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"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 CASE OF B. G. HARRIS.

He is Pardoned by the President and Released.

THE PASSPORT ORDER RESCINDED.

Probable Resumption of Specie Payment.

PROMINENT SOUTHERN MEN CONSULT THE PRESIDENT.

THE EXPEDITION TO TEXAS.

&c. &c. &c.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Jeff. Davis has not yet left Fortress Monroe, although arrangements were made several days ago to bring him here and confine him in the Arsenal. Some of his admiring friends in New York have already commenced arrangements for his defense, and an attorney here, of no very great reputation for loyalty, has put in an appearance for him before Judge Carter's Court. The further unravelling of the murder plot will be awaited before he is tried.

FRANK BLAIR OFF TO MEXICO.

Major General Frank Blair to day announced to some of his friends that he would go to Mexico and take an interest in the Republic.

GENERAL JOHN A. LOGAN.

Major General Logan goes to New York to-morrow night, and from thence westward.

MAJOR GENERAL HOWARD

Goes to Richmond to arrange for the establishment of a bureau of freedmen affairs.

B. G. HARRIS.

Member of Congress from Maryland, charged with giving money to rebels and urging them to violate the parole, was convicted by the Court and sentenced to three years at hard labor in the Albany Penitentiary.

The President approved the sentence and finding, directed the minor points of the sentence to be carried out, but remitted the imprisonment. Having been tried and convicted of treasonable acts, Congress will no doubt again declare him, should he attempt to take his seat, "an unworthy member," and promptly expel him, he now being a tried and convicted traