased from two hundred and eighty to four hundred and twenty, principally in the Western States. Measures have been taken to extend the system to the Pacific Coast. The results of the experiment has so far been satisfactory to the Post Office Department, whilst those who remit small sums of money are perfectly insured from loss.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Lewis, retires from office to-morrow, to be succeeded by William Orton, of New York.

The number of passports issued at the State Department during the past month has been unprecedently large.

A MAN SHOT BY A WOMAN.

BROWNSVILLE, C. W., June 29.—Miss Munson, a school teacher, accompanied by another young lady, drove out yesterday and called at the house of James Kerr, at Orono, five miles from this village. They asked Kerr to take a drive with them, and when about two miles from here Miss Munson shot Kerr with a revolver, mortally wounding him. She is now in custody. Various rumors prevail, but the real animus of the affair is not known.

RELEASED ON PAROLE.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Mr. B. Osbon, the naval reporter, who has so long been in the hands of the Government, charged with publishing contraband news, was to-day released on parole.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 30—Cotton dull at a decline of ¼c; sales at 45@45½c cts. Flour dull; sales 8000 bbls State $8.45@$9.50. Ohio $8.75@$7.60, Southern $8.75@$11.50. Wheat declined 1@2 cts.; sales 8,000 bush Chicago Spring 125@130 cts; Milwaukee Club 128@139 cts; Western 135@140 cts. Corn declined 1@2 cts; sales 60,000 bushels at 75@76 cts. Beef quiet. Pork heavy; sales 8,500 bbls at $44.25. Lard steady; sales 1,000 bbls at 13¾@14 cts. Whiskey closed firm at $2.01, holders demanding an advance to $2.10. Sugar firm; sales 1,000 hhds Porto Rico at 15 cts. Muscovado 10¾@11¾ cts. Naval Stores quiet. Petroleum heavy. Freights firmer. Gold 41¾.

HARVESTING.—Our farmers are now in the midst of their harvest operations, and we understand the crop throughout the county is everything the husbandman could wish for—the grain beautifully ripened, abundancy in yield, heavy stores to be garnered, plenty of labor to secure it, and no rebel invasions in *prospects*. The hay crop is secured, and has turned out an excellent one.—*Boonsboro Oddfellow.*

GOT HIS RIGHTS.—John Wakeright, late a high private in the C. S. A., having got his rights, returned to this town, (his former place of residence) on Saturday night last, and remained until Monday, when his presence becoming known, he was ordered by a member of the Vigilant Committee to leave the town, which after some parleying he did. *Boonsboro Oddfellow.*

☞A cave, nearly as large as the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, has recently been discovered about 10 miles from Fort Ruby, California. It was found to be an immense subterranean lake of clear water, with high walls of limestone on either side. The ceiling or arch is 90 feet high.

From New Orleans.

LOYAL MEETING IN HOUSTON, TEXAS—ROBBERY OF THE TREASURY BUILDING AT AUSTIN—LATER NEWS FROM MEXICO.

CAIRO, June 29.—Matamoras dates to the 15th are to the effect that the defeat of Negrete, after an unsuccessful attempt on Matamoras, is confirmed. He is reported to have lost seven hundred killed and two thousand taken prisoners.

The Matamoras *Comercio* asserts that Juarez is buying up the old arms in the United States.

Plenty of goods are at Matamoras waiting the market.

The *Comercio* reports that the ex-President of the ex Republic of Mexico was compelled to fly to Pass del Norte, escorted by Carvosal and Quesada, with some cavalry. On the approach of the troops under General Aymeid, which occupied Chihuahua, there had been some shooting from the left to the right bank of the river.

It is ascertained by sentinels stationed on the Brownsville side, that twelve or fifteen men recently broke into the State Treasury building at Austin, and broke open the safes, robbing them of thirteen thousand dollars in gold, leaving the silver. They were unable to get into the vaults, where most of the treasure was kept.

The New Orleans Times denies that cholera or yellow fever has appeared in that city this season.

A loyal meeting was held at Houston, Texas, on the 15th, at which the most prominent men of the State participated. A series of resolutions of the most loyal character were drafted and unanimously adopted.

Ten steamers, filled with soldiers belonging to the 15th army corps, passed today en route for Duvall's Bluff.

HARVARD COLLEGE—A MELANCHOLY INCIDENT.

A correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, writing from Cambridge, says:

"On the morning of class day the sophomore class buried one of their own number, who literally died from want of the necessities of life, and that, too, right here at Harford College. Only a year ago, fresh from a farm seventeen miles from Buffalo, N. Y., a raw green lad of twenty-two applied for admission to the sophomore class. His awkward manner and uncouth bearing won for him the name of 'Greeny.' Only last week was he missed from recitation, and way up in a little ten by twenty attic room of a little old boarding-house somebody said he was dying of typhoid fever. Expresident Peabody, the good Samaritan of Harvard, heard of his distress, and repairing to his room found the poor boy really in the arms of death. For a year had his only food been bread and water, and sometimes a little milk, and often one meal a day sufficed. His room was small and poorly ventilated, and by the feeble light of an old oil lamp had the poor fellow worked eighteen out of twenty-four hours almost each day.

"These facts quickly coming out, everything that could be done was done. The struggle was all over; his last hours were made as comfortable as a sympathizing and conscience stricken neighborhood could make them. His broken-hearted mother came to carry her son's body home, and she must have been overjoyed to learn what would have only a little before given her so much happiness to have known, that he was the first scholar in his class, and to receive the first scholarship which yields a cozy little income of three hundred dollars per year. But it was too late; his pride would never allow him to complain; his ambition continually spurred him on. We recollect him passing every day; he never looked up; we all can recall his hurried walk, his sad countenance, his pale lamp always feebly twinkling at midnight, his running round the corner with a loaf of bread under his arm, his going out in the severest storms without umbrella or overcoat. But it is all over now."

A YOUNG MAN VICTIMIZED TO THE TUNE OF THIRTEEN THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS.

A gambling case of considerable interest is under examination before Justice Dowling at the Tombs Police Court Mr. Ogden Meade, a young man doing business in Little Rock, recently arrived in this city from Niagara Falls and lodged a complaint against John Seviere and Geo. Keister, charging them with having won from him at one sitting, at Niagara Falls, the sum of thirteen thousand two hundred dollars. Seviere and Keister having arrived in this city with the money won from Meade, the magistrate issued a warrant for their arrest, and detective Elder eventually succeeded in taking the sporting gentlemen into custody. Both Seviere and Keister are from twenty eight to thirty years of age, good looking, genteelly dressed, and are said to be expert and professional gamesters. According to the testimony of complainant, it appears that the prisoners used sanded cards with which to accomplish their swindling designs against Meade.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE CITIZENS OF KANSAS AND JEFF. DAVIS.—The following is a copy of a letter received by President Johnson a few days ago:

Twin Spring, June 17, 1865.—Mr. President:—Dear Sir—We would very respectfully request you to have Mr. President Davis hung because we want him hung. If you don't hang him there might be a few from Kansas to do it for you. Please let us know what you will do about it. Very respectfully,

MANY CITIZENS.

Twin Spring, Linn county, Kansas.

THE TRIAL OF GATES.—Gayle, the individual who advertised in the Selma, (Ala.) Dispatch to be one to contribute towards raising a million of dollars to be used in procuring the assassination of President Lincoln and his Cabinet, was taken from the Old Capitol prison to day and sent back to Alabama in charge of Captain Mahaffey, of the 1st U. S. Infantry, where it is understood he will be tried.—*Star.*

THE CONSPIRACY TRIALS.—The Military Commission, of which Major General Hunter was president, which has been in session for over seven weeks past at the arsenal, engaged in the trial of the conspirators met this morning, and after a short consultation, made up their findings and adjourned. The findings, of course, will not be known until passed upon by the Judge Advocate General and officially announced.—*Star.*

☞The advocates of woman's rights will be rejoiced to learn that great principle has achieved a decided triumph in an unexpected quarter. The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has submitted to his popular assembly a law giving the women of his empire a right to vote.

☞The Buffalo Express says that a brigade of those singular "sarpints" known as the army worm, has started from the vicinity of the Niagara river, and are marching eastward, sweeping from a war path some two miles wide every green thing.

☞The Supreme Court of New Hampshire, has decided on an appealed case that the law making towns liable for damage done by mobs is constitutional, and the newspaper men who have been "cleaned out" are now going to press their suits.

☞A paper published in Fremont, Ohio, gravely remarks that "John P. McArdle, now in his eightieth year, last week finished up his last job of book-binding, and expresses his determination to retire from the business."

☞A Boston policeman heard a noise in the store of John C. Loring, 28 Tremont row, on the night of the 10th, and calling assistance he succeeded in capturing three robbers, who had packed up $11,000 worth of silks ready for removal.

☞Several prominent rebels in Harrison county, Va., have been indicted for horse stealing. The animals were seized by them for one of Imboden's cavalry raids.

