BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

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

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Latest News by Telegraph TO THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

FROM WASHINGTON

PUNISHMENT OF GREAT TRAITORS.

A Speech by President Johnson.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTH.

THE CONDITION OF GEORGIA

Gov. Brown Wants to Come Back

From Georgia.

GOV. BROWN WANTS TO COME BACK—CONFIRMATION OF THE CAPTURE OF MACON.

NEW YORK, May 3—The steamer Arago arrived to-night, with Port Royal, S. C., dates of April 30. Generals Jefferies and Long are passengers.

The capture of Macon, Georgia, by Gen. Wilson is confirmed.

The entire place is under the protection of Union soldiers. Governor Brown was at Augusta endeavoring to get up a State Convention to bring back Georgia to her allegiance to the Union.

The cereal crops in Georgia promise well. Little cotton has been planted.

Wilson, after entering Macon and placing guards, withdrew a large portion of his force outside of the city.

R. B. Cuyler died recently at Macon.

THE PRESIDENT'S OBSEQUIES—RECEPTION IN SPRINGFIELD—THE REMAINS MUCH CHANGED.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 3.—The remains of the President are very much changed since they left Washington.

The tears shed attest the depth of the grief which affects the hearts of those who were so well acquainted with this martyred citizen.

The St. Louis delegation arrived to-night, including the Old Guard, Halleck Guards, members of the city government, and the Merchants' Exchange. Governor Fletcher and Staff, Gen. Dodge and Staff and Capt. Robt. Lincoln arrived to-night. During the day upwards of five thousand citizens visited the former residence of President Lincoln. To-morrow there will be a grand military and civic procession to escort the remains to their last resting place.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 3.—It is officially contradicted that there are any of Jeff. Thompson's troops in Southeast Missouri, and the rumors of an invasion of the State are without foundation.

The Vicksburg Herald says that the headquarters of the Department of the Mississippi grants them permission to state that an indefinite armistice through out the department, beginning at nine o'clock on the 29th ult., was agreed upon between General Dana, of the United States forces, and Gen. Hoge, commanding the rebels in that section.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

HARTFORD, May 4th.—The Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery in the United States unanimously passed both branches of the Legislature of Connecticut this morning.

MONEY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—In consequence of the movement of troops the money order Post Office at City Point is discontinued. No more postal orders payable thereat can be issued by postmasters.

EX-GOV. AIKEN.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The report that Ex-Gov. Aiken, of South Carolina, has been committed to the Old Capitol, is not true. He is on his parole, and is stopping at a hotel. He was in the street to-day with several old friends.

GEN. SHERMAN.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Gen. Sherman was at Point Lookout yesterday en route to Washington.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The principal portion of the Army of the Potomac is already on the march to this city.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND SIR FREDERIC BRUCE.

Sir Frederic Bruce's interview with President Johnson the other day, was quite informal and undiplomatic. This new Minister made his appearance with all his stars and decorations on, presenting his credentials and formally read his speech. Mr. Johnson replied, saying that he was glad to see him and to welcome to the capital a representative of Great Britain, and then added: "But, Sir, I am not much used to the diplomatic formalities customary on such occasions. My idea is simply that two great nations ought to conduct their relations very much as two neighbors, who sincerely desire peace and good fellowship between themselves would do, and that the less mere formalities about it, the better."

"I assure you, Mr. President," interrupted Sir Frederick, pointing to his uniform and decorations, "that I should feel very much more at ease without these things than with them." The remark was so thoroughly English, and at the same time, so consonant to American prejudices against fuss and feathers, that the President and Minister became friends at once, and sat down for a chat.

Sir Frederick asked about Sherman. President Johnson explained the position. "What chance is there for Mr. Davis?" then asked Sir Frederick. "O, a small particle. Still, doubtless, he will escape across the country," said the President.

"Well," replied the Minister, in an inquiring tone, "I should think that Mr. Davis and a few members of his cabinet would probably find it well to start pretty soon, if they knew what is for their own interest." "They had better lose no time about it," responded the President, "for the time has come when traitors must be taught that they are criminals. The country has already made up its mind on that point, and it can find no more earnest agent of its will than myself."

A new Press Law has been adopted by the Russian Council of the Empire. It abolishes the censorship upon all books containing more than ten sheets of printed paper.

It is said that the dogs of Ohio are more destructive to sheep than were the wolves in early times.

BOOTH'S BODY—WHEREABOUTS OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Advertiser writes on the 2d instant:

The vexed question as to the disposal made of the remains of John Wilkes Booth is at length settled by a statement which may be regarded as final. After the head and heart, which have been deposited in the army medical museum in this city, had been removed, the corpse was placed in charge of two men, who, after various movements calculated to baffle impertinent curiosity, dug a grave in a little spot of ground close to the penitentiary, where for some years felons have been buried. Booth's body was deposited here, and the earth over it was smoothed and carefully sodded over. The other graves of less infamous felons had previously been levelled, and a strong guard is now in charge of the spot, and will continue to keep it undisturbed until the grass has grown so thickly that no one will ever be able to distinguish the place where the assassin's corpse was interred from the other nameless graves around it.

