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

THE ASSASSINATION.

THE PRISONERS ARRAIGNED

They Select Their Counsel.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE COURT ROOM.

The Manner of their Confinement.

Proclamation by the President.

THE NEW REGIME.

How to End Guerilla Warfare.

REBELS IN ARMS OUTLAWED.

No Sneaking Back to Loyalty.

&c. &c. &c.

The Assassination Trials.

WASHINGTON, May 9th.—The prisoners charged with complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln and the attempted assassination of Secretary Seward—Daniel E. Harold, George A. Atzerot, Lewis Payne, Samuel B. Arnold, Michael O'Laughlin, Samuel Mudd, and Mrs. M. E. Surratt and others—on being brought before the Military Commission to-day, were asked whom they desired to select as counsel, when they named the following gentlemen:

Harold named Messrs. Frederick Stone, Joseph H. Bradley and J. M. Carlisle.

Payne named Mr. Mason Campbell, of Baltimore.

Mrs. Surratt named the Hon. Reverdy Johnson and Mr. Wm. Wallace Kirby.

Samuel Mudd named Mr. Robert James Brent, of Baltimore.

The other prisoners did not name counsel.

Proclamation by the President

WASHINGTON, May 9.—President Johnson has issued a proclamation declaring that

Whereas, Armed resistance to the authority of the Government in certain States heretofore declared to be in insurrection may be regarded as virtually at an end; and the persons by whom that resistance, as well as the operations of the insurgent cruisers were directed, are fugitives or captives; and

Whereas, It is understood that some of these cruisers are still infesting the high seas, and others, are preparing to capture, burn and destroy vessels of the United States, he enjoins all military and civil authorities of the United States diligently to endeavor by all lawful means to arrest the said cruisers and to bring them into a port of the United States, in order that they may be prevented from committing further depredations on commerce; and that the persons on board of them may no longer enjoy impunity for their crimes.

And he further proclaims and declares that if after a reasonable time shall have elapsed for this proclamation to become known in the ports of nations, claiming to have been neutrals, the said insurgent cruisers and the persons on board of them shall continue to receive hospitality in the said ports, this Government will deem itself justified in refusing hospitality to the public vessels of such nations in the ports of the United States, and adopting such other measures as may be deemed advisable towards vindicating the national authority.

EXECUTIVE ORDER RE-ESTABLISHING THE AUTHORITY OF THE UNITED STATES IN VIRGINIA.

The President has also issued an Executive order to re-establish the authority of the United States, and execute the laws within the geographical limits known as the State of Virginia. It is ordered that all acts and proceedings of the political, military, and civil organizations which have been in a state of insurrection and rebellion within the State of Virginia, against the authority and laws of the United States, and of which Jefferson Davis, John Letcher and Wm. Smith, were late the respective chiefs, are declared null and void.

All persons who shall exercise, claim, pretend or attempt to exercise any political, military or civil power, authority, jurisdiction or right, by, through or under Jefferson Davis, late of the city of Richmond, and his confederates; or under John Letcher or William Smith and their confederates; or under any pretended political, military or civil commission or authority issued by them, or of them, since the 17th day of April, 1861, shall be deemed and taken as in rebellion against the United States, and shall be dealt with accordingly.

The Secretaries of State, War, Treasury, Navy, Interior, and the Postmaster General are ordered to proceed to put in force all laws of the United States pertaining to their several Departments; and the District Judge of said District to proceed to hold Courts within said State in accordance with the provisions of the Acts of Congress. The Attorney General will instruct the proper officer to libel and bring to judgment, confiscation and sale property subject to confiscation, and enforce the administration of justice within said State in all matters civil and criminal, within the cognizance of the Federal Courts.

To carry into effect the guarantee of the Federal Constitution of a Republican form of State government, and afford the advantage and security of domestic laws, as well as to complete the re-establishment of the authority of the laws of the United States, and the full and complete restoration of peace within the limits aforesaid, Francis H. Pierpont, Governor of the State of Virginia, will be aided by the Federal Government, so far as may be necessary, in the lawful measures which he may take for the extension and administration of the State government throughout the geographical limits of said State.

THE 730 LOAN.

$15,000,000 SUBSCRIBED IN ONE DAY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—To-day has been a memorable one for the 7-30 loan. The subscriptions to-day in all parts of the Union, as telegraphed to Jay Cooke, Subscription Agent, amount to $15,165,300! The largest single Western subscription was $380,700 from the Second National Bank of Chicago; $200,000 from the Fourth National Bank of Cincinnati. The largest Eastern subscription was from Frisk & Hatch, New York, for $5,059,400; from H. Clews & Co., $1,000,000; and from the Second National Bank, Boston, $400,000. The number of individual subscriptions making up portions of the above aggregate was 10,617. The subscriptions included $1,300,000 from Philadelphia; $600,000 from Washington; $375,000 from the First National Bank of Baltimore.

