

BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

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

BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1865.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

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Latest News by Telegraph

TO THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

FROM WASHINGTON

THE BLESSINGS OF PEACE.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

The Opening of Southern Ports.

THE LAST MOVE OF JEFF.

Transfer of the Rebels to the Fort.

THE PARTING SCENE.

Mrs. Davis to Return to the South.

&c. &c. &c.

From Fortress Monroe.

TRANSFER OF JEFF DAVIS TO THE FORT MONROE.

FORT MONROE, Va., May 22.—At one o'clock this afternoon the steamer Silesia O. Pierce left the Baltimore wharf at this place with Brevet Major Gen. Miles, accompanied by other officers of prominence, and proceeded immediately to the steamer Wm. P. Clyde, at anchor in the stream with Jefferson Davis and the remainder of the rebel party on board.

An hour later, perhaps, sufficient to give the departing rebels time to take a long farewell of friends and dear ones on the Clyde, and the long continued watching of many an eager and expectant little server, was rewarded by seeing the swift steamer S. O. Pierce cast loose the ropes which bound her to the Clyde, and she, turning automatically towards the shore, plowing the beautiful waters of Hampton Roads in silence, with the great architect of the rebellion and his companions in crime on board.

The harbor, which usually is crowded with all kinds and classes of vessels, looked almost deserted. Scarcely a dozen sail vessels could be counted, and even these seemed dull and listless and their sails drooping in the warm sun of the incoming summer flapped lazily to and fro. The day, though rather warm, was rendered very pleasant by cool fresh breeze, the result of a heavy thunder and rain storm of the evening.

Col. Roberts, commander of the Fortress, perceiving the absolute necessity of maintaining a strict discipline, in conformity with the wishes of the Government, that the transferment of the rebel party to the Fortress should be conducted in as quiet and unobtrusive manner as possible.

Very early in the morning guards were stationed in the immediate vicinity of the casemates where the cells intended for the incarceration of the prisoners and also along the various paths and roads they would be obliged to traverse while en route to the fortress. In a few moments after the Pierce reached the wharf the prisoners began to land. Such were the arrangements and so strictly enforced by the military authorities that no person was allowed to approach the wharf where the prisoners landed except at a distance of five hundred yards. As the prisoners marched up the wharf, preceded by a guard of their captors, the 4th Michigan Cavalry, the tall, spare form of Jeff. Davis, dressed in a light felt hat and gray clothes, could be easily discerned. As soon as the prisoner was ashore, they were marched up alone to the beach to the rear of the fortress, and thence to the cells in the second tier of casemates. Element C. Clay accompanied Jeff. Davis into the fortress, and also, it is supposed, the larger portion of his personal staff.

Mrs. Davis and her four children, her brother and sister, and the wife of Clement C. Clay, remain on board the steamer Silesia O. Pierce, and it is thought will be sent South this evening, as orders have been issued by the War Department prohibiting them from going North. The parting between Jeff. Davis and his family is described to have been an exceedingly affecting nature. During which the feelings of the once ambitious and desperate rebel leader, were completely overpowered.

Major-General Halleck has been here during the past three days, superintending the arrangements made for the confinement of the rebel prisoners. Stringent orders respecting visiting the fortress have been issued, and all civilians were prohibited from entering it unless duly provided with a pass from Gen. Halleck.

The steamer Monterey arrived here yesterday from Mobile, Alabama, with a full cargo on the Government account.

The largest eastern subscription amounted to \$214,941, from Messrs. Fisk & Hatch of New York, who also subscribed on yesterday for \$293,567, and \$100,000 from the First National Bank of Baltimore. The number of individual subscriptions by working men and women amounted to 725.

BURLEIGH OF ST. MARK'S AND TALLAHASSEE.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Official intelligence has received of the surrender of St. Mark's and Tallahassee, Florida, to our forces. Also, of the rebel steamer Spray.

A LIFE LONG FELLOWSHIP.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The officers and men of Gen. Kilpatrick's cavalry command held a meeting and passed resolutions on the evening of the 20th, in relation to the formation of a life long fellowship among the army to Richmond and thence home.

DEATH OF JERICHO CLERK.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., May 21.—Hon. Jere. Clemens, Ex-United States Senator from Alabama, died at his residence in this city, this morning, of congestion of the lungs.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

CINCINNATI, May 23.—Klynn & Co.'s pork packing establishment at Indianapolis, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss was about \$400,000, which is

Proclamation by the President.

WASHINGTON, May 22.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By the Proclamation of the President on the 11th day of April last, certain parts of the United States therein specified, which had previously been prohibited to blockade, were, for objects of public safety declared, and in conformity with previous special legislation of Congress to be closed against foreign commerce during the present war, and to be thereafter expressed and made known by the President.

And whereas, Events and circumstances have since occurred which, in my judgment, render it expedient to remove that restriction, except as to the ports of Galveston, Louisiana, Brazos de Santiago, Point Isabel and Brownsville, in the State of Texas;

Now, therefore, be it known, That I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare that the ports aforesaid, not excepted as above, shall be open to foreign commerce from and after the 1st day of July; that commercial intercourse may from that time be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States, and in pursuance of the Secretaries of the Treasury. If, however, any party from a foreign port shall enter any of the before named excepted ports of the State of Texas, who will continue to be held liable to the penalties prescribed by the act of Congress, approved on the 11th day of July, 1861, and the persons on board of her to such penalties as may be incurred pursuant to the laws of war for trading or attempting to trade with the enemy;

And I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that the United States of America do hereby disallow to all persons trading or attempting to trade, in any ports of the United States, in violation of the laws thereof, all pretenses of belligerent rights and privileges, and give notice, that from the date of this proclamation, all such offenders will be held and dealt with as pirates.

