BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

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

VOLUME L.—NUMBER 109. BALTIMORE, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1865. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Latest News by Telegraph TO THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

LATE NEWS FROM EUROPE

THE MURDER OF MR. LINCOLN.

PROFOUND SENSATION THROUGHOUT EUROPE

Address of the House of Commons.

&c. &c. &c.

Further Foreign News.

FARTHER POINT, May 8.—The steamer Hibernia arrived off this point this morning.

The news received by the Nova Scotian of the assassination of President Lincoln was published throughout England on the 26th of April, and created the most profound sensation, and the strongest feelings of sympathy, indignation, and horror, were universally expressed.—There is but one voice heard throughout the country. Those who sympathized with the cause of the South evidenced as much indignation as the warmest friends of the North. In all places it was the all pervading topic, and caused an almost total suspension of business, particularly in Liverpool and Manchester. In London Consols fell nearly one per cent., but slightly recovered afterwards. United States 5-20's fell to 58 and 60, ex-coupons. Illinois shares fell to 68 and 69, and Erie shares to 40¼41¼, but there was a slight rally yesterday. The Cotton market was quite unsettled, and most of the holders withdrew their stocks. Prices were called at about ¼d. higher.

On Wednesday there was only a day session of Parliament, and the attendance was very slim, there being only about sixty members present. All the members signed the following address, which was presented the same evening to Mr. Adams:

ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON THE DEATH OF PESIDENT LINCOLN.

"*Hon. Charles P. Adams:*—We, the undersigned, members of the House of Commons, have learned with the deepest regret and horror that the President of the United States has been deprived of life by an act of violence; and we desire to express our sympathy at the sad event to the American Minister now in London, as well as to declare our hope and confidence in the future of that great country, which, we trust, will continue to be associated with enlightened freedom and peaceful relations toward this and every other country."

The London and provincial journals alike describe the intense excitement which was created, and all unite in the warm eulogiums upon President Lincoln, and bitter denunciations of the assassination.

The Paris and other continental journals contained a number of articles.

The scene on 'Change at Liverpool when the news was announced will not soon be forgotten. The excitement has rarely if ever been exceeded. Late in the day a requisition to the Mayor was drawn up, requesting him to express the sorrow and indignation of the people. Hundreds signed it, and the Mayor issued his proclamation for the meeting.

The flags on the Tower Hall and other buildings, and of the shipping at Liverpool was displayed at half-mast

The Liverpool Post was printed with the columns in mourning!

The London Times says that nothing in political history can be remembered that has ever drawn forth a more unanimous feeling than this news. Personally, President Lincoln enjoyed the kind regards of every one in England, and the news will be received throughout Europe with a sorrow as sincere and profound as it awoke even in the United States.

Mr. Lincoln's perfect honesty speedily became apparent, and Englishmen learned to respect him.

The Times also says: "Unjust as we believe it to be, the Confederate cause will not escape the dishonor cast upon it by these wanton murders."

The Daily News says: "Mr. Lincoln has fallen in the flush of triumph, for no thought of triumph was in that honest and humble heart. But his task was accomplished, and the battle of his life was won; and, in all time to come, among all who think of manhood more than rank, the name of Abraham Lincoln will be held in reverence and love."

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH MACON—REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—A distinguished army officer this morning mentioned as a fact, that there is now telegraphic communication between Macon and Washington, a portion of the lines extending through Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina, where we have no troops He also stated that the same wires which were but recently used by the rebels, are now employed in transmitting the President's proclamation offering rewards for the arrest of Jeff. Davis and others.

The Navy Department continues to receive and accept the resignations of volunteer officers. Of the entire number who entered the service since the commencement of the rebellion, five hundred were dismissed for drunkenness, which was the prevalent offence.

The Treasury Department is making arrangements to pay all the back indebtedness, including arrearages and bounties to the army.

The Navy Department will, in a short time, sell many of the wooden vessels which were purchased to meet pressing emergencies.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The statement of the city banks is as follows.—Loans, increase, $3,990,000; specie, increase, $1,000,000; circulation, increase, $220,000; deposits, increase, $7,000,000; legal tenders, increase, $100,000.

HEAVY DECLINE IN GOLD.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Gold has declined heavily to-day, and this evening fell from 137¼ to 137½, closing at the latter figure

THE 7-30 LOAN.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—The subscriptions to the 7 30 loan received by Jay Cooke to-day, amount to $6,183,200, including $300,000 for the First National Bank, Cincinnati; $19,000 for Second National, Chicago; $1,000,000 from the Fourth National, New York; $500,000 from the National Bank of Commerce; $222,000 from the Second National Bank, Providence; $275,000 from the First National, Baltimore; $150,000 from the First National Bank, Portland, Me; $200,000 from the Merchant's Bank of Boston; also, $500,000 from the First National Bank of Richmond, Va. The number of individual subscriptions of $50 and $100 each was 4221.