The subscription of $5,059,400 by the New York Banking House of Frisk & Hatch made a sensation in the circles of Philadelphia finance which the news reached before evening. Their telegram was in these words:

"*New York*, May 9, 1865.—J. Cooke, Subscription Agent, Philadelphia: We send you greeting from our new office, No. 5 Nassau street. Order for us *five Choctaw, Alexander and ninety four hundred* 7-30's. FRISK & HATCH.

Choctaws in the 7-30 cipher means millions, and *Alexander* means $50,000. The total order, therefore, was for $5,059,400. Frisk & Hatch are entitled to the credit of having made the largest single subscription ever made to a government loan in this country.

THE TRIAL OF BENJ. G. HARRIS

WASHINGTON, May 9th.—The trial of Benj. G. Harris was resumed this morning before the Court Martial, of which Major General Foster is President, and Major Winthrop, Judge Advocate.

Mr. A. Fenwick was called as a witness for the defence, and gave the following evidence:

Witness resides one and a half miles from Leonardtown, Md., and on the road leading to the house of the accused. On the evening of the 26th of April, two men who gave their names as Chapman and Reed, and who said they were paroled prisoners, came to witness' house and asked to be accommodated for the night Witness refused to accommodate them at his house, and they then passed from the house.

It having been stated in the evidence for the prosecution that a house occupied by a negro man, situated on the side of the road, had been visted by Chapman and Reed, Mr Fenwick was asked to describe the house, and he said it was situated half a mile from the road, and could be seen from the latter.

Upon the cross-examination, witness said he was a friend of Mr. Harris, and had voted for him. He (witness) did not lodge the men at his house. Chapman showed his parole to witness, but Reed said he had lost his while crossing the river. Witness told the men they might go in the barn, and when they left the yard it was dark, and he could not see which direction they took, but thinks they went towards Leonardtown. To the best of witnesses' knowledge and belief, the men staid in his barn that night.

The accused here closed his case.

The Judge Advocate offered in evidence the orders of Lieut.-Gen. Grant to Gen. Ord in relation to the disposition of paroled rebel soldiers. These orders are dated respectively April 18th, 19th and 20th, and were offered as explanatory of the terms of the surrender offered by Gen. Grant to Gen. Lee.

They stated that paroled men residing south of Richmond must get home by land as speedily as possible, and by the most direct route. That it was not part of the agreement between Gen. Grant and Gen. Lee to furnish transportation and subsistence to those who failed to go home. That their paroles were to be taken as passes, and that they could travel on Government boats without charge when in direct route to their homes.

The accused objected to the admission of the orders as evidence, and the court then adjourned till Thursday morning at 11 o'clock, in order to give the accused time to prepare his defence.

From Mexico.

Capture of Saltillo and Monterey by the Juarists Confirmed—Later from Texas.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The steamer Havana, from Havana on the 3d instant, has arrived, bringing advices from the City of Mexico to April 19th and from Vera Cruz to the 23d.

The capture of Saltillo and Monterey by the Juarists is confirmed. Several thousand Imperial troops have been sent to Sonora, and the Legislature of Lower California has decreed the defence of the State against the invaders.

Galveston (Texas) advices of the 25th ult., state that the people of Houston and Springfield have held meetings and determined to continue the rebellion (although they had heard of the capitulation of Lee), to repel invasion and sustain Jeff. Davis.

General Harris, who commanded Galveston, has resigned and been replaced by Colonel Smith. Magruder was at Galveston, where he reviewed the troops. A Federal attack on the coast of Texas was momentarily expected.

ARREST OF A CANADIAN REBEL.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 9.—Robert E. Coxe, who was spoken of in the New York Tribune of Monday, as the proprietor of a private house at St Catherines, Canada, where he is said to have, at different times recently, entertained Saunders, Tucker and others, was arrested in this city this evening by Provost Marshal Johnsoh, of the Twelfth District, under orders from Gen. Dix, and conveyed to New York.

JEFF. DAVIS AND CABINET REPORTED CORNERED.

NEW YORK, May 9th.—The Herald's Washington correspondent says that Jeff Davis and Cabinet have been cornered at Washington, Georgia, by Stoneman's Cavalry.

The same correspondent states that Dick Taylor has surrendered on the same terms as Gen. Lee.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Times]

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 8—10:30 P. M.—Intelligence has been received here giving further particulars of the flight of Davis.

It is said that after leaving Yorkville, S. C., April 28, from which point he was driven by Stoneman, Davis fled across the northern part of South Carolina, crossing the Savannah river north of Augusta, and reaching Washington, Ga., May 3. From this point he was again driven by the rapid approach of our forces.

Stoneman's pursuit was so rapid that a council of war which Davis was holding was broken up in consequence, and his flight again resumed.