It is also intended that all restrictions upon trade heretofore imposed in the territory of the United States east of the Mississippi river, save those relating to the transshipment of war, to the restriction of the rights of the United States, to property purchased in any territory of an enemy, and to twenty-five per cent. upon purchases of cotton, are removed.

All provisions of the Internal Revenue law will be carried into effect under the provisions of the act of Congress.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, this 21st day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President—W. Hunter, Assistant Secretary of State.

THE TRIAL OF THE CONFEDERATES.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The court met at half past ten o'clock. Mr. Aiken said that the Government found it inconvenient to close its testimony at this time to show that a conspiracy did exist, but not with special reference to the prisoners at the bar, he would to-morrow be ready to go on with the defence, as he was not disposed to waste the valuable time of the court.

Col. Burnett, Judge Advocate, remarked that four or five witnesses were yet to be examined with reference to the accused. Some of them were in Baltimore, and others in this city, but the latter had not been able to cross the line of the military railway to reach the place.

The testimony taken yesterday was then read.

Mr. Ewing made a request, which was granted, to have his former statement amended, so that it might appear that he had said that all the testimony against the accused be introduced before the commencement of the examination of the witnesses for the defence. The counsel for the defence, however, having no objection that testimony as to a general conspiracy might be hereafter introduced by the Government.

Judge Advocate General Holt briefly stated the order of procuring the attendance of witnesses at this time, and after a brief consultation the Court adjourned till Thursday.

THE 7-30 LOAN.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—The subscriptions today to the 7-30 loan in all parts of the Union, as telegraphed to Jay Cooke, amount to \$1,036,150.

The largest single western subscription amounted to \$100,000 from the First National Bank of New Albany, Indiana.

\$50,000 from John Smith & Co., of Louisville, and \$25,000 from the Commercial Bank of Cleveland.

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THE GRAND PARADE.

AN IMPOSING SPECTACLE.

THE VETERANS HOMEWARD BOUND.

THE GRAND REVIEW AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—As early as seven o'clock the citizens began to move their way toward the Avenue, through which the column is passing. The day was beautiful and everything is in perfect order for the march of the troops.

The Avenue at an early hour was watered by the Fire Department.

In front of the President's House an immense stand has been erected on the south side of the street, for the President and Cabinet, and Gen. Grant, who reviewed the troops. Another stand on the north side is for the accommodation of members of Congress and others. A stand for wounded soldiers is also erected on the Square.

The houses in the vicinity of the President's House were tastefully adorned with flags and evergreens.

The route of march is packed with people, all eager to give the gallant men a hearty welcome.

The column commenced moving at nine o'clock, Gen. Mead being the first officer, followed by his staff. He was enthusiastically cheered along the route, the ladies waving their handkerchiefs.

At the Capitol the children of the Public Schools are assembled, who distribute bouquets and loose flowers to the gallant men as they pass.

Their soliel and cheers of the lookers on were borne by the wind to the towers of the Capitol.

The cavalry is the first in order to pass, under Gen. Merritt. Gen. Custar bore a beautiful wreath on his arm, presented to him at the Capitol.

In the vicinity of the stands at the President's House a dense crowd is congregated, through which it is impossible to pass.

The avenue is cleared of everything and the march is uninterrupted.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The weather today was everything that could be desired for the unprecedented grand review of the Army of the Potomac.

The atmosphere was pleasant, the sun shone with unclouded splendor, and the recent rains had laid the dust, thus rendering the streets in good marching condition.

Thousands of persons, including many from other cities, who had especially come here to see the pageant, lined the sidewalks from the Capitol to the Executive Mansion, a distance of a mile and a half. Windows and balconies and all eligible positions, including house-tops, were occupied by deeply interested spectators.

All public business was suspended, and there was a general holiday.

The Capitol bore the motto in large letters: "THE ONLY NATIONAL DEBT WE NEVER PAY IS THE DEBT WE OWE TO THE VETERAN UNION SOLDIERS."

But few citizens are at home, they are nearly all abroad to witness the movement of the Army of the Potomac; the tens of thousands of tried veterans, the national flag high from all the public buildings and hotels, and on the line of procession the "stars and stripes" were profusely displayed.

The right side of the Capitol at nine o'clock this morning. At the latter place at least two thousand school girls were assembled, many dressed in summer clothes, and there was much pleasant excitement among them in pressing forward to present flowers to the soldiers, who so gallantly bowed their heads to them. These children also sang patriotic songs.

The immense column moved in the following order:

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Major General Meade commanding, and General's Staff.

Headquarters Cavalry Squadron, First Massachusetts Cavalry, Captain Flint commanding.

These troops were from Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine.

Next followed the Division of the Ninth Army Corps, commanded by Brig. General Wright, including an artillery brigade, the troops being from Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York.

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NOT WHIPPED, BUT SCATTERED.

The Jackson (Miss.) Free Trader, in its issue of the 16th inst., and with which it gave up the ghost, under the above heading, published the following article, which is hereby published in full:

The great portion of the Confederacy is presently considerably used up. The four years' war has displayed the valor of the South, and brought forth resources and men which were not known to exist. It has demonstrated that necessity could accomplish and produce, but it has exhausted the resources of the South. That little deluge of blood and a leveling of all classes—minus an institution which was not to have survived this century, if left alone, is now very proportionally gone. The South is not whipped, but scattered. It will not be so disposed of. This thing of negro equality may do for a sensation, but it will not do for the most of it, having no longer occasion for it, will find this elephant a bad investment, and will get rid of it if it can.

The South is not whipped nor conquered, but it is overruled and subjected to a great extent, and it will not be so disposed of. This thing of negro equality may do for a sensation, but it will not do for the most of it, having no longer occasion for it, will find this elephant a bad investment, and will get rid of it if it can.

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