In the subscriptions of last week amounting to over $40,000,000, not one dollar of contractor's subscriptions and not one dollar of their vouchers was included. The daily reports were of cash subscriptions, and cash only. In evidence of the speedy readjustment of the Union and Petersburg mercantile firm composed of four members, three of whom are paroled prisoners of war under Lee's surrender, has applied to Jay Cooke for information relative to starting National Banks, it being their purpose to establish one in Petersburg with branches in Raleigh and Richmond.

FROM THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

CAIRO, May 7.—The Vicksburg Herald says that the armistice between General Dana and the rebel General Hodge would end on May 33, and hostilities might be resumed at any moment.

Judge Burwell's appeal to the people of Mississippi is being responded to by large numbers of rebel paroled prisoners arriving at Vicksburg.

Many bodies of soldiers lest from the steamer Sultana are floating in the river. Forty have been brought ashore and buried in the soldiers' cemetery at Memphis.—None of them were identified.

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad has been completed to Macon and the trains are running. Telegraphic communication has also been resumed between Cairo and Nashville, after a suspense of nearly a year on account of guerilla operations.

THE PLOT TO BURN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—Forney's Press obtained important information regarding the recent plot to burn Philadelphia, disclosing the fact that on Wednesday night previous to the night when the city was to be burnt a large barn located within fifty yards of the State Magazine situated near Point Breeze, was fired by an incendiary, but the flames fortunately were extinguished. The Magazine contains nearly 100 tons of powder, partly belonging to the General Government. The legislature has created a law for the removal of the Magazine, but the new building has not yet been erected and the Magazine still remains within two miles of the city without a guard to protect it.

GREAT FIRE IN JERSEY CITY.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The Erie Railway car manufactory in Jersey City, situated near the Bergen Tunnel, took fire at three o'clock this morning, and was entirely destroyed.

The loss to the mechanics in present employment, and particularly in tools, cannot be accurately stated.

It is estimated that the tools cannot be replaced for less than twenty-five thousand dollars. At least two hundred of the men had property worth on the average about one hundred and fifty dollars each.

The loss of the Erie Company, not far from one hundred thousand dollars, is partly insured.

THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION AND GEN. LEE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—The delegates from the Christian Commission who visited Gen. Lee to pay their respects have been recalled. The visit was wholly without the knowledge of the Commission, and is severely condemned by its officers, as by every loyal heart in the country.

Some of the party had no connection with the Commission.

The whole affair seems to have sprung from a weak curiosity; not from any sympathy with traitors.

JEFF. DAVIS REPORTED ON THE FLORIDA COAST.

KEY WEST, Fla, May 1.—Wild stories are told of Jeff. Davis being on the coast line of Florida, waiting an opportunity to escape. It is not impossible, but very probable. Public opinion here takes the direction that he may be brought into Key West, tried and executed here.

THE HARRIS COURT MARTIAL.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Harris court martial met to day, and in the absence of important witnesses, adjourned till to-morrow.

From Florida.

THE REPORTED CAPTURE OF MALLORY UNTRUE.

The gunboat Florida, Volunteer Lieut. Com. William Budd, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard Saturday morning at an early hour, from New Orleans via Pensacola and Key West. She sailed from Pensacola on the 29th ult., at which time no knowledge of the surrender of ex-Secretary Mallory of the late rebel navy existed among either the navy or army officers at that place. It was rumored there that he had been seen in Pensacola, and had succeeded in effecting an exit from the country in an English schooner; but the report could not be traced to any responsible source. It was very certain that he had not given himself up to Capt Gibson, of the frigate Potomac, as that gentleman knew nothing of him further than the above rumor circulating in the town.

It is more than likely that the pugnacious Secretary is not far from Jeff Davis, to whose fortunes he will probably attach his own. Mr. Mallory's intimate acquaintance with Florida and its innumerable harbors and rivers, frequented by small blockade-running sloops, is favorable to his escape, and we need not be surprised to learn at any moment that he has safely reached Havana or Nassau. The only hope of his capture must be placed in our blockaders of the East Gulf Squadron. It will do no harm now to announce that General Gillmore at an early moment dispatched an officer of his staff from Hilton Head to Key West, to notify the authorities of the situation of affairs after the evacuation of Richmond, and to suggest certain steps which would close all avenues of egress which can be covered by such force as the navy and army at that point have at their disposal.

JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

DETAILS OF THE SURRENDER.

OFFICERS SURRENDERED.

SOLDIERS MARCHING HOMEWARD

The Feelings of the Rebels not to be Wounded

Union Meetings in North Carolina

[Special to the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

HOW JOHNSTON'S ARMY WAS DIVIDED.

This army of Johnston's was divided into three grand corps, commanded by Generals Hardee, Stewart and Stephen D. Lee.