Washington is a small village about thirty miles west by north of Augusta, and the fact that Davis fled in this direction indicates an intention to cross the Mississippi river; but before he can cross Georgia he will find Wilson in his path, who is at Macon, and fully advised of the exciting pursuit.

The War in the South.

OCCUPATION OF MONTGOMERY AND SELMA, ALABAMA—ANTICIPATED SURRENDER OF DICK TAYLOR—LAND SLIDE AT ALGIERS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 3.—via Cairo, May 8.—Gen. A. J. Smith, with his command occupied Montgomery, Alabama, on the 25th inst., and Gen. Steele was at Selma on the 27th ult.

On Tuesday last, Gen. Canby and Gen. Dick Taylor, at a point eleven miles from Mobile, opened negotiations for the surrender of the rebel forces—nothing more had been determined upon up to last accounts, but Taylor was allowed several days to consider the proposition, and it is believed he has accepted the terms before this, influenced to that end no doubt, by the surrender of Johnston.

An extensive land slide took place on the river bank at Algiers last night, heavily damaging the ship yard of Vail & Conner, also that belonging to the Government.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—An order has been issued from the Adjutant General's office for reducing the number of company and staff officers of volunteer regiments. It says: "By direction of the President all company and staff officers of volunteer regiments absent from their commands on account of physical disability, or by virtue of leaves of absence granted them on their return to the loyal States as prisoners of war, will be honorably mustered out of the service of the United States, of date the 15th instant—said officers will immediately apply by letter to the Adjutant General of the Army, for their muster out and discharge papers. In case of physical disability from disease or wounds, the letter must be accompanied by a medical certificate of the usual form. The postoffice address of the officer must be given with care in all cases."

THE RECENT ROBBERY OF ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY.

CINCINNATI, May 7.—Among the valuables stolen from the safes of Adams' Express Company, on the Ohio and Mississippi train, on May 5th, were twenty United States Seven-thirty bonds of $500 each, numbered from 66,108 to 66,127 consecutively and inclusively, and ten U. S. Seven-thirty bonds of $1,000 each, numbered from 62,128 to 62,136 consecutively and inclusively. These bonds are the property of the Government, and the Express Company warns all persons against receiving the same. The Company has also offered a reward of $500 for each and every person who shall be arrested and convicted as a participant in the robbery of either the passengers or the express on the occasion.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—A public meeting of about 1,500 persons was held in front of the City Hall to-night, at which speeches were made and resolutions passed having in view the prevention of the returning or remaining within the limits of the District of Columbia, the former residents who have participated in the rebellion. The ground is taken that the men who have wilfully endeavored to destroy the government can have no home in the Capital of the Nation.

ANOTHER REBEL FORCE SURRENDERS.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—Major Capen, of a rebel battalion, 150 strong, surrendered to Gen. Sanburn, at Springfield, Mo., on Saturday and took the oath of allegiance. Thirty men took the oath at Carsville yesterday. Considerable numbers are arriving at other points from the disbanded rebel armies.

The Pardoned Deserters to be Discharged.

The time allowed to deserters in the President's proclamation of pardon to return to their regiments, expires to-morrow. By direction of the War Department deserters who have reported or may yet report under that proclamation, and not yet forwarded to their proper commands, will be mustered out and discharged the service, with forfeiture of all pay and allowances due at the date of desertion, or which may have accrued since. Under this order care will be taken, however, not to discharge any who have been arrested and delivered up.—*Star.*

THE COURT OF ARBITRATION AT RICHMOND.—Henry W. Thomas and Judges Wm. H. Lyons and John A. Meredith have been appointed Judges of the Court of Arbitration established at Richmond by Major General Halleck. The court is to hold its sessions in the Hustings Court, City Hall, and the members have the power of electing their presiding officer.

AFFAIRS IN EAST TENNESSEE.—A petition signed by eleven influential citizens of East Tennessee, all but one of whom have been active and prominent rebels, has been sent to Governor Brownlow, asking for the restoration of civil law in that section of the State, and promising obedience and aid in enforcing it, till security and order under the Federal flag are restored to the country. Governor Brownlow commends the spirit manifested in the petition, and advises all men to meet them in the same spirit of conciliation.

King George of Greece is engaged to Princess Olga, the daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia. The Princess is only fourteen, and the nuptials will not take place for 2 or 3 years. The alliance will have much political significance, and important results in increasing the influence of Russia.

From North Carolina

JOE JOHNSTON'S ORDER TO HIS ARMY—A PROCLAMATION BY GOV. VANCE—UNION MEETINGS.

We have received the Raleigh (N. C.) Progress of May 3. It contains the following

ORDER BY GEN. JOHNSTON.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE SURRENDER.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY TENNESSEE, NEAR GREENSBOROUGH, N. C. April 27, 1865.