President Johnson on the South.

INTERESTING INTERVIEW WITH GEN. LOGAN—RECONSTRUCTION DISCUSSED—THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS FULLY EXPLAINED.

The Springfield, Illinois, correspondent of the Chicago Republican, gives the following report of an interview between President Johnson and General Logan, at which reconstruction was discussed at considerable length:

General Logan commenced by congratulating the President on the conservative policy which he had initiated, and which was already productive of such excellent results. He said that the era of war was necessarily closed, and that of reason and conciliation opened; and that it was essential to peace that the passions of both sections should be allayed by kindly and considerate, yet firm action on the part of the Executive, and he looked upon the President as such.

President Johnson replied that he desired to have the seceded States return back to their former condition as quickly as possible. Slavery had been the cause of the war. That cause was now, most happily, removed, and consequently he desired to see the Union restored as it was previously to the war, or, as the President laughingly remarked as as our democratic friends used to say—"The Constitution as it is, the Union as it was"—always saving and except slavery, that had been abolished. The war had decided that and forever.

A gentleman present spoke of negro suffrage, and suggested that in reconstructing the Union, it would be necessary to disfranchise some (leading rebels, and enfranchise others,) meaning loyal colored people, or that the case of the Virginia legislature re-assembling would be repeated over again. The gentleman is a strong advocate of negro suffrage.

The President replied that the case of the Virginia Legislature was easily disposed of; that it had no power as a legislative body, and that it could do nothing anyhow. With regard to the extension of suffrage, the sentiment of the country at present appeared to tend towards a restriction rather than an extension of the right of suffrage generally.

General Logan endorsed the views of the President on the above, and then said that it might not be polite to give the rebels the right of suffrage immediately. He thought that it might be found advisable at first to hold them in a sort of pupilage by military force. As soon as they could be trusted, then give them the same power they possessed before.

The General also remarked that the wheel of reconstruction was a large and ponderous one, and that many who would take their stand upon it would be ground to powder. He had been fighting for four years to save the Union. He now proposed that those who desired to reconstruct it might go in and see what they could do. For his part he felt inclined to be rather a looker-on than an active participant in the contest which would naturally grow out of it.

The President said: "General, there's no such thing as reconstruction. These States have not gone out of the Union. Therefore, reconstruction is unnecessary. I do not mean to treat them as inchate States, but merly as existing under a temporary suspension of their governments provided always that they elect loyal men. The doctrine of coercion to preserve a State in the Union has been vindicated by the people. It is the province of the Executive to see that the will of the people is carried out in the rehabitation of these rebellious States, once more under the authority as well as the protection of the Union."

Gen. Logan responded. "That's so."

The President then passed on to the question of the public debt. He said that the finances of the country were in a hopeful condition; that probably it was possible to resume specie payments immediately, were it not for the commercial distress it would create throughout the country generally. As to the public debt of the country, he was in favor of paying it to the last dollar, and would never countenance any man, party, sect or measure that even squinted at repudiation in any form. The debt was incurred to save the country. It was a legacy of the war, bequeathed to us for good or evil.—It was not possible to shirk it. On the other hand, the great question should be to make it, if possible, an instrument of good, not evil, to the public generally.

The above is the substance of the conversation between those two distinguished men brought up in the same party, and it seems to me that its purport is reassuring to the loyal masses of the country. On the question of negro suffrage the President appeared to be somewhat noncommittal, probably, like Mr. Lincoln, on emancipation, waiting to feel the public pulse upon it, and then acting as he thought they would desire him to act. At any rate he did not utter a word in opposition to it, if those having the right to pass upon the question acted as they saw fit.

THE AMERICAN MECCA.

A Curious Story About the Condition of Mount Vernon.

(Wash. correspondence Boston Transcript.)

About noon we reached Mount Vernon, A transport steamer, with returning veterans, was lying off in the river, her freight of soldiers was on shore before us, with eager hearts to visit the home and tomb of Washington. They came to pay their homage to the great soldier, and I regret to say they paid for it. At the door of the entrance to the mansion stood Mr Herbert, one of the last fragments of "one of the *furstest* of the first families of Virginia—F. F. F. V. answering to XXX on a beer barrel—he is the last son of Judge Herbert, of Alexandria, whose aristocratic mansion has long since been turned into a tavern.