At about midnight last Saturday, the steamer Keyport was ordered to the Navy Yard. She received from the Monitors Saugus and Montauk the persons who have been arrested as directly concerned in the conspiracy to murder simultaneously the President and other Union leaders, and who now number fifteen men and one woman. These prisoners were all heavily ironed with a ball and chain on each leg, hand-cuffed in such a manner as to keep the hands several inches apart, and some of the most desperate ones having the hands fastened behind the back. A sort of sack covered the head and face of each, leaving only the mouth and nostrils exposed, so as to prevent their recognition by each other or any one else. A special sentinel was in charge of each prisoner. As the signal was given for the Keyport to start, the steamer's bell rang slowly, and nearly all the muffled prisoners gave a convulsive start at the sound, evidently thinking that their hour of retribution had come. They were transferred to the district penitentiary adjoining the arsenals, where cells had been arranged for them. Two prisoners occupy each cell, but a sentinel in charge of each man prevents any conversation. Notwithstanding the large number already in custody, several more of the assassination conspirators are still at large. Their early apprehension is considered almost certain.

MONUMENT TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

To the American People.

At a meeting of the citizens of the United States, held in the city of Washington on Saturday, April 29th, 1865, an association was organized having for its object the erection of a monument, at the National Capital, to the memory of the late President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln.

This association is called the "Lincoln Monument Association," and the following gentlemen were appointed a Board of Directors, to whom is entrusted the management of its affairs, viz:

Hon. James Harlan, of Iowa.
Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury.
Hon. W. Dennison, Postmaster General.
Richard Wallach, Esq., Mayor of Washington.
Hon. J. W. Forney, Secretary of the Senate.
Lewis Clephane, Esq., Washington city.
H. D. Cooke, Esq., Washington city.

Of whom Hon. James Harlan, of Iowa, was elected President, and H. D. Cooke, Esq., appointed Treasurer.

Upon notification of their acceptance, it is made my duty to announce the fact to the public, and to solicit subscriptions to the monument.

All of the above named gentlemen, except Mayor Wallach, (now absent from the city,) having accepted a position on the Board of Directors, the association is announced as organized.

The patriotism of the American people is earnestly appealed to, that the proposed object of the association may be carried into effect in a manner worthy of them and of the great patriot and statesman whose private virtues and eminent public services are to be commemorated by this national work.

The press throughout the country is requested to copy this notice, and to encourage the object of the association through its editorial columns.

The people of the United States are invited to contribute such amounts as they are disposed. It is not proposed by the association to appoint agents for the collection of contributions, and all persons desirous of contributing to this monument are invited to send their donations direct to the Treasurer, H. D. Cooke, Esq., of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co., Washington city, or to Jay Cooke & Co., of Philadelphia.

J. B. S. TODD, Secretary.
Washington City, May 3d, 1865.

LETTER FROM REBEL GENERAL OFFICERS ON THE ASSASSINATION.

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1865.

The following letter from the rebel Lt. Gen. Ewell to Lieut. Gen. Grant, in relation to the assassination of President Lincoln, no doubt speaks the sentiments of nearly all the military officers of the late Confederacy, and is of interest as an authorized expression of their opinion:

FORTRESS MONROE, April 16, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, commanding United States Army:—

General: You will appreciate, I am sure, the sentiment which prompts me to drop you these few lines. Of all the misfortunes which could befall the Southern people, or any Southern man, by far the greatest, in my judgment, would be the prevalence of the idea that they could entertain any other than feelings of unqualified abhorrence and indignation for the assassination of the President of the United States and the attempt to assassinate the Secretary of State. No language can adequately express the shock produced upon myself, in common with all the general officers confined here with me, by the occurrence of this appalling crime, and by the seeming tendency in the public mind to connect the Southern men with it. Need we say that we are no assassins, nor the allies of assassins, be they from the North or from the South: and that, coming as we do from most of the States of the South, we would be ashamed of our own people were we not assured they would reprobate this crime. Under the circumstances I could not refrain from some expression of my feelings. I thus utter them to a soldier who will comprehend them.

The following officers—Major General Ed. Johnson, of Virginia, and Kershaw, of South Carolina; Brigadier Generals Barton, Corse, Hunton and Jones, of Virginia; Dubois, Semmes and H. R. Jackson, of Georgia; Frazier, of Alabama; Smith and Gordon, of Tennessee; Cabell, of Arkansas, and Marmaduke, of Missouri; and Commodore Tucker, of Virginia—all heartily concur with me in what I have said. Respectfully,

R. S. EWELL,
Lieut. General C. S. A.

The Richmond Whig has very discreetly and gracefully taken down its old motto "Sic semper tyrannis," which has been rendered so odious since the 14th of April.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S ADDRESS TO A DELEGATION OF PENNSYLVANIANS.