THE SURRENDER.

To the headquarters of these commanders proceeded General Hartranft and his assistants, to carry out the terms of the capitulation. The rebel Generals all received them with marked courtesy.

ARTILLERY.

One hundred and fifty pieces of artillery, with caissons complete, were surrendered by Johnston, together with horses and harness. The number of small arms falling into our hands by this surrender is not known at this writing, as lists have not yet been made out, nor have official invoices come to hand.

THE FINAL TERMS

Granted to Johnston, and which he was forced to accept, were liberal in the extreme, and are an additional proof of the magnanimity of the loyal people of the Union. The vanquished rebels of Johnston's army are allowed to retain all their horses, excepting alone artillery horses; all their wagons, and five per cent. of their small arms. Were ever conquered rebels treated with such magnanimity before in the records of the world's history?

The commissioned officers were allowed to retain their side arms, horses and baggage; five per cent. of small arms were distributed among the enlisted men on pretense to protect them on their way home.

GEN. SCHOFIELD VISITS THE FRONT.

The settling of the details of the capitulation required several days. On the 1st of May all was finished. On the 2d, Gen. Schofield, accompanied by Cols. Wherry and Twining, of his staff, took a special train for Greensboro'. They arrived there at noon. Gen. Schofield visited Gen. Johnston and spent the afternoon with him. The Twenty-third Corps will at once proceed to Greensboro' to take charge of the military material of Johnston's army and a portion of it remains as a garrison. A division will probably be sent to Hillsboro' to act as a garrison there.

THE BENNET HOUSE.

The unpretending wayside cottage owned and occupied by Mr. Bennett, where Sherman and Johnston met to arrange the terms of surrender, is suffering at the hands of relic gatherers. The table on which the memoranda were written has been cut to fragments, and is in the hands of the soldiers. The house is being carried off piecemeal After the cottage, fence and trees will go, and in due time there will be an excavation to mark the spot where the disappearing Bennet cottage now stands.

OFFICERS SURRENDERED.

No roster of officers surrendered by Johnston has as yet been made, although the ancient and incorrect roster has already appeared. Among the General officers surrendered by Johnston, are the following:

Lieutenant Generals Wm. J. Hardee, Stewart, and Stephen D. Lee

Major Generals D. H. Hill and William Bates.

Brigadier Generals J. H. Sharp, Henderson, J. B. Palmer, Capens Gowan, Colquitt Shelley, Featherston Lowrey, and Logan, of the cavalry.

MARCHING HOMEWARD.

On the 29th instant the march out of North Carolina began. The Army of the Tennessee, Major General O. O. Howard commanding, and comprising those well tried Corps, the Fifteenth and Seventeenth, initiated the movement.

General Howard *en route* for Richmond. He will take the roads by Lewisburg, Warrenton, Lawrenceville and Petersburg. The corps commanders of Howard's army are as well known in the political as in the military world. Frank P. Blair, Jr., and John A. Logan, wise heads in council, red hands in battle.—General Blair had strong prejudices against himself to overcome.

Many of his corps had made up their minds not to like him. He took command, and when Sherman reached Savannah the Army of the Tennessee were unanimous that the mantle of McPherson had fallen on Frank Blair, as he is popularly termed.

The Army of Georgia followed that of the Tennessee, to proceed to Richmond, but to march to the left of Howard, on the roads leading by Oxford, Boydtown and Nottoway Court House. The armies will march slowly, and will probably not reach Richmond till the 12th of the present month.

AT RALEIGH.

The command of General Schofield, the Army of the Ohio, consisting of the Tenth and Twenty-third Corps, remain at Raleigh. General Kilpatrick, with his command, reports to Schofield. Major General Stoneman returns to East Tennessee, and Wilson rides back to Decatur, in Alabama.

REPORTERS EXCLUDED—THEY ARE OBNOXIOUS TO THE REBELS.

No representatives of the newspaper press were allowed to accompany our officers on their errand to the rebel lines while the formal surrender was being made. Our commanding officers refused the application of the reporters on the ground *that their presence might wound the feelings of the Rebel General.* Consequently, the public loses the interesting details of the surrender of the last rebel army.—Perhaps this tended to ameliorate their grief and compensate for their not being granted the liberal terms of Tecumseh Sherman.

UNION MEETINGS

Are being held throughout the State. In most instances these have been county meetings. Carteret, Greene and Wayne counties have spoken. The citizens of Wayne recognize the justness of the war waged by the United States Government in defence of the nation's life, and congratulate themselves on the re-establishment of the Federal authority over all the States; that there cannot be a peace without reunion; that they will aid the United States Government in the restoration of law and order throughout North Carolina. The citizens of Carteret and Greene express themselves in a similar tone. One of the counties demands a convention to repeal the ordinance declaring North Carolina out of the Union. Town meetings are also being held throughout the States. The proceedings of all these popular gatherings breathe a deep love for the Union, and hatred of the monstrous and suicidal policy of Secession.

FATAL EXPLOSION IN A BREWERY

ALBANY, May 6.—An explosion at Quinn's brewery occurred at ten o'clock this morning. Two men, John Barns and Philip McCaffey, were killed, and two slightly wounded.

The damage done to the property is about $25,000.

The New President.

HIS CHARACTER SKETCHED BY ONE OF HIS FELLOW UNITED STATES SENATORS—SPEECH OF HON JAS. R. DOOLITTLE, OF WISCONSIN.

The Hon. Jas R. Doolittle, the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin, made a speech in Racine, Wis., on Sunday evening last, on "The Great Crime." After speaking of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward in eloquent terms, he said:

You ask me to speak of Andrew Johnson.

Who is he? what is he? and what will be his policy? And you insist that I shall give you, as a neighbor and a friend, what information I may have upon that most important subject. I will answer you briefly, and from the best information I have.

He is, I think, a native of North Carolina. He was an humble mechanic, a tailor by trade, and, it is said, received instructions in the first rudiments of education from his devoted wife. He is a man of full medium stature, compact and strong built, of dark complexion and deep set black eyes.

He is of bilious temperament, of strong intellect, indomitable energy and iron will. In his character I should say the strongest feature of all is that of stern justice; and a general hatred of all forms of aristocracy and oppression, and a patriotism so ardent that it amounts to a passion almost a religion. He was the real author of the Homestead Law, although it did not pass both Houses until after the rebellion began. On account of his determined and constant support of the people, and which, of itself, would bar slavery out of all the new territories, the aristocratic slaveholders of the South—Mason, Slidell, Toombs, Davis, and the like—long before the rebellion, hated him with a perfect hatred.

I am informed that when he left Tennessee to come on to Washington to attend the inauguration he was just recovering from severe illness. That he came upon most urgent solicitations, against his own preferences. That he was sustained and kept up more or less by stimulants, prescribed and recommended by his physician. He was still suffering from his malady when probably he ought to have been under the charge of his physician. On the day of his inauguration, what occurred then has given rise to a thousand criticisms and apprehensions. I shall not go further into that than to say, I saw him several times afterwards and before I left Washington, at the house of Mr. Francis P. Blair, where he was staying, by invitation, in company with the Hon. Preston King, of New York, and I found him recovering from his illness and, so far as I could judge, in all respects as he was in the Senate.

I do not believe that Andrew Johnson, who always lived a temperate and upright life until past fifty years of age, now that great responsibilities of the Presidency are thrown upon him, can or will permit himself to indulge in the use of intoxicating drinks, and thus endanger that Republic for which he has done and suffered so much, and for which he would lay down his life. I would sooner believe that he would forswear all intoxications whatsoever.

But you ask me again what policy he will pursue?

As to the reconstruction question, he will undoubtedly pursue the same policy as Mr. Lincoln. In his address when inaugurated, speaking of the States, he said, "They are not dead, but sleeping." He is fully committed in favor of the reorganized Free States of Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana. As to this affair of Gen. Weitzel in Virginia he has not spoken, and of course I cannot assume to speak for him.

But what course will he pursue towards the traitors? We can only judge by his record early in the rebellion, during the last days of Buchanan's administration.—On the 2d of March, 1861, in a speech in reply to Lane of Oregon, speaking of the firing upon the *Star of the West*, and seizure of our arsenals, docks, forts and navy yards, he used the following memorable language:

"Show me who has been engaged in these conspiracies, who has given instructions to take our forts and custom-houses, our arsenals and dock-yards, and I will show you a traitor." (Applause in the galleries.) When order was restored he continued:—"Were I President of the United States, I would do as Thomas Jefferson did, in 1806, with Aaron Burr. I would have them arrested, and, if convicted within the meaning and scope of the Constitution, by the Eternal God I would execute them."

He is now President. Has anything since occurred to make him repent that solemn oath or change his stern resolve?

His wife and children have been captured by rebels, and are suffering all but death. His property has been confiscated by them; his sons imprisoned; his neighbors and friends shot, murdered in cold blood, hung, gibbetted, for no offence but that of loyalty to the United States Government. I see nothing in all this to change his conviction or his purpose. On the other hand, in his speech upon the fall of Richmond and Lee's surrender, while most others in the delirium of joy and exultation over our success and the approach of peace, spoke of peace, he alone did not forget the sterner demands of justice, for he is made of sterner stuff. Upon this subject he said this: "The halter to intelligent, influential traitors. To the honest boy, to the deluded man, who has been deceived into the rebel ranks, I would extend leniency. I would say, renew your support to the government, and become a good citizen; but the leaders I would hang.