General Order No. 18.—By the terms of a Military Convention made on the 22nd inst., by Maj Gen. W. T. Sherman, U. S. A., and Gen. J. E. Johnston, C. S. A., the officers and men of this army are to bind themselves not to take up arms against the United States until properly relieved from that obligation, and shall receive guarantees from the United States officers against molestation by the United States authorities so long as they observe that obligation and the laws in force where they reside.

For these objects duplicate muster rolls will be made out immediately and after the distribution of the necessary papers, the troops will be marched under their officers to their respective States, and there be disbanded, all retaining private property.

The object of this convention is pacification to the extent of the authority of the commanders who made it. Events in Virginia, which broke every hope of success by war, imposed on its General the duty of saving our country from further devastation, and our people from ruin.

(Signed) J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. VANCE.

The same paper publishes the following document:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GREENSBOROUGH, April 28.

By the Governor of North Carolina. A Proclamation.

Whereas, by the recent surrender of the principal armies of the Confederate States further resistance to the forces of the United States has become vain, and would result in a useless waste of blood; and whereas, all the natural disasters attendant upon the disbanding of large armies are upon us, and the country is filled with numerous bands of citizens and soldiers disposed to do violence to persons and property.

Now, therefore I, Zebulon B. Vance, Governor of the State of North Carolina, in the sincere hope of averting some of the many evils which threaten us, do issue this my proclamation, commanding all such persons to abstain from any and all acts of lawlessness, to avoid assembling together in crowds in all towns and cities, or doing anything whatever calculated to cause excitement; and earnestly appealing to all good citizens who are now at home to remain there, and to all soldiers of that State to retire quietly to their homes and exert themselves in preserving order. Should it become necessary for the protection of the citizens, I also appeal to the good and true soldiers of North Carolina, whether they have been surrendered and paroled or otherwise, to unite themselves together in sufficient numbers in the various counties of the State, under the superintendence of the civil magistrates thereof, to arrest or slay any bodies of lawless and unauthorized men who may be committing depredations upon the persons or property of peaceable citizens, assuring them that it will be no violation of their parole to do so. And I would assure my fellow citizens generally that, under God, I will do all that may be in my power to settle the government of the State, to restore the civil authority in her borders, and to further the great ends of peace, domestic tranquility, and the general welfare of the people. Without their aid I am powerless to do anything.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
A. M. MCPHEETERS, Private Secretary.

The Progress says of this:

The late Governor continues to proclamate, and sends greeting to his loving subjects, from Greensboro, the most extraordinary paper of modern times. The paper before us must be genuine, for it bears not only the name of the fugitive Governor, but has appended the official signature of his private Secretary, the patriot who has been so solicitous in the recent past as to have the Standard and Progress suspended, and their editors hung. This pliant creature, the private Secretary aforesaid, has even sneaked around among private families, and in the social circle around the family hearthstone, when common decency should have forbidden the introduction of personalities or invective abused and vilified the editor of this paper and others whom he chose to proclaim traitors to the Davis and Vance tyrannies. And now he and his master propose to restore quiet to a land their crimson hands have helped to deluge with blood, and prosperity to a people they have labored day and night to beggar and destroy.

We appeal to Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, a man whose whole public career has shown him to be a friend and champion of the honest masses, to save the people of his native State from this tyrant and usurper, Vance, and the corrupt vampires that would surround him if allowed to return to Raleigh and resume the functions of his office. And we appeal to the military authorities to so distribute the Union troops and so govern the affairs of the State as to give our people protection, not only from bushwhackers, marauders and other evil-disposed persons, but also to save us from the officious insolence and petty tyranny of those State officers who have done so much to bring desolation and ruin to our once happy and peaceful homes. After doing all that he could by fraud, tyranny and corruption to destroy the Federal Government and beggar North Carolina, this man Vance would now sneak back into a position that he has disgraced. But thank God, the President of the United States and his counselors and advisers know who and what he is, and we think we can assure the good and loyal people of the State that no such degradation awaits them."

REUNION MOVEMENT IN MISSISSIPPI.

Judge Burwell, of Mississippi, has just issued an address to the people of the State, calling for the appointment of delegates to a Convention to be held in Vicksburg on the first Monday of June, to re-establish the State Government, under the laws of the United States. The appeal has met with the approval of General Dana, commanding the Department, who assured the delegates of safe conduct to and from the city. Judge Burwell considers these propositions to be self-evident:—

"1. That forcible resistance to or attack on an established and, of course, supreme Government can be met and repelled by force only. Force must be, and of necessity always will be, met by force. If the foes of a Government claim the right to assail it in any part, by arms, the friends and subjects of that Government have a right, and it is their duty, to defend it with arms.

"2. Secession, as an abstract principle, is inconsistent with the supremacy of Government. When put into practice Secession means civil war. Sugar-coat it as you will, Secession is levying war, and that is treason. Treason may be justified by successful revolution, and success is achieved by force."

From Mobile.

EXCITEMENT OVER THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN—MEETING OF THE CITIZENS—FEELING IN THE ARMY—APPREHENSIONS REGARDING FREEDMEN, ETC.

(Correspondence of the N. O. True Delta.)

The city is a sad picture to contemplate. The stores look a thousand years old. They wear something of the appearance of the old castles to be seen in some of the old countries of Europe. They are empty and forsaken, except where here and there an old man is seated like some faithful sentinel at his post. Shelves are forsaken of their silks, and occupied only with the flies and dust. The people look sad and sorry. The best people of the city are poor and poorly clad. There is no money save the scrip of the Confederacy. The people are distressed No money except coin and greenbacks will pass. They have little of the former—none of the latter. We have witnessed such sorrow over this order of things as we do not again desire to behold. Soldiers of the Union army, who were expected to burn and destroy, have been seen to empty their haversacks, distributing their bread and coffee to starving women and children.

We will never forget the sight that we witnessed on Front street yesterday. A company of Illinois soldiers had just drawn their rations; there were around them women and children, many of whom, on seeing coffee, quietly smacked their lips and demonstrated their desire for the luxury of which they had so long been deprived. The soldiers were affected at the sight, and almost instantly the idea went through the company, as if by magic, that they ought to give the poor souls all the coffee they had. Every soldier took his haversack and selected some one to whom he might gratify his heart. Each gave his ration, and with such wonderful satisfaction, that spectators wept at the sight, and we heard an old merchant exclaim: "That's the way these soldiers are going to destroy us"—adding emphatically: "How much differently from the representation of our late leaders, who told us that our wives and daughters would be outraged by these men!"

The news of the assassination of the great and good Lincoln came to this city like a clap of thunder. The feeling spread through the city in a moment that the soldiers and the negroes would instantly rise and murder the citizens. The commanding general was implored by the citizens to interfere on their behalf. Rev. Mr. Conway, general superintendent of freedmen, was approached and begged to intercede so as to prevent an insurrection by the freedmen. On every corner old citizens gathered. In one hour it was decided to hold a mass meeting of the prominent men of the city for the purpose of giving expression to their feeling of condemnation of the fiendish act by which our President fell.

On Saturday noon the people were gathered at the Odd Fellows Hall.—Judge Chamberlain presided. The resolutions adopted condemned the crime, by whomsoever committed, and for whatsoever purpose it was instigated. When read to the meeting they were received with remarkable demonstrations of approval by the vast audience. Judge Chamberlain stated that the people of Mobile condemned the act as both unmanly and diabolical—condemned alike by the good people of the North and South, as by those of the civilized world. The meeting was very respectable, and the numbers surprising beyond description, especially when we consider that most of the men were supposed to have been dragged into the rebel army.

The army, just on its move to Montgomery, or some other point northward, received the sad tidings with almost immeasurable bitterness. Regiments were seen to weep—not a single man here and there, but whole regiments. A few hours later, as they marched on their onward march, the most fiery and determined expression rested upon every face. A cavalryman, resting on the sidewalk among his saddles and with his companions, on seeing an infantry regiment pass along with battle-flag draped in mourning, arose, and with singular contortions of body and expression of countenance, exclaim, "Boys, remember the blood of Lincoln!" The soldiers moved solemnly along, saying nothing, but wearing unmistakable expressions upon their faces. The appearance of the soldiers' faces and eyes is beyond all description Their meaning could only be understood by those who saw it.

As before stated, the most serious apprehensions were felt in regard to the negroes; but there were no reasons whatever for such apprehensions, and the gentlemen assured them that the freedmen would only demonstrate their sorrow in a quiet and Christian way. This was the case. They were found to be the only ones who wore badges of mourning on their arms and in front of their dwellings. On Sunday morning all the freedmen in the city were assembled in the State st. church, where Mr. Conway explained their rights, and gave them such advice as was needed.

THE ASSASSINATION PLOT.

CONDITION OF MR SEWARD AND HIS SON—CONFESSION OF THE ASSASSIN PAYNE.

The following letter, which confirms the report of the confession of the assassin Payne, was received by Mr. Clarence A. Seward:

"*Washington*, May 5.—I found your uncle much better than I expected; his strength is rapidly returning: he suffers but little pain, although the metal splint which is applied to sustain his jaw is very annoying, and interferes with his regular sleep. He converses with some difficulty, but a little time will improve that. He hopes to take hold of Department business somewhat during this week. I drove out with him two hours yesterday and to-day. Frederick is doing very well, is entirely conscious; if the hemorrhage from his wounds does not return in four or five days more, his physicians think he will be out of danger.

"You will be glad to hear that Payne, the assassin, has fully confessed his crime and all the details respecting it, and the difficulties he encountered. He confirms fully the story of the colored lad who let him into the house, and also Major Seward's account. The details which he gives are, for obvious reasons, not made public at present; he says, however, that all the plans, of that Friday night, not being carried out was the greatest failure that ever was. He has not made any revelation respecting his accomplices That will doubtless follow.

"Yours, ever truly,
"R. M. BLATCHFORD.

"Clarence A. Seward, Esq., New York."—*N. Y. Post, Friday last.*

EARLY CONFESSION.—A statement appears in the World of Tuesday, to the effect, says the Washington correspondent of the New York Times, that Dr. J. C. McKee had been drummed out of a hospital here, for writing a scurrilous letter relating over the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. Dr. McKee, who is a surgeon in the regular army, is as devoted and loyal an officer as the country can boast of. He is in charge of the Lincoln Hospital in this city, and instead of being drummed out, performed that operation on a contract surgeon from Canada, under orders from General Barnes.

It is stated that the reward offered for Booth is claimed by Lieutenant Baker and his men. The act of Corbett in firing at Booth is said to be denounced by Lieutenant Baker, who never would have sanctioned such a course except as a last extremity. Corbett, in doing as he did, acted entirely on his own responsibility.

AN INTERVIEW WITH HARDEE.

A North Carolina correspondent of the N. Y. Herald gives the following as the substance of a recent conversation with the rebel General Hardee. We have no comment to make upon it save that it appears to us that Hardee had his eyes wide open when talking to that correspondent:—

This morning General Hardee's party left Raleigh at five o'clock and reached Durham's at half-past seven. By invitation they breakfasted with General Kilpatrick, after which they continued on to Greensboro'. I accompanied the party from Durham's. General Hardee received me in a very cordial, generous, unreserved manner. Him and I talked freely on all subjects of interest at the present time. In speaking of the war he made this remarkable assertion:—

"Sir, I accept this war as the providence of God. He intended that the slave should be free, and now he is free. Slavery was never a paying institution. I have often told my friends so. For instance, my wife owned about one hundred negroes: forty of the hundred were useless for work, yet she had to feed these forty, in order to get the work of the other sixty. The negro will be worse off for this war. Will any of your abolitionists of the North feed and also clothe half a dozen little children, in order to get the work of a man and woman? Sir, our people can pay the working negroes a fair compensation for their services, and let them take care of their own families, and then have as much left at the end of the year as we had under the old system."

"General, do you think we will soon have real peace?"

"I do. I think the people of the South are anxious for it. They wanted it two years ago. I then saw that our cause could not succeed."

"Will we not have guerilla warfare?"

"So help me God, sir, if we do I am willing and ready to fight to put an end to it."

"Is the same sentiment entertained by the other general officers who have been in the Confederate service?"

"It is. I have not the slightest doubt but they will use every means they can command to bring quietness and security again in the land. They will in no wise support those who do not obey the laws."

"How will it be in South Carolina?"

"South Carolina is the worst whipped State in the Union."

"But will not her leading spirits control the masses?"

"They, too, are crushed. She has no leading spirits now. Let me impress it upon you that the people of the South want to live in peace with the people of the North, and you will find they will do it. They will do it cheerfully, provided your government does not resort to harsh measures. If it does resort to such measures, I cannot answer for the consequences. We staked our all on the success of our arms, and they failed us, and now we are willing to return to and live under the laws of the United States as we find them, although they may not be as we would desire to have them."

"Your officers have no money. What are they going to do?"

"They must go to work. The prospect before them is most gloomy indeed. It will be very hard on old men like me. I cannot now commence a profession."

"Do you think Jeff. Davis was pleased at the assassination of President Lincoln?"

"I do not think he was. The people of the South do not like Andy Johnson.—How can they, compared to Mr. Lincoln? Lincoln has been in office four years, and knew who he could trust. He had also learned to govern. He had made a name. He could have done many things for the South that Johnson cannot. I don't believe that Lincoln was a party man, that is, that he was particularly so. Johnson is a party man. He is now, and the fear is he will be radical. I hope he will not, for the good of the country and the welfare of the people."

"It is said that Jeff. Davis went off with several millions in specie. Is it so?"

"I cannot particularly say whether it is or not. I know that General Johnston asked Mr. Davis to order some of the troops to be paid off in gold, and he replied that he had no control over the money. He said that the most of it had been taken from the Virginia banks, and that when these were again able to receive it he would see that it was properly returned."

"Do you think that if Mr. Davis takes the money out of the Confederacy that he will return it to the banks?"

"I think he will."

"Is there much cotton in the South, General?"