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1865.—To-day the committee, of which Hon. Simon Cameron was chairman, appointed at a meeting held at Harrisburg, Pa., last Thursday evening, to present the resolutions adopted at that meeting to President Johnson, had an audience with Mr. Johnson for that purpose.

The committee were accompanied by Hon. Thaddeus Stevens and other prominent Pennsylvanians. In presenting the resolutions Mr. Cameron said:—

MR. SIMON CAMERON'S ADDRESS.

MR. PRESIDENT—I have only one word to say. A large number of people, members of the Union and Republican party, met at Harrisburg last Thursday, and appointed this committee to come and pay their respects to you. We have nothing to desire but the prosperity of your administration, and have ample confidence in your ability—a confidence derived from your past history. Your first great task is to close up this war; and we take it for granted that you will act, not only wisely, but justly. I also take it for granted that the men who brought on this war shall meet the full reward of their guilt, while we believe the more deluded instruments ought to be suffered to go along their wonted way, and do the best they can. I have no faith in permitting those who brought on the war to live in the same way they did before the war commenced; and we hope that you will find some way to take care of them, and to save and reunite the country. There are none here who have come from any desire for place for themselves or their relations, but simply from a wish to express their confidence and desire that you will bring the country out of this trouble, and that the cause of slavery shall be ended ere even this is brought about.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen.—I can only reply in general terms; perhaps as good a reply as I can make would be to refer to or repeat what I have already said to other delegations who have come for the purpose of encouraging and inspiring me with confidence on entering upon the discharge of duties so responsible, so perilous. All that I could now say would be but a reiteration of sentiments already indicated. The words you have spoken are most fully and cordially accepted and responded to by me. I, too, think the time has arrived when the people of this nation should understand that treason is a crime. When we turn to the catalogue of crime we find that most of those contained in it are understood, but the crime of treason has neither been generally understood nor generally appreciated, as I think it should be. And there has been an effort since this rebellion commenced to make the impression that it was a mere political struggle, or, as I see it thrown out in some of the papers, a struggle for ascendancy of certain principles from the dawn of the Government to the present time, and now settled by the final triumph of the Federal arms. If this is to be a determined, settled idea and opinion, the Government is at an end; for no question can arise but they will make it a party issue, and then no whatever length they carry it the party defeated will be only a party defeated, and no crime attaches thereto.

But, I say treason is a crime—the highest crime known to the law—and the people ought to understand it, and be taught to know that unless it be so considered there can be no government. I do not say this to indicate a revengeful or improper spirit. It is simply the enunciation of deliberate consideration and temperate judgement. There are men who ought to suffer the penalties of their treason; but there are also some who have been engaged in this rebellion, who, whilst technically speaking, are guilty of treason, yet are morally not. Thousands who have been drawn into it, involved by various influences—by conscription, by dread, by force of public opinion in the localities in which they lived—these are not so responsible as those who led, deceived and forced them. To the unconscious, deceived, conscripted—in short, to the great mass of the misled—I would say, mercy, clemency, reconciliation, and the restoration of their government. To those who have deceived—to the conscious, influential traitor, who attempted to destroy the life of a nation, I would say "On you be inflicted the severest penalties of your crime." (Applause)

I fully understand how easy it is to get up an impression in regard to the exercise of mercy; and, if I know myself and my own heart, there is in it as great disposition to mercy as can be manifested on the part of any other individual. But mercy without justice is a crime. In the exercise of mercy there should be deliberate consideration, and a profound understanding of the case; and I am not prepared to say but what it should often be transferred to a higher court—a court where mercy and justice can best be united. In responding to the remarks of your chairman in reference to free government and the discharge of my duties, I can only say again that my past public life must be taken as the guide to what my future will be. My course has been unmistakeable and well defined. I know it is easy to cry out "demagogue;" but let that be as it may. If I have spent the toil of youth and the vigor of my life for the elevation of the great masses of the people, why it was work of my own choosing and I will bear the loss. And if it is demagogism to please the people—if it is demagogism to strive for their welfare and amelioration—then I am a demagogue.

I was always proud when my duties were so discharged that the people were pleased. A great monopoly—the remark of your chairman brings me to it—existed: that of slavery; and upon it rested an aristocracy. It is the work of freemen to put down monopolies. You have seen the attempt made by the monopoly of slavery to put down the government. But in the making of the attempt, thereby to control and destroy the government, you have seen the government put down the monopoly and destroy the institution. (Applause.) Institutions of any kind must be subordinate to the government, or the government cannot stand. I do not care whether it be North or South. A government based upon popular judgment must be paramount to all institutions that spring up under that government; and if, when they attempt to control the government, the government does not put them down, they will put it down. Hence the main portion of my efforts have been devoted to the opposition of them. Hence I have ever opposed aristocracy—opposed it in any shape.