And now, after the culmination of all the wickedness of rebellion in the assassination of the President and Secretary of State, as he lifts his hand by the dead body of the President to repeat the solemn oath administered by the Chief Justice, I see nothing to change his convictions. When he utters those words—"The duties are mine; I will perform them trusting in God," I think I see the same patriotic indignation beaming from his deep black eyes and lighting up that iron face, which I saw four years ago, when he uttered in the Senate those words now so terrible to traitors: "By the eternal God, I would execute them!"

In this respect, I think Mr. Johnson's Administration may differ from that of Mr. Lincoln.

Mr. Lincoln would have dealt with the Rebels as an indulgent father deals with erring children. Mr. Johnson will deal with them more like a stern and incorruptible judge. Thus, in a moment, has the sceptre of power passed from a hand of flesh to a hand of iron.

How strangely overruled have all things been to utterly destroy slavery and the aristocracy founded upon it. Its maddened fanatical leaders made war upon the Government to recover their political power. That power has been utterly destroyed. They made war to extend and strengthen slavery. The war has destroyed and set free every slave.

And now, by madly wreaking vengeance upon the head of the great, generous, magnanimous Lincoln, who, in the overflowing goodness of his heart, was just ready to issue a proclamation of amnesty to save them, they have put the necks of the leaders into a halter, with no power to save but in the clemency of one sternly just, who four years ago declared in the most solemn form that if President he would execute them, and whose subsequent career and experiences have all tended to strengthen rather than weaken that resolution.

Knowing them both as I do, I have said to Mr. Lincoln, be strong of heart and of good courage. Justice demands the punishment of great criminals.

To Mr. Johnson I would say, while administering justice remember mercy.

I have thus, my friends, very hastily, but without reserve, given you an answer to your earnest inquiries.

Of course I speak by no authority, and merely from first impressions, rather as a matter of duty to you, as you look to me as a neighbor and friend, having had some greater and better opportunities for personally knowing the man upon whom by this terrible calamity the great office of President has been thrown in these troublous times.

From Missouri.

"LIFE" IN BOONE COUNTY—HON. JAMES S. ROLLINS IN THE HANDS OF GUERRILLAS.

From the St. Louis Republican, May 5th.

On Saturday last, on his way home from St. Louis, where he had been attending a meeting of the board of directors of the North Missouri Railroad Company, the Hon. James S. Rollins fell into the hands of a lot of guerilla scoundrels, about 12 miles north of Columbia. He was the only passenger in the mail-stage. Four of these desperadoes came out of the bush on the road-side, having together thirteen large navy revolvers. Drawing and cocking their pistols they halted the stage, and then ordered Mr. R. to get out of it or they would shoot him instantly. Being unarmed and alone, he got out of the stage, when they seized and took out of his carpet sack all his clothes, also a very handsome gold watch with chain and guard; a considerable sum of money was taken from his person, and divers other small articles.

They also broke open and robbed the express and other trunks which were on the stage. There were young rascals from twenty to twenty-five years of age. One of them, the leader of the gang, wore a large red feather in his hat, and called himself Jim Jackson. He was insulting to Mr. R., pointing his cocked pistol at him and threatening to shoot him, and once striking him with the pistol for some remark of censure he made to him. After possessing themselves of everything valuable which he had, even taking his hat, they mounted their horses and rode off.—Mr. R, was not known to them—he passed under a fictitious name.

This, we believe, is the third or fourth time since the beginning of the rebellion that Mr. Rollins has run the gauntlet of the guerillas. We hope it may be the last.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE ON GENERAL SHERMAN.

The president of the Sherman testimonial fund in Ohio has received the following letter from Chief Justice Chase:

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1865.

Wm. G. Deshler, Treasurer

Sherman Testimonial:

My Dear Sir: Enclosed is a contribution to the Sherman fund.

I take this moment for making it, because just now many seem disposed to forget his great deservings, and remember only his recent convention with Johnston.

But that act, however regretted and disapproved, must not cancel in our memories, or even obscure, his splendid services.

His patriotism is no more doubtful than his courage. No man's achievements have contributed more to the grand triumph of Union and freedom over rebellion and slavery. His deeds are among the choicest treasures of our own Ohio, as well as of our whole country. And we, the children of Ohio, are bound especially, and by the most sacred obligations to defend and protect the good name of every brave and loyal son she has. She has none braver or more loyal than Sherman.

Yours, most truly,

S. P. CHASE.

From the South.

REIGN OF TERROR IN MISSISSIPPI —MR. LINCOLN'S DEATH KNOWN THREE DAYS AFTER IT TOOK PLACE.

[From the Richmond Whig, May 5.]