This scion of an old and highly respectable family now holds the responsible position of showman and fee-taker of loyal pilgrims to this, Our American Mecca. The Colonel of one of the landed regiments paid for his men—in all four hundred—one hundred dollars; and alas! we found, on returning to our boats, that other soldiers, not so favored and cared for, had been refused admittance because they had no twenty-five cent note to give the janitor.

One of these, a brave, fine looking fellow, said: "We have been fighting for the prize for the last three years, and now we are returning home, the war over, and we are refused to enter the house of Washington. It is too bad." Another said, "he offered ten cents, it was all he had, but 'twas no go." We all responded, "It was indeed too bad." The entrance fee is compulsory, but it is not the only expedient used for gaining an honest penny.

In the hall lay open a register for all who are ambitious of the sort of immortality attached to writing their names on it as "Visitors to Mount Vernon." Notice is given on a placard that all who do write their names in it must pay for so doing, and put down opposite their names the sum put into the treasury, and those who wrote in their names and neglected to pay for so doing, would have their names erased; as many names were erased who contemned this little contrivance for "raising the wind." The present state of Mount Vernon and its tomb is truly pitiable. The grounds have been well cared for. I refer now to the farming lands, which have been carefully cultivated, and doubtless have paid well; but the tomb of Washington is so full of dirt and decayed leaves, unopened, unswept, and as utterly neglected as when owned and cared for by Augustine Washington.

The rooms shown to visitors are few and dirty, naked of all furniture, dilapidated, and no attempt has been made to reproduce the Home of Washington. As yet no repairs have been made other than to reshingle the roof and to renew the pillars of the piazza and its cornice. The whole concern is now a close corporation, sustained for the support of the resident Lady Manager and Mr. Herbert, who here extend their elegant courtesies to the favored few at the cost of the common public and veteran soldiers returning from the war.

THE BURNING OF IDAHO CITY, IDAHO TERRITORY—LOSS OVER A MILLION DOLLARS.

[From the Idaho Statesman, May 22.]

Idaho City was completely destroyed night before last by one of the most destructive fires that ever visited the mining regions of the western slope. The whole town was consumed, from Bear Run to Commercial street, which is nearly to the foot of Main, and from the Bluff to Moore's Creek, leaving nothing standing but a few shanties skirting the town.

The fire was, without doubt, the work of an incendiary, as the city had been fired several different times within the last few days, but each time, fortunately, discovered in season to be extinguished. The flames spread with the most astonishing rapidity. The town was composed of buildings made exclusively of pine inch boards, and in some cases shakes, covered with cotton lining and paper, to which was added the usual inflammable coating of lamp smoke, so that it burned almost like a train of powder.

It is said that in two hours from the time the alarm was given, the whole burned district was a smoking field of ashes and cinders. All attempts to describe the confusion and consternation of the people are fruitless. The spread of the fire was so rapid that in the great majority of instances there was no time to save anything from the wreck. Added to the terrible destruction of property was the most disgraceful system of thieving and robbing that can be imagined. In fact, it is generally believed that the fire was set for the purpose of plunder.

As soon as the alarm became general, thousands of men could be seen running in all directions, with one or two sacks of flour, a box of candles, a bundle of clothing, or anything that suited them. One man, who witnessed the scene, remarked that it was stealing on the grandest scale that ever he dreamed of. A band of ruffians of a hundred or two would assist in clearing a store of its contents and land them at a safe distance from the burning buildings, when at the word "ready" each man would seize as much as he could carry, and make off with it. It was a perfect revel of larceny.

One of our merchants who had a large lot of flour stored there, had succeeded in removing it out of the way of the fire, but had to go to the store for a few minutes, found, on returning to his pile, that about three hundred bummers were lugging it away, and they continued till it was all gone. But few persons have arrived from there since the conflagration, and there has been no mail or express, consequently we have been able to learn but few particulars. Every hotel in the city was destroyed, also the Forrest Theatre.

We understand the county records of Boise county were saved. Fire-proof cellars did much to mitigate the losses of the merchants, though it is said that all the cellars did not stand the fire.

A gentleman who left there yesterday morning says that men were already clearing away the burning brands to make room for new buildings. Coffee was for sale at different places at fifty cents a cup, and small rolls of bread at a dollar each Before this time a new town is springing up on the site of what was once Idaho City.

No correct estimate of the loss can be made, but we have heard it set down at over a million dollars.

MRS. GRANT AND MRS. SHERMAN.

[From the Voice of the Chicago Fair.]