But there is a kind of aristocracy that has always, that always will, command my respect and approbation—the aristocracy of talent, the aristocracy of virtue, the aristocracy of merit, or an aristocracy resting upon worth, the aristocracy of labor, resting upon honest industry, developing the industrial resources of the country—this commands my respect and admiration—my support in life. In regard to my future course in connection with this rebellion, nothing that I can say would be worth listening to. If my past is not sufficient guarantee, I can only say that I have never knowingly deceived the people, and never have betrayed a friend—(applause)—and God willing, never will. (Applause) Accept my profound and sincere thanks for the encouragement you have given me, and believe me when I say that your encouragement, countenance and confidence are a great aid and a great spur to the performance of my duties. Once more I thank you for this manifestation of your regard and respect.

Lee's Surrender.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED BY SHERMAN'S ARMY.

A correspondent with Sherman's army gives the following account of the reception of the news of Lee's surrender:

NEWS OF LEE'S SURRENDER—IMMENSE ENTHUSIASM OF THE TROOPS.

WEDNESDAY, April 13th.—The column had scarcely got straightened out on the road, General Sax and staff riding in advance of the Corps, when your correspondent heard unusual cheering in front. In a few moments the mystery of the cheering was explained. Riding at a John Gilpin pace, here came down the road Lieutenant Ricks, correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, and Captain Clemons, Commissary of Subsistence of the Twenty-third Corps, with hats in hand, exclaiming, "General Lee has surrendered his whole army to General Grant!"

The magic words flew upon the wings of the wind, and so did the messengers of the joyful tidings upon their steeds, now joined by the Tribune man, jumping ditches and dashing through underbrush and over fences, proclaiming the joyful news to the eager listeners as we passed by. As if by one magnetic impulse, a shout arose along the whole line, those in the rear catching up the strain, even before they knew really what the acclaim was all about.

The troops made way as we flew by, with strained eyes and outstretched hands, as it to catch the words as they were hurriedly uttered to the crowd. Then flew up clouds of hats in the air, and one continuous cheer rolled far away until the sound was scarcely audible, coming back from the rear of the column.

GENERAL "JACK" TURNS A SUMMERSAULT.

Coming to Jack Casement's Brigade, the General eagerly bent forward and cried out to Ricks, "For God's sake, what is it?" "Lee has surrendered his whole army to Grant," said the rider. Quick as thought, the little man threw a flip flap, striking square and upright upon his feet, exclaiming as he came down, "Boy's let's all take a drink." Then leading off himself, another round of loud huzzas rose upon the air, and echoed far away among the silent pine forests and over the plains beyond.

GENERAL COUCH READS THE ORDER TO THE TROOPS.

Shortly General Couch came up the road uncovered, having in hand a paper which he held out to the troops, and now again a tumult of applause greeted the old soldier. The brigade commanders were ordered to assemble their respective commands to hear General Sherman's order read. Colonel Moore, of the Twenty-fifth Michigan, called attention upon his silver bugle, and by the General's request gave directions for massing the Second Division near the side of the road. It took about half an hour for each brigade to arrive and get into position by column of regiments, massed as close together as it was possible to stand. Then, with his staff officers and the commanders of brigades around him, Colonel Moore requested silence, and he read aloud the following order:—

"Headquarters Military Division of Mississippi, in the Field, Smithfield, N. C., April 12, 1865.—Special Field Orders, No. 54.—The General Commanding announces to the army that he has official notice from General Grant that General Lee surrendered to him his entire army on the 9th instant, at Appomattox Court House, Virginia.

[A voice—"Glory to God."]

"Glory to God and to our country, and all honor to our comrades in arms, toward whom we are marching. A little more labor, a little more toil on our part, and the great race is won, and our Government stands regenerated after its four long years of bloody war.

"W. T. SHERMAN,
"Major General Com'dg.
"L. M. DAYTON, Adjutant."

The scene which followed beggars description. The band of Strickland's brigade, standing near, struck up "The Star Spangled Banner," but the tumult of voices which rose upon the air for a time drowned the soft notes of the good old tune; a thousand hats flew up in the air as if by a common impulse; men and officers shouted themselves hoarse, cried, laughed, embraced each other, threw their knapsacks about, rolled on the ground and manifested the most extravagant joy which it is possible to conceive.