It is reported by persons recently arrived from Northern Mississippi that Forrest's command suffered very severely in his late engagements. Forrest himself was cut with sabres, and barely made his escape. Roddy's and Armstrong's commands have been entirely cut up. In what is known as the Prairie country, along the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, the reign of terror is greater than ever before since the war began, conscriptions being frequent and merciless. Negroes are no longer conscripted. The surrender of Gen. Lee was not reported; but the assassination of President Lincoln was known all over Northern Mississippi in three days after its occurrence. In Chickasaw county, Mississippi, there were one hundred members of a rebel company, but immediately on the receipt of the news of the assassination, one hundred and fifty new recruits enrolled themselves.

A LOYAL WOMAN FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Philadelphia Bulletin says:

There is stopping at the Continental Hotel an accomplished South Carolina lady, who, during the rebellion was exceedingly kind and attentive in supplying the wants of our prisoners who were captured by the rebels and held as prisoners at Columbia, South Carolina. This lady, Mrs Feaster, endeared herself to a number of Philadelphia soldiers by her assiduous care and interest in their behalf.—When General Sherman entered Columbia, and the town was fired, her property was destroyed, though the most strenuous efforts were made to save it, Gen. Sherman himself being conspicuous upon the occasion, laboring and cheering the efforts to suppress the fire, and rescue her property

Mrs. Feaster, through the advice of the Union prisoners, had her premises stored with Southern produce, which was destroyed by the conflagration. Being conspicuous as a Unionist, she has been compelled to come North, and now has no house of her own left. She ran great hazard in her devotion to our suffering soldiers, and was frequently threatened, but this did not deter her in the performance of her Samaritan like labors, and her daughter, who accompanied her, preserved the Union colors, which she displayed upon the arrival of the Union army. Mrs. Feaster has been visited by a number of our returned soldiers, who express the greatest delight at meeting one who was their friend amidst so much peril.

THE PEOPLE of Harrisville, Ritchie county, were very much infuriated a few days since by the appearance in their streets of three renegade rebels, in full uniform and mounted on horseback. They rode into the town just as impudently as if they had been serving their country for the last four years, and as if their uniform entitled them to consideration and respect, and addressed their old acquaintances with the utmost assurance imaginable. The people soon gathered around, and in less than an hour the village was too hot to hold the three rebels. They were glad to escape with their lives. The Press says that out of fifty persons who gathered around them only two paid them even the courtesy of a recognition. The feeling in Ritchie county is intense against returning rebels.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

Twenty-five thousand barrels of flour were offered to the Government on Thursday at prices ranging from $8 50 to $9 60.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Suicide of a Baltimorean.—The Washington Intelligencer states that on Sunday evening, between the hours of six and seven o'clock, August Meyer went to his room, at Mr. Kammer's No. 414 Seventh street, between G and H, and with a razor almost severed his left hand from the arm. The arteries and ligaments were cut through, and the hand hung merely by the skin and muscle.—By the operation of cutting Meyer broke a piece about the size of a ten cent piece out of the razor, and after inflicting the wound he is supposed to have walked about the room, as blood was found spattered up in the floor and over the furniture and the books on the centre table The marks of blood upon the floor also indicate that Meyer walked out of the room to the head of the stairs and then returned, and either fell or threw himself from the window of his room (which is in the third story) to the pavement below. He fell upon his head, and his brains were knocked out, and his left leg was broken above the knee.—When picked up life was extinct. The deceased was a wholesale tobacconist, and his store was at No. 327 Pennsylvania avenue.—He was the agent of Charles Spilker & Co., of this city, and is said to have been a man of temperate habits, and his suicide is attributed to a temporary aberration of mind. Upon his person was found $171 69, and a gold watch valued at $125. The deceased was about forty-five years of age, and unmarried.

Petroleum.—The California fever of 1848 and '49, is nothing in comparison to the oil fever which was ravaging throughout the country. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are daily being invested in the stock of the different oil companies, and a steady stream of greenbacks is flowing into the pockets of the holders thereof. A few years ago petroleum or rock oil was only known to the world, and that to a very limited extent, as a medicine. Now it is one of the greatest sources of commercial trade in the known world. That it is a profitable business is evidenced from the fact that there is hardly a responsible company in existence whose stock is not invariably quoted at or above par. We have been led to make these remarks from reading the prospectus of the "Newell's Run Oil Company," incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, with a capital of $500,000. The property is in Washington county, Ohio, three miles from the Ohio river, and seventeen miles from Marietta There are two wells now producing oil, and a third well is being bored. The shares in this enterprise are placed at such low figures that small capitalists will find no difficulty in investing in the stock The president of the Company is Mr. T. Pomeroy, of the firm of Pomeroy & Trimble, No. 36 Baltimore street, where a prospectus of the lands and improvements can be seen, and all information necessary upon the subject obtained.