Our lady readers who have not seen the wives of Generals Grant and Sherman will no doubt, be interested in knowing how they looked and what they wore at the Grant reception on Saturday, when both of these ladies were on the platform with their distinguished husbands. Mrs. Grant was dressed in plain traveling attire, having just arrived from the cars. She wore a white straw hat with green trimming, a traveling mantle and dress of drab, and a short black veil over her face—altogether a modest, unassuming attire. She is of medium height, not exactly slender, and has an exceedingly cheerful countenance. She and Mrs. Sherman are about the same size and age—probably about thirty-five years. Mrs. Sherman wore mourning, having lost a son some months since. She is graceful and easy in her manner, and has a pleasant face. Neither of these ladies are handsome, but both of them are very lady-like, modest and unpretentious—just such women as men of good common sense would select for wives.

CAN'T SUPPORT HIMSELF.

A writer, describing his observations in a late tour through Georgia, states that having questioned a negro's capacity to support himself, the following reply was made which thoroughly upset his skepticism:—"My name is Bryan, so called from my last master. I was born in Virginia, where my first master having broken up, I was sold to a trader and brought to Georgia. Here I have changed masters six times. I married here, and each time, my own luck out only saved me from being parted from my wife and family. My masters didn't care. They sold me wherever they could first get the money. I can't read. My wife can a little. I am a tailor. Before the war I paid twenty dollars a month for myself, and ten dollars for my wife, and I have still managed to lay up fifteen dollars a month beside. I am now sending my oldest boy to school at two dollars per month Judge whether I want to be free. I have supported not only myself, but my master. Why shouldn't I be able to support myself?"

A NOVEL SPECTACLE.—On Saturday last as the schooner C. E. Page was coming up the river, and when opposite City Point, a swarm of honey bees suddenly darkened the horizon and alighted upon the "cut head" of the vessel, greatly to the consternation of the captain and crew, who looked upon the phenomenon as a bad omen. A canvas and box was soon rigged, and the unwelcome visitors were quickly "hived" The vessel was lying at Rockett's yesterday morning, with the bees still on board. The Captain says he intends carrying them back North, if the bees express no objection to leaving the soil of Virginia.—*Richmond Whig.*

☞A very curious process for the preservation of dead bodies has been discovered by Signor Gorini, and, if easily carried out, will prove of much service to teachers of anatomy. The following extract from a letter of Signor Matteoci to the French Academy, although it does not explain the mode of preparation, gives ample evidence as to its results: The bodies prepared by Gorini's process preserve for some months the natural consistence and plumpness, and have no more smell than that which they possessed prior to preparation. In this condition they may always be employed for dissection. After a time, instead of putrefying, they simply become dried up, and, as it were, mummified; but even when in this state, they can easily be restored to their former appearance by being left for some time in a water bath. The viscera, blood-vessels, muscles, and nerves remain perfect, and the latter may be traced to their ultimate extremities. After restoration, the bodies are again liable to desiccation, on exposure to air, but they may a second time (or even oftener) be restored by immersion in water.

☞Carpets are whipped by steam in St. Louis.

Trade Regulations.

Circular from the Secretary of the Treasury Regulating Commercial Intercourse According to the President's Proclamation.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27.

The various rules and regulations heretofore prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the above named subjects, having been rendered nugatory in whole or in part by the changed condition of affairs in the Southern States, and executive orders and proclamations, and the War Department having assumed charge of freedmen, abandoned lands, &c., under the provisions of the act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1865, the following instructions as to the duties of officers of the Treasury Department in the premises are prescribed, and will be regarded as in full force and effect immediately on receipt thereof by any officer whose action is in anywise affected thereby:

First—All restrictions on commercial intercourse in and with States and parts of States heretofore declared in insurrection, and on the purchase, transportation and sale of the product thereof, are removed, except as to the transportation thereto or therein of arms, ammunition, articles from which ammunition is made, gray uniforms and gray cloth, and except also those relating to property heretofore purchased by the agents, or captured by or surrendered to the military forces of the United States. Nor will any fees or taxes be charged or collected except those imposed by the customs and internal revenue laws. And the supervision necessary to prevent the shipment of the prohibited articles will be exercised only by the regular and ordinary officers of the customs, acting under the revenue laws of the United States.

Second—Subordinate officers discharging duties in regard to commercial intercourse, under the regulations referred to, will consider their official connection with this Department terminating with the 30th instant, without further notice.

Third—Agents for the purchase of products of the insurrectionary States on Government account, will close their official business east of the Mississippi river with the transactions of the 12th instant, and west of it with the transactions of the 27th instant, returning to sellers all property or money received or collected since those dates respectively, and using such dispatch in the premises that their connection with the Department may, if possible, terminate with the 30th inst.