The flags of the various commands floated out over the dense mass in more than pristine glory, or waved their battle-frayed folds keeping time with the music and cheers. Such a scene it has never been my privilege to witness in a life time; it was well worth traveling a thousand miles to see. The same, or similar scenes, were enacted all along the line. It was the first real, tangible glimmer of the near ending of the long and bloody struggle, and evinced the eagerness of the whole troops to see its final close, and be permitted to embrace the long absent and loved ones at home.

"The Star Spangled Banner" melted into "Yankee Doodle," and that into "Home, Sweet Home," and the troops resumed their muskets and their march with lighter hearts and more elastic steps than they had experienced before since the first gun was fired at Sumter four years ago

KILL THE CATERPILLARS.—We have several communications urging upon those who own trees to devote a little time now to the destruction of caterpillars' nests, which are unusually numerous this season. One gentleman, who has no trees of his own, went into his neighbor's garden, and estimates that he killed 10,000 of these mischievous insects in an hour's time, and in so doing probably saved his friend his fruit crop next fall. An hour spent now in destroying these pests is of more value than ten hours will be a few weeks hence, and we hope a war of extermination will forthwith be waged against them.—*Boston Journal.*

THE LION AND HIS MASTER.—At Libourne, Gironde, in France, the proprietor of a travelling menagerie, named Pesen, had been performing with a lion, and was on the point of quitting the cage when the animal sprang forward and threw him to the ground, with his face downwards. The lion fastened on the man's back, and began to tear his clothes. The spectators were much alarmed, but Pesen, with great presence of mind, coolly asked for his whip, which he had dropped, and then speaking to the animal with authority, succeeded in disengaging himself, and took right his assailant to perfect obedience, getting off with a few slight scratches.

SIGNIFICANT SIGNS.—A lady who has paid some attention to small matters, says she always watches with much interest the ingress and egress of husbands and wives to and from the dining room of fashionable hotels. "If," said she, "the wives enter and depart a little in advance of their husbands, be sure they wear the Oh no-never mention-'ems. If, on the contrary, the husbands take the lead, you may rest assured they take the lead in everything else." This idea to us is perfectly original, and we shall be somewhat particular hereafter in satisfying ourselves of such significant signs.

THE BLESSING OF BORROW.—We must be smitten with the rod of God; but in the midst of judgment God remembers mercy, and make the rod meditated, and, lift the rod of God in the hand of Aaron, to shoot forth buds and leaves and almons, hopes and mercies, and eternal recompense on the day of retribution.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

The net profit on all the crude petroleum produced in this country is not far from $30,000 per day, or nearly $11,000,000 yearly.

Four men were killed on the receipt of the news of the assassination of President Lincoln, in New Orleans, for rejoicing over his death.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

[From the Friends' Review.]

Our summary of news last week gave an account of the horrible crime by which our country was deprived of its Chief Magistrate; a man beloved and honored more sincerely and universally, perhaps, than any other ruler of modern times. Every class mourns his untimely death; but none have greater reason than Friends to deeply feel their loss, and to hold him in loving and grateful remembrance.

While we unite with those who describe him as one who was seeking to maintain and perpetuate equal government for all—a modest man, accessible to all, ever gracious, humane and beneficent—a sincere lover of truth, open and frank, having nothing to conceal, candid himself, and loving candor in other men; emphatically an honest man, we may go further, and express our conviction that he had become a pious man. This is our greatest consolation in contemplating his sudden transition from the present life to that which is eternal.

It was publicly stated not long since that a visitor to the President asked him if he loved Jesus. He buried his face in his handkerchief and wept. He then said: "When I left home to take the chair of State, I was not a Christian; when my son died, the severest trial of my life, I was not a Christian But when I went to Gettysburg, and looked upon the graves of those who had fallen in defence of their country, I then and there consecrated myself to Christ. I do love Jesus."

A minister of this city relates that, having an appointment to meet the President at five o'clock in the morning, he went a quarter of an hour before the time. While waiting he heard a voice in the next room, as if in grave conversation, and asked the servant, "Who is talking in the next room?" "It is the President, sir; he is reading the Bible" "Is that his habit so early in the morning?" "Yes, sir; he spends every morning from four o'clock to five, reading the Scriptures and praying."

Several of our ministers visited President Lincoln, under religious concern, with feelings of great satisfaction. A visit of this character was described in a letter a few weeks since. After visiting schools, and holding meetings with a freed people, and attending to other religious service south of Washington, and in that city, our friend writes: Now I felt that I must attend to manifest duty, and offer a visit in gospel love to our noble President; it was immediately granted, and a quarter past six that evening was fixed as the time. Under deep feeling I went; my Heavenly Father went before, and prepared the way.

The President gave us a cordial welcome, and after pleasant, instructive conversation, during which he said, in reference to the freedmen, 'If I have been one of the instruments in liberating this long-suffering, down-trodden people, I thank God for it,' a precious covering spread over us. The good man rested his head upon his hand, and, under a precious gathering influence, I knelt in solemn prayer. He knelt close beside, and I felt that his heart went with every word as utterance was given. I afterwards addressed him, and when we rose to go, he shook my hand heartily, and thanked me for the visit."