Male Free School of Baltimore, &c.—The Male Free School of Baltimore is among the oldest public charities of the city. It was founded in 1803, has been in successful operation in peace and in war, and has never suffered for the want of kind and liberal friends. The unpretending building in which the school has been conducted was built in 1812 by voluntary contributions. When the facilities to obtain education were limited, many of the sons of deserving citizens received the rudiments of a good English education within its walls, and now that institution is easily brought to the youth of this city, this school furnishes opportunities to the children of the poor who cannot regularly attend the popular public schools of our city. Miss Rachel Collis, late of this city, by her last will and testament, bequeathed ten thousand dollars to enable the trustees to afford gratuitous education, and the female department is known as the Colvin Institute for Girls, and is conducted in the present school building. It is contemplated to erect a suitable edifice, bearing the name of the generous lady who bequeathed so large a sum of money for such a noble object, which will afford ample accommodation for girls and boys in their pursuit of valuable education. The school is under the charge of a board of trustees, incorporated by law in 1806, who are capable of receiving legacies and bequests. The present officers are: Thomas Keiso, President; Job Smith, Treasurer; Isaac P. Cook, Secretary; Thos. Gale, Principal.

High Handed Outrage.—On Wednesday night last five men called at the dwelling of Mr. Noah Worthington, in the Second Congressional District, three miles from Randalstown, and stated to Mr. W. that they were Government detectives, and desired to search the premises for certain papers. The demand was complied with by Mr. Worthington, and in one trunk there was exposed $460 in gold and several hundred dollars in paper money. At this point the search was discontinued, and the men departed. They had not been gone moments, however, when Mr. W. discovered that the money spoken of had been stolen. The matter was immediately laid before Marshal Carmichael, and yesterday Deputy Marshal Manly, assisted by Capt. Carroll, of the Western police station, arrested a man named Joseph Sterns, charged with being one of the parties who searched the house, and has been recognized as such by Mr. Worthington. He was committed to the city jail to await the action of the county authorities.

Extensive Sale.—"Harlem," the country seat of Gen Stewart, formerly the residence of the late Dr. Edmondson, corner of Gilmor and Franklin streets, was the scene of an animated sale yesterday. It had been announced several days previous that the household furniture, consisting of valuable collection, antique articles, carriages, a valuable library, garden implements, sportsmen's goods, hot house plants, and choice fruit trees, &c., belonging to Gen. Stewart, would be sold at auction. At an early hour in the morning the large mansion was filled to repletion with ladies and gentlemen, and from the close scrutiny devoted to the goods to be sold it was evident that a spirited contention would be had at the sale, and the supposition proved correct, as the goods brought excellent prices. The collection disposed contained a large number of antique articles, many rare relics of the revolution, marble busts of Washington, Franklin and Napoleon, with Italian marble pedestals, metal figure of Cupid, group of figures representing "Gerberus" freezing the dogs of war; rosewood piano, couches, &c., &c. The sale was effected by F. W. Bassett & Co., Auctioneers.

Returning Maryland Soldiers.—The following preamble and resolution were passed by the City Council last evening:

Whereas, It is reported that the Maryland troops are about to return to their homes after serving our country faithfully through all the vicissitudes of war, and establishing the perpetuity of the Federal Union, by conquering its enemies and bringing them to terms of peace on the basis of submission to the National Government; and whereas, it is our duty as it is our pleasure to honor the brave defenders who purified their lives on so many battle-fields in defence of our lives, our property and nationality, thereby securing to us all we hold dear to life and liberty; therefore,

Resolved by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, That a committee of three from each Branch be appointed, to make suitable arrangements to welcome and do honor to our brave soldiers on their return to their homes in this city.

A Well Deserved Appointment.—At the suggestion of the lamented Senator Thos. H. Hicks, in October, 1861, President Lincoln appointed our highly esteemed fellow citizen Thos. J. Pritchard, Esq., as Assistant Paymaster in the United States Navy. During the hotly contested engagements, in which our gunboats took part, on the Mississippi in 1862 and 1863, Mr. Pritchard, forgetting to remember his own personal safety, quitted his comparatively quiet quarters and helped to man the guns in one of those engagements; he was seriously wounded; his services were not overlooked by our great and good President, and his name was sent to the Senate on the 9th of November, 1864, and confirmed as Paymaster in the regular navy, with the rank of Major. Mr. P. yesterday bonded in the sum of $25,000. It is probable that he will shortly be sent to the Mediterranean Wherever he may go, he will at all times have the respect and best wishes of the loyal of the Monumental city.

May Showers.—Our city was visited yesterday afternoon by a sudden shower, and for several minutes the rain fell in torrents, deluging the streets, and causing pedestrians to seek shelter in stores and underneath awnings. The gutters throughout the city were thoroughly cleansed of accumulated filth, and vegetation kissed with grateful pleasure the copious supply of heaven's blessing.—During the showers several sharp and terrific peals of thunder resounded through the city, frightening timid people and horses.

Female Fight.—Mary Burch, colored, was arrested on Sunday night, charged with outrageously beating Clara Sheppard. The accused, was committed to jail by Justice Dryden.