Fourth—Officers of the department charged with the duty of receiving and collecting, or having in their possession, or under their control, captured, abandoned or confiscable personal property, will dispose of the same in accordance with regulations on the subject heretofore prescribed at the earliest time consistent with the public interest, and will refrain from receiving such from military or naval authorities after the 30th inst. This will not be construed, however, as interfering with the operations of the agents now engaged in receiving or collecting the property recently captured by or surrendered to the forces of the United States, whether or not covered by or included in the records, &c., delivered to the United States military or treasury authorities by rebel military officers or cotton agents. Those so acting will continue to discharge the duties thus imposed until such property is all received or satisfactorily accounted for, and until the same amount is secured, is shipped or otherwise disposed of under the regulations on the subject heretofore prescribed; and they will use all the means at their command with the utmost vigor to the end that all the property so collected, captured or turned over shall be secured to the United States with the least possible cost and delay. After the 30th inst. the duty of receiving captured and abandoned property not embraced in the above exception, will be discharged by the usual and regular officers of the customs, at the several places where they may be located, in accordance with the regulations relating to the subject; and officers heretofore performing that duty will give them all the aid and information in their power to enable them to carry out the same.

Fifth—Officers of this department charged with the care or supervision of, or having in their possession or under their control any abandoned or confiscable lands, houses or tenements, will turn them over to a duly authorized officer of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, so far as they may be required or demanded by the same, together with all moneys, books, records, and papers, arising from or relating to the property so turned over, taking proper receipts or vouchers therefor. This rule will also govern the actions of all agents of this department connected in any way with the care of freedmen, &c., so far as it may be applicable; and all persons asking for any information in regard to the property so turned over, or for the release of the same, or for the release of any moneys or proceeds arising therefrom, will be referred to the Commissioner of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, at Washington, to whom communications on the subject should be addressed.

Sixth—Officers of this department having in their possession, or under their control, any moneys whatever arising from fees collected under the commercial intercourse regulations, except those collected for the benefit of freedmen, (which will be disposed of under section five,) or from the sales of captured, abandoned, or confiscated property, will forthwith deposit the same with the nearest Assistant Treasurer, designated depositary or deposit bank, keeping the amounts from the different sources separate, to the credit of H. A. Risley, Esq., Supervising Special Agent, &c., taking therefor receipts, quadruplicates, which receipts must show whence the sums were received, one of which will be retained by the officer so depositing, one forthwith sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, one to the Commissioner of Customs, and one to Mr. Risley at Washington.

Seventh—All officers above referred to, except proper officers of the customs acting exclusively under the revenue laws will, after they have closed their official business as above directed, and sold at auction to the highest bidder the furniture and property remaining on hand, and accounted for the proceeds of the same, forthwith systematically arrange the books, records, papers, &c., of their late offices, that they may easily be referred to and examined, pack them in secure and water-proof boxes and forward the same, so marked, as to indicate their contents, together with their respective resignations, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington City.

HUGH MCCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

THE CROPS.—The farmers in this neighborhood have been busily engaged the past week or ten days in harvesting. The wheat harvest is much earlier this year than we have any recollection of before, and this week, we may say, will see it ended. The oats and corn crops look remarkably well, and there is every prospect of an abundant yield.—*Belair American.*

☞Some of the brave women of Philadelphia stood through all the furious rain of Saturday, to welcome Gen. Meade and the returning veterans. Many a fine dress and elegant bonnet were sacrificed on the altar of patriotism.

☞Among the most distinguished songs which the celebrated Teresa sings, is one, the delicate title of which is, "I have whipped my husband!"

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

A Terrific Thunder Storm.—The most terrific thunder storm that has visited our city for many years, was experienced yesterday afternoon. During the morning the sun shone with unusual fierceness and the heat became exceedingly oppressive. By noon small patches of clouds appeared in the northwest, and by half past five o'clock they had overspread the entire horizon. A few minutes before six o'clock the wind blew furiously for a few moments; then followed the low muttering of the distant thunder. Inexperienced persons heeded but little the approaching storm, while the more experienced ones hastened to their homes or places of business.