A HORSE THIEF SHOT.

Early on Monday morning, a detachment of the 1st Maryland cavalry, under Captain Kelly, with orders from the Headquarters Department West Virginia, arrived here from Martinsburg, in quest of a number of horse thieves, who had been operating in Virginia, and proceeded at once to make arrests. Before day they surrounded a house to which they had tracked a desperate character by the name of George W. Porter, and after posting his men to prevent escape, Capt Kelly went to the door and demanded admittance. Porter came to the door and opened it, but on seeing the soldiers, attempted to shut it to prevent their entrance.

But Captain Kelly noticed his intention, and forcing it in, commanded Porter to surrender. Porter replied by aiming a revolver at the Captain's head and firing, but fortunately his aim was unsteady, and the ball only grazing the Captain's hair, did him no harm. His face, however, was burned by the powder. The Captain again demanded a surrender, but Porter only made another attempt to shoot. Captain Kelly then fired, the ball passing through Porter's hand. The soldiers appearing at the door, Porter fired four more shots from his revolver, when they fired a volley.—Three bullets entered his body, disabling and probably mortally wounding him

We hope his fate may serve as a warning to the infamous scoundrels who are plundering our farmers. The only way to stop horse stealing will be to deal with them with the utmost severity. Captain Kelly and his party deserve credit for the cool daring they exhibited in this affair. We have heard that our farmers are arming themselves and intend to commence a different course for the future.—*Hagerstown Torchlight.*

MORE HORSE STEALING.—On Friday night last, two men entered the barn of Mr. F. Hildebrand, near Jones' Cross Roads, and succeeded in breaking the lock with the prong of a pitch fork. They then took two horses belonging to Mr. H. and made their way to Pennsylvania. On the horses being missed at daybreak, they were followed and found in the stable of Mr. ——, in Chambersburg, who said he had paid $60 for them. The horses were worth $250.—*Hagerstown Torchlight.*

GOD WORKS IN MOST MYSTERIOUS WAYS.—A physician of this city gives it as his opinion that the cutting of Mr. Seward's throat by an assassin is probably what has saved his life. His does not say that this is the kind of treatment he would have prescribed had he been the attending physician, but gives a reason, and a very sensible one, in support of the theory. The incisions in the Secretary's neck, not dangerous in themselves, attracted the inflammation from his more serious wounds, received in a fall from his carriage, removing in a degree the danger from that source and allowing the broken bones to heal more rapidly and kindly. Scarification for the removal of inflammation from a wound was once generally approved and practised by the medical profession, and in a different way is still practised, as, for instance, in the use of croton oil, and other irritants, applied to the skin. Although in the Secretary's case the scarification was intended for a different purpose, yet in the wisdom of Providence the blow which the assassin aimed at his life may have been the means of saving him from death.—*Chicago Post.*

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION PLOTTED IN AUGUST LAST.—It is stated by a reliable citizen of Pittsburg that on the 4th of June last, J. Wilkes Booth, the murderer of President Lincoln, wrote with a diamond ring on a pane of glass in the McLeary House, at Meadville, Pa., the following inscription:

"*Abe Lincoln departed this life August 13, 1864, by the effects of poison.*"

It is a significant fact that the date here given *corresponds precisely with the intended rising in this State and Indiana*, which was exposed by the arrest of Dodd and other leading "Sons of Liberty" in Indiana, and was thus defeated. This leaves no doubt that Booth was in the conspiracy at the time with Dodd and his associates in this State and Indiana, and that even then a part of the scheme meditated was the murder of President Lincoln.—*Illinois State Journal.*

A MAN OF ACTION.—General Grant is a man of action and not a man of words or fussy preparation. When he was directed to visit Sherman in North Carolina, he received the order, folded it up, took his leave of the President with his carpet bag in one hand and a full cigar case in his pocket, and in a few days had the terms of the treaty reduced and Johnston laying down his arms.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Parade and Drill of the Eleventh Indiana Veteran Volunteers in Monument Square.—Not since the days of the famous New York Fifth (Zouave) Regiment in Baltimore, has a like occasion drawn together so large a concourse of spectators as was assembled in Monument Square yesterday afternoon to witness the parade and drill of the 11th Indiana Veteran Volunteers, and the high encomiums which our citizens were wont to bestow upon the first named regiment, may be with equal justice be awarded the latter. So accustomed have we become in the progress of the war to military parades, reviews, drills, &c, that latterly the interest in such matters had considerably diminished; but to one present on the occasion of which we write, the old enthusiasm of the people for such sights seemed to be revived, and carried one back to the earlier stages of the conflict now happily brought to a close.