Health Report.—The following deaths occurred in this city last week: Cancer 1, colic 2, consumption 31, croup 3, dropsy 3, dropsy in the head 1, drowned 1, dyspepsia 1, diphtheria 5, scarlet fever 2, spotted fever 1, typhoid fever 1, inflammation of the brain 6, do. of the bowels 1, do. of the lungs 2, old age 3, organic disease of the heart 2, palsy 1, unknown adult 1, unknown infantile 17 Total, 76. Males 45, females 31; under one year, 17, between one and two years, 5, between two and five, 9, between five and ten, 6, between ten and fifteen, 2, between fifteen and twenty, 2, between twenty and thirty, 8, between thirty and forty, 9, between forty and fifty, 3, between fifty and sixty, 5, between sixty and seventy, 4, between eighty and ninety 1; of which number 78 were colored persons and still-births 5.

A Scoundrel.—A mulatto man, named Chas. Piper, was arrested last night, charged with having grossly insulted a white lady as she was passing along Gay street. The lady had been attending a charitable meeting at Temperance Temple, and, while proceeding homeward, the accused accosted her and used insulting language. She did not reply, but quickened her steps. The scoundrel hastened after her, continuing his insults until the corner of Saratoga street was reached. At this point a police officer made his appearance, and promptly arrested Piper and conducted him to the station house, from whence he will be committed to jail. The insulted lady is the wife of a respectable mechanic residing on Gay street, and was terribly frightened at the conduct of the negro. A severe penalty should be meted out to him.

Award of Contracts.—Captain J. Howard Wells on Saturday awarded the following contracts:—W. H. Turner, Norfolk, Va., 500 bbls. corn meal at $5 50; John T. Graham, 500 bbls corn meal, $6 25; Robert Treon, 500 bbls corn meal, $6 38; Miles & Holman, 25,000 lbs hewing at 4½ cents per lb; Thos. H. Pearce, 1,215 bags prime Rio coffee at $27 25; John R. Dalbarry, 250 barrels prime sugar at $12 40; Hinks & Bennett, 200,000 lbs prime sugar at $12 92; A. Grevermann, 25,000 lbs soap, $8 95; John T. Graham, 25,000 lbs soap, $8 95; C. Feller, new coffee barrels, 95 cents each; A. Snyder, new flour barrels, 55 cents; George L. Seiter, new flour barrels, 55 cents; C. Feller, new half barrels, 88 cents.

Robbery.—Wm. Robinson and Margaret Hagan were arrested yesterday on the charge of having stolen $100 from the room of Clara Gardner, residing at No. 256 Caroline street. Justice Whalen committed the accused to jail for trial. After stealing the money, the woman Hagan expended a portion of it in clothing.

Very Drunk.—Eliza Drunk, a white woman, was arrested on Sunday night, charged with being drunk and disorderly in the street. She resisted the efforts of the officer to take her to the lock up, and, when in the station house, secreted herself in a disgraceful manner. Justice Showacre committed her to jail.

An Important Meeting.—A meeting of the uncompromising Union men of this city will be held at the Armory of the Baltimore City Guard, on Wednesday evening next, the object being to take into consideration the important question of preventing men who have served in the rebel army from residing in this city.

Re-arrested.—Henry Hillebrand, who was on Saturday last adjudged not guilty, in the Criminal Court, upon the charge of attempting to kill Edward Dill, by shooting him, was re-arrested on Sunday night by order of Judge Bond, and released on security for a further hearing.

Beating.—John Higgins and Ann Evans were arrested yesterday, charged with beating John W. Kirwin. The accused were committed to jill for Court by Justice Showacre.

For Court.—John Burke and Margaret Burke, charged with beating Pierce Cahill, were arrested yesterday and released on security for court by Justice Showacre.

Fighting.—Moses Hastings and Henry Taylor were arrested on Sunday, charged with fighting in the street. Justice Dryden committed them to jail.

Violation.—John Lerew was arrested on Sunday night, charged with discharging a pistol in the street. Justice Spicer fined him $5 and costs.

Assault with a Brick.—William Green was arrested on the charge of assaulting Robert Cummings with a brick on Sunday night last, and fined $1 and costs by Justice Dryden.

Working on Sunday.—Randolph Bile, for working on Sunday, was arrested yesterday and fined $1 and costs by Justice Meredith.

AMUSEMENTS.

Holliday Street Theatre.—Madame Vestvali was greeted last night by a large audience, and her efforts in the peculiar drama of the Duke's Motto, were received with every token of pleasure. To night the Madame will repeat the character. On Monday evening next Mr and Mrs. Kean will commence an engagement at the Holliday.

Card.—Mr and Mrs. D. Nourse, the favorites at "Front Street Theatre," are tendered a benefit to morrow night. The charming "Lotta" appears in conjunction with the benefic