The storm gradually increased in violence, when suddenly a thunderbolt, seemingly in the centre of the city, hurled its force overhead, making the earth tremble as if agitated by an earthquake. Our citizens had scarcely recovered from this shock, when another, more terrific and sounding as if a thousand parks of artillery had been discharged simultaneously, occurred. Our citizens now became alarmed, and great was the distress of timid persons. Another equally deafening shock followed the second, and so on until about half past six, when the "Storm King" appeared satisfied with his work, and permitted our affrighted people to recover their composure. The rain, however, continued to descend slowly until a late hour in the night, guided in its descent with occasional flashes of lightning.

The lightning yesterday, although awful to look upon in its mad career, was sublimely grand, and would have been beyond the power of description had the storm occurred at night. From the many sharp reports it was thought that many lives would be lost, and great destruction of property entailed, but as far as we could learn nothing serious occurred.

The following embraces the casualties that came within our observation. At the Eastern station house the lightning followed the telegraph wires and slightly shocked several officers.

On Canton avenue, near Broadway, a chimney and a portion of the gable end wall of the dwelling of Mr. Miller were knocked down by the lightning.

At the corner of Bond and Jefferson streets, a ball of fire fell into the street, and burst into millions of sparkling fragments, but occasioned no harm.

The gables of two new buildings now in course of erection on Bond near Mulliken streets, were damaged to the extent of $500. The property is owned by John Thompson Mason.

At the Philadelphia depot, the lightning performed queer pranks among a regiment of soldiers, about embarking. The electric fluid danced about the muskets of the soldiers, and we were informed that two of the men were painfully stunned.

On Broadway, near Pratt street, a dwelling, the property of Henry Lauderman, suffered the loss of its chimney, a portion of the roof, and gable end wall.

The office of the Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph the scenes were very interesting to a novice. The field danced along the wires like experienced rope walkers, then branched into thousands of fantastical forked shapes, and ended by cracking themselves out of existence.

The dry goods house of Messrs. Miller & Co., on Baltimore street, near Howard, was slightly injured by the bolt.

The Approaching Holiday.—That the approaching 4th of July will be celebrated by our citizens in a manner worthy of the occasion, no one will doubt. The committee appointed by the City Council have selected Professor John W. Bond, the celebrated pyrotechnist, to take charge of the fireworks. The places selected for the display are as follows:—Corner of Broadway and Baltimore streets, Madison Square, Federal Hill, corner of Fremont and South Paca streets, Franklin Square, Hanover and Madison streets, and Monument Square. In addition $5,000 were appropriated for the expenses of a grand demonstration in Druid Hill Park, for which eminent speakers are to be engaged.

At Turner Hall, No. 300 West Pratt street, concerts and orations will be the order of the day and night. During the day addresses will be delivered by General Sigel, D. Unger, Esq., of Washington, and other noted German gentlemen. The festivities of the evening will close with appropriate tableaux, and a grand display of fireworks.

At the several public Gardens skirting the city, literary and other associations, and those of our citizens who enjoy such modes of enjoyment, there will be speech-making, concerts, rural sports, dancing and fireworks.

A Magnificent Painting.—There is now on exhibition at the Picture Gallery of Messrs. Myers & Bachelder, on Baltimore street near Frederick, two of the most magnificent and artistic marine views ever placed on exhibition in our city. One represents a steam vessel of war under full sail with lesser craft in the distance, while on the left of the steamer a mass of rocks rise majestically towards the skies. The other picture is a smaller one representing a sunset in the country. The reflections of the sun's rays upon a small stream of water has been pronounced by competent judges to be most exquisitely colored. It would require a more competent mind than ours to present even a little of the many beauties represented in the two pictures, and we would advise all persons fond of the beautiful to call at the gallery of Messrs. Myers & Bachelder and gaze upon these master works of art. They are the productions of Mr. John Wilson, formerly of this city, but now a resident of New York.

Another Victim of Jeff Davis.—Yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, Henry Wheeler, Captain of Company K, 7th Maryland Regiment, expired at his home in this city. A young man full of manly power and energy, he started out in defence of his country. The rebel bullets missed him, yet an invalid, with shaken constitution, he returned, and of all the blessings of home he only found his death bed surrounded by his friends, with a grave among his ancestors. "*Sit terra ei levis.*" His funeral will take place this afternoon, at five o'clock, and his friends and comrades of the 6th Regiment, and of the Maryland Brigade, are invited to be present to day, at eleven o'clock A. M., in the Entaw House, for the purpose of arranging such honors as can be conferred under the circumstances to a deceased friend.