The regiment marched into the Square about half past three o'clock with a lively step, inspired by strains of martial music discoursed by the band of the Second United States Artillery, Professor Smith. Guards had been advantageously posted, and the Square was thus left open for the unobstructed entry of the regiment, which immediately took up a position facing the headquarters of Major General Wallace, the left resting near the Battle Monument and the right extending to Lexington street. The entire area not reserved for the purposes of the drill, was thronged with spectators, the windows and balconies of the several edifices of the Square being occupied by the fair sex. Of the spectators present among the military were Major General Wallace, General Tyler, Colonel Woolley, Colonel Newport, Major Kitting and the several staff officers of General Wallace. The regiment was placed in line with little delay, and the soldierly appearance of the men at once spoke the excellence of their discipline. Major Butler was charged with the direction of the drill, the commandant of the regiment, Col. Dan'l Macauley having until recently exercised the important functions of Brigade Commander, in charge of the 24 separate brigade, 8th Army Corps. Lieut. Col. Darnell has been engaged on recruiting service for some time, so that the regiment has been under the immediate command of Major Butler.

The execution of the manual and bayonet exercise were the prominent features of the drill, and were performed to the admiration of all present, the by-standers giving expression of their approval by repeated clapping of hands.

The history of this regiment throughout the present struggle is replete with interest. The organization was originally organized under the auspices of Colonel (now Major General) Wallace, and has served with distinction in many of the severest campaigns of the war—having been engaged in all the principal battles, in the early part of the war in the West, including the siege and capture of Vicksburg. Next in the Department of the Gulf, whence it returned home on veteran furlough, at the expiration of which it was returned to that department, and thence transferred to the Middle Military Division, taking a prominent part in the victorious fights of Sheridan, until the rebel supremacy in the Shenandoah Valley was effectually overcome. Of the original organization very few men remain, about two hundred only appearing on parade yesterday afternoon. The regiment has been on duty in the fortifications of Baltimore for several months past, and in the time many recruits have been added to it. The commandant of the regiment, Col. Dan Macauley, is now post commander at Fort McHenry. He is an intelligent, brave and faithful officer, and bears honorable scars received in the service of his country. Indiana has just cause to be proud of her sons.

At the conclusion of the drill of the 11th Indiana a rival drill was performed by a company of the 97th Pennsylvania Volunteers, (Provost Guard) under command of Captain Jones, and elicited the commendation of the spectators for the creditable manner of its execution.

Death in a Station House.—Between eleven and twelve o'clock on Wednesday night, a white woman, considerably under the influence of liquor, entered the station house, bearing in her arms a sick infant, and stated to Lieut Owens, that she had been driven from her home, and was forced to seek shelter at the Station house. Lieut. Owens perceiving that the child was exceedingly ill, despatched an officer in search of medicines, but before his return the child expired. Upon inquiry yesterday morning, we ascertained that the woman had been living as a domestic in the family of a highly respectable gentleman on Calvert street, and had quitted her home at a late hour on Wednesday night, taking with her the child that had been sick for several weeks. The woman is greatly addicted to intoxication, and her neglect of the child caused its death.

Shooting Affray.—Charles O'Neil and John Smith, boys, were arrested yesterday morning, charged with attacking and being accessories to the shooting of a young man named John Dorsch, residing on the Frederick turnpike. Dorsch, it appears, had on a previous occasion, while proceeding along Point Lane to work, been assaulted by the accused and other boys, and threatened to chastise them. For this threat he was waylaid yesterday and shot at; the ball struck him on the left leg, but did no injury. Justice McKenley released O'Neil on security for court, and committed Smith to jail.

Accident.—John Smith, residing at No. 06 Eastern avenue, while at work yesterday morning, upon an iron door in front of the Courthouse, now in course of construction, corner of North and Fayette streets, fell from the doorway upon a pile of granite, and received injuries of a serious character. He was removed to his home in a hack, and at dusk he was in an insensible condition. Mr. Smith was employed by Messrs. Hayward & Bartlett as a finisher, and was adjusting a door at the time of the accident.

Disorderly Females.—On Wednesday night considerable excitement occurred on Eastern avenue, caused by Matilda Stewart, Blanch Davis and Emma Paine engaging in a regular pitched battle. For several minutes they fought with the fury of beasts, and succeeded in destroying a considerable quantity of dry goods, and inflicting upon each other's countenances numerous bruises and scratches. They were arrested and locked up in the station house until yesterday morning, when their cases were disposed of by Justice Whalen.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.—United States Deputy Marshals Downes and Gruver arrived in this city yesterday from Denton, Maryland, having in charge Peter Howard, alias Pike, and John Allen alias Johnson, who are charged with having a few days since purchased a horse from Captain Joseph Mowbray, of Denton, and paying for the same two hundred and fifty dollars in counterfeit money. The accused were committed to the city jail for a hearing before United States Marshal Hanna.