"Oh, yes. And, by the way, let me say that it will oppress the people of the South very much if the government of the United States confiscates the cotton belonging to private individuals. These people need the cotton and tobacco to commence business on. They are the only articles they have to sell. Give them a chance to sell their cotton and their tobacco, and there will be greenbacks introduced and trade will revive. The cotton which the Confederate government owned I believe to be the rightful property of the United States; and further, I believe that the people of the South should be honest, and turn that property in to the agents authorized to receive it. One man told me he had some Confederate cotton on his plantation, and that he intended to burn it before the enemy should get possession of it. I told him he would be doing very wrong in committing such an act. On my wife's plantation in Alabama I have some cotton that belonged to the Confederate government, and which I am well guarding, and will turn it over whenever the United States agents are ready to receive it."

At this juncture a special train with United States troops and Generals Schofield, Cox and Kilpatrick on board, arrived close behind ours, at a station where the engine was stopped for wood and water. The second train had left Raleigh at seven A. M., and was also bound for Greensboro. General Hardee and two other rebel officers repaired to the car in which the Union generals were sitting, whereupon introductions took place and agreeable conversation ensued.

A TORCHLIGHT INCIDENT.—The Chicago Journal, of Friday, has the following:—Hon. John Covode was in this city on his return from a Southern tour, yesterday. He had lost two sons in the war, as he supposed, two years ago, and falling in with a member of one of their regiments who had just been released from the rebel prison at Andersonville, Ga., made inquiry preparatory to asking where his boys were buried. Judge of his surprise when he was answered:—"You must be prepared to learn, Mr. Covode, that James (the youngest son) could not come with us." "Is my boy alive, that?" he inquired. "Why, yes. They couldn't kill Jim. He has too much soul. He was bound to live. He would have came with us, but he couldn't raise twenty five cents, the price they demanded to release us." "Whether I would have cried more," said the patriotic old man to us, "to have heard the tidings that I had lost another son, than I did on receiving this intelligence, is doubtful." The son is now on his way home by way of Richmond.

The London Globe announces that Mr. Gladstone, in his forthcoming budget, will have at his disposal a surplus of £2,893,000 sterling.

At the market at Cambridge and Brighton, the present week, cattle for which seventeen cents per pound was evidently expected were sold at 14.

The Davenport Brothers have retired from the rude gaze, impertinent inquiry, and rough handling of the British public, and are preparing to visit Paris.

LOCAL AFFAIRS

High Prices.—Notwithstanding gold is on the decline, we hear complaints of the exceedingly high rates of the necessaries of life. Beef, pork, veal, mutton, butter, lard, flour and coal are scarcely reduced in price. Some of these articles are only a fraction from the highest prices paid some months ago, but the decline will not bear comparison with the appreciation of the currency. One month ago there was a fall in the prices of manufactured goods, based on the probable speedy end of the war, and a fully supply of cotton. Of some kinds the prices were nearly one half less, and probably, as the average of the entire dry goods market, two fifths less. A particular kind of muslin sold down to 25 cents per yard. The same description of goods, without any cause apparent to the public, within a week advanced to 45, and the market very generally shows a corresponding advance. There are good reasons for a reduction of prices, and when decline begins it will be easy and equitable all through. But who is first to come down? Those who have stocks of cotton and of wool on hand very naturally resist a decline until they have disposed of what they hold, and to the end as much as possible keep the market bare, the better to sustain prices. Persons holding the product of labor do not wish to lead the way, but insist that labor shall first lower its wages, and the question is, who shall begin first?

In the coal regions the effort to bring down wages has been commenced by stopping operations at many of the collieries The operators assert that they cannot reduce the price of coal while present high wages are continued, and that they cannot sell coal except at lower prices. A large amount of coal is now piled at the shipping points awaiting a market. Coal is a heavy article requiring a vast amount of capital to produce it and still more to continue it on hand. Consumers, in the meantime, in the hope that prices will give way, buy as sparingly as possible, and thus the best of the season for producing coal and bringing it to market is passing away, the consequence of which will be that the trade will be forced into the latter part of the season, and at prices enhanced by the scarcity that may then exist. A given amount of fuel is necessary—is indispensable—and the combined effort in the coal region to lessen wages, freights, tolls, &c., it is hoped may result not only in good to that particular branch of industry, but that it will open the way for a general adjustment of all prices to the unprecedented currency and to the altered condition of the country.

Daguerreotype Photographs.—Next to the application of steam and electricity to mechanical purposes, the newly discovered art of photography, through the medium of the camera, have probably attracted more of the attention of scientific minds, and caused deeper researches into the hidden mysteries of nature, than has any other subject that has been presented for intellectual investigation during the present century. To such a state of perfection has the daguerreian and photographic art been brought, that even those who are most skillful in representing its varied and marvelous effects to the eye, are sometimes astonished at the results of their own labor, and such achievements can be witnessed at the gallery of P. L. Perkins, 205 and 207 W. Baltimore street, and we would advise our community to visit this establishment, either in a business way, or spend an hour in the enjoyment of contemplating some of the finest specimens of art this age has produced. Having spared no expense in procuring skillful artists, and in the appointments and stock, Mr. Perkins is fully prepared to execute any work, and to fill any order in the photograph line, to the satisfaction of those who may favor him with their orders.