Excellent Fishing.—One of the most delightful ways that we know of to amuse one's self during these *red hot* days, is to visit the Ferry Bar Bridge, procure boat, line and bait from Mr. Bash, row under the bridge, and in an hour or more you can catch as fine a mess of large sized white perch as ever graced a table. After you have concluded your sport you can, if so desired, enjoy a fine soft-crab and fish supper at the house of Mr. Bush A friend of ours yesterday enjoyed the good fortune of catching at the Bar in less than two hours, five dozen of excellent white perch.

The Gettysburg Excursion.—The members of the City Council last evening, completed their arrangements for the proposed excursion to Gettysburg on the Fourth. The excursionists will leave the Calvert Station on Monday afternoon next, July 3d, at three P. M. and arrive at Gettysburg at 8 P. M., where they will be met by a committee and assigned to suitable quarters. The Union Musical Association of this city will accompany the excursionists, and by their superior vocalism will add greatly to the interest of the occasion.

Mad Dog.—Yesterday morning a dog exhibiting all the symptoms of hydrophobia, made his appearance on Baltimore street, near Calvert, and caused great consternation by his desire to bite something. When near South street his "mad career" was cut short by officer Tess—striking him over the head with a billy.

Concert at the Park.—Should the weather prove favorable this afternoon, there will be an immense concourse of persons at Druid Hill Park, mainly to enjoy the inaugural concert to be presented by Prof. Rose's Baltimony Band. Report speaks of this band as something grand, and musicians are anxious to hear its renditions.

Fatal Railroad Accident.—As the 8 o'clock train from Philadelphia on Thursday night was nearing the thirteen mile switch, it knocked down and instantly killed a colored man, who was walking on the track. The body was brought to this city and an inquest held by Coroner Sparklin, the jury rendering a verdict of accidental death.

Incendiarism.—A few minutes past four o'clock yesterday morning, a one story double frame kitchen attached to dwellings No. 651 and 653 Light street, extended, were fired by an incendiary and destroyed. House 651 is occupied by Mr. Harman Bash, as a public house. His loss is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in the County.—As we go to press, this (Friday) morning, we learn that the residence of A. W. Sweasey, Esq., near Govanstown, was yesterday destroyed by fire.—*Towsontown Union.*

Genuine Kindness.—We have often to notice that lost children are returned by the efficiency of our police to their parents. It is but just also to mention, that it is not seldom the case that such children are often detained for hours, sometimes over night, in the office of the Police Marshal, and that invariably in such cases Mrs. Wm. McPhail ministers food and comfort to them without any compensation other than the noble feeling of true charity and disinterested humanity. No language can express sufficient praise of such pure appreciation of the mission of a woman.

Arrested.—George and John Harkness, for assaulting and beating Alexander S ymore; committed for trial. Also, Alexander Seymore held as witness by Justice Showcere. John Stiep for assaulting and striking officer John P. Miller whilst in the discharge of his duty. Committed for trial by Justice Showcere. John A. Blumenezer a paroled rebel prisoner, on the charge of violating his parole. Held by Provost Marshal Woolly.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

City Circuit Court.—Judge Alexander.—The following business was transacted in this court on yesterday:

Olivia McLain vs. Wm. McLain, Jr.; decree divorcing complainant from defendant a vinculo matrimonii, giving custody and guardianship of children to complainant.

A. G. Pack vs. Maria Louise Pack; petition for divorce a vinculo matrimonii.

Wm and Nicolas Muller and others vs. Louis Muller and others; petition for sale of certain real estate.

Court of Common Pleas.—Before Judge King. The following business was transacted in this court on yesterday:

Maynard French vs. Robert B. Coleman; verdict for defendant.

Olivia Ayres vs. Lucy E Frank—appeal from Weist; judgment affirmed and judgment in favor of appellee—$75 and costs.

Wm. Hamilton vs. Wm. G. Conine and Robert Purvisnce, Jr.; on trial.

Orphans' Court.—Before Judges Audoun, Sappiee, and Hoffman. The following business was transacted in this court yesterday:

Letters testamentary on the estate of Geo. Slater were granted to Catherine Slater, Hy. R. Root, William A. Sanders and James G. Greenwell.

United States District Court.—Hon. Wm. Fell Giles, Judge. Wm. Price, Esq., prosecuting Attorney. The following business occupied this court yesterday:

United States vs. ten bales of H pains of blankets; reported before, jury out.

[*Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.*]

TOWSONTOWN, June 30, 1865.

Circuit Court for Baltimore County.—Before Hon D. G. H. Emory. John T. Ensor, Esq., prosecuting attorney for the State.

His honor, Judge Emory, was engaged today at his office in Baltimore with the concluding argument in the case of Grubb vs. Manning.