Token of Respect.—At two o'clock yesterday afternoon the dull booming of cannon was heard in every section of the city, and great anxiety was indulged in as to the cause of the demonstration. Upon inquiry we ascertained that the firing was intended as a mark of respect to the late President of the United States; who was buried at two P. M., yesterday, in Springfield, Ill. Many of our leading merchants closed their places of business for the day after two o'clock had been sounded.

Female Difficulty.—Mary Orle and Elizbeth Cambell, were arrested on Wednesday night, charged with threatening and abusing Margaret Driscall. Mrs. Driscall was also arrested, charged with abusing Elizbeth Cambell. Justice Whalen disposed of the belligerents in a proper manner.

Beating a Child.—Wm. Keach, a full grown boy, was arrested yesterday afternoon, charged with shamefully beating a child about sixteen months of age, son of Mr. Castleberg, residing on North Gay street. Justice Spicer ordered the boy Keach on security to keep the peace.

Child Injured.—Daniel White, a child three years of age, was badly injured yesterday by falling under the wheels of a lumber wagon. The child was removed to the house of its parents, No. 115 Bethel street, where it received the attention of Drs. Deriseide.

For Court.—George Briscoe was arrested yesterday morning, charged with beating Robert Bennett. The accused was released on security for court by Justice Whalen.

A young man while trout fishing near Haskell's Swamp, in Rochester, Mass., caught his hook in a bone of a human arm. Search was immediately made and a skeleton found, which was identified by shreds of clothing and buttons to be that of Gideon Cushman, who left his home in a state of mental aberration February 13, 1858, and was never heard of afterward.

AMUSEMENTS.

Last Night But One.—Mr. J. B. Roberts will appear to-night for the last time but one, in his great character of "Mephistopheles," in the strange German drama of Faust and Marguerite." This play has been presented each night this week, and has attracted to the theatre excellent audiences. A matinee will be held to-morrow afternoon.

Front Street Theatre.—Our readers will be pleased to learn that Miss Lotta will have a benefit this evening, and that fact alone will be sufficient to cause the friends of this little beauty to crowd the theatre in every portion. The pieces she has selected comprise the following gems: "Jenny Lind," in which she sings several operatic airs; "Lola Montez," with a fancy dance; and the farce of "Nan, the Good-for-Nothing," in which she introduces a comic song. A family matinee, presided over by Miss Lotta, will be held to-morrow afternoon. Ladies, do not fail to witness the dashing acting of the "California gem," as she is probably the greatest actress on the stage.

No Abatement.—Notwithstanding upwards of thirty thousand tickets have been issued for the grand concerts of the New York Jewellers' Association Concerts, and the same number of valuable gifts distributed, the desire yesterday on the part of our citizens to purchase tickets was as intense as on the opening day. Yesterday, three silver and one gold watch, a magnificent mantle clock, and a large quantity of rich jewelry and plated ware were distributed among the purchasers of tickets. The sale of tickets will be continued to day, and every day until further notice.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Orphans' Court.—Before the Hon. Judge Andoun, Suppler and Hoffman. The following business occupied the attention of this Court on yesterday:

Letters testamentary on the estate of Mary Torrence, were granted to Louisa Torrence, and letters of administration on the estate of Cornelius McFadden to Mary McFadden, and on the estate of Rhetta Willatt to Wm. Wallridge.

The will of Henry Riemas was admitted to probate.

City Circuit Court.—Judge Alexander.—The following business was transacted in the Court on yesterday.

Ann T. Riggs, vs. William T. Riggs, and others, before reported; argument concluded.

J. G. Butler, vs. Sarah E. Thompson, decree passed, appointing E. C. Harry, trustee, and ordering the sale of certain property.

Superior Court.—Before Hon. Judge Martin. The following business occupied the attention of this Court on yesterday:

Mason & Co., vs. Hecht & Johnson, before reported, held under certs.

(Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.)

COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND

APRIL TERM—1865.

ANNAPOLIS, May 3d, 1865.

No. 26. The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore and Wm. Fuller vs. James Gallaway; an appeal from the Circuit Court for Baltimore city. This cause was argued and concluded by George M. Gill and H. K. Dallas for the appellants, and B. Carter for the appellee.

Nos. 29 and 32 affirmed sled.

Nos. 31 and 33 No briefs filed. Continued.

On motion of B. Carter, Esq., W. Elwell Goldsborough, Esq., was admitted and qualified as an attorney of this court.

Nos. 34, 35, &c., still to be called to morrow.

THE SLAVE TRADE ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.

The report of Col. Ord, the commissioner appointed by the British Government to inquire into the condition of the settlements on the West Coast of Africa has recently been published. The following condensation from an English journal of the principal information which it gives, will be found interesting to our readers:

The taxation of nat