Meeting of the School Board.—The Board of School Commissioners held their regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, John F. Plummer, Esq., presiding. The Committee on Accounts presented claims amounting to $4,590 45, which were endorsed to be paid.—The resignation of C. L. L. Leary, Commissioner for the Third Ward, was read and accepted. A resolution soliciting aid from the city to erect a new building for Female Principal School No. 22, was laid on the table.—A resolution was offered setting apart the 12th and 13th of July for the annual commencement of the Eastern and Western Female High Schools—the candidates from the Female High Schools to be examined on the following Monday. A motion was made to close the sessions of the present year on the 14th of July. The committee appointed to examine into the question of the loyalty of Professor Webster, of the Central High School, reported that they had been unable to find any foundation for the allegation of disloyalty, and asked to be discharged. Adopted.

The Military Commission.—Philip Farley, a citizen, was tried yesterday before the military court, of which Colonel Bowman is President and Major Lord Judge Advocate.—He was charged with having aided the rebels on or about April 4th, 1865, in the capture, at Fair Haven, of the steamer Harriet De Ford. Judge C. W. Crane was counsel for the accused. The murder case of John McCue, for whom Milton Whitney and John Wills, Esqs., are counsel, will be again resumed to-day. Samuel White, charged with using disloyal expressions—the witnesses against him having arrived—will also be brought out for trial, with John Wills, Esq., as his counsel. The Commission adjourned, after closing Farley's case, until this morning.

The court martial, of which Colonel Funa is President and Captain Head (now promoted by brevet to Major) Judge Advocate, continues its daily sessions at No. 6 South Gay street, with cases of desertion and other military delinquencies.

Dreadful Accident.—Yesterday morning Mr. Jacob Kurtz, a carpenter by profession, was terribly maimed, while at work upon a bath house attached to a dwelling corner of New and Paca streets. The step ladder upon which he was standing, parted, and in his descent, his right leg passed between the steps of the ladder in such a manner that the bones of the leg were completely twisted from the socket of the foot and the tendons torn asunder like cords. He was removed to his residence, No 111 Mulberry street, where the fractured member was amputated by Prof. Smith.

A Distinguished Amateur.—Last evening his Excellency Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania visited the Holliday Street Theatre, in company with several friends, and occupied one of the private boxes. The audience, upon being made acquainted with the presence of the Governor, rose en masse, and greeted him with three hearty cheers, after which the orchestra, Prof. Rosewald, performed, in an excellent manner, the "Star Spangled Banner." The compliment from the audience and orchestra were duly acknowledged by Governor Curtin

Fraudulent Exchange.—Yesterday morning a man named Wm. Douglass being desirous of enjoying himself, placed one hundred dollars in his pockets and visited a number of drinking saloons on Eastern avenue. The result was that he became intoxicated, and while in that condition he was relieved of his money, in lieu of which he received a quantity of one dollar bills altered to fives. He was arrested by a police officer upon the charge of being drunk and disorderly, and locked up in the Eastern station house.

Hotel Robbery.—On Monday night Mr. Wm. Wilson, a resident of Prince George's county, was robbed at the Maltby House of a gold watch and chain, and $65 in money.—The watch was taken from under the pillow of Mr. Wilson while he was asleep, and the money from his pocket. The thief unlocked the room door from the outside by means of nippers.

Parade of the Firemen.—To-morrow afternoon a parade of the members of the Steam Fire Department will take place, and a trial of the forcing qualities be had in Monument Square. The display will be for the gratification of the Mayor and the members of the City Council of Washington, who will arrive in our City this morning on a tour of inspection of our principal institutions.

Municipal Visit.—At 10 o'clock this morning the Mayor and City Council of Washington will arrive at the Camden street depot, where they will be received by a committee of the City Councils of this city and escorted to the various places of interest within the jurisdiction of this corporation. The strangers will remain in this city until Friday morning next.

Ordered Away.—John Ferguson, arrested a few days since on the charge of disloyalty, was released from custody yesterday, after taking the oath of allegiance and furnishing bond that he will hereafter reside north of Baltimore.

Sentenced.—James Henrietta and Terrance Ryan, have been found guilty of aiding soldiers to desert, and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Clinton penitentiary, New York. They were taken north on Monday night last.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS

An ingenious contrivance has been invented by a Mr. Adolphe Rash, to prevent robberies from iron safes or other depositories of property. It consists of an electrical apparatus, which, by the ordinary system of telegraphic street wires, can be placed in communication with the nearest police station, and which, on the slightest attempt to tamper with any part of the safe, will sound an alarm, and not only inform the police that a robbery is in progress, but acquaint them, by means of a number, with the precise safe that is being attacked.—*Foreign paper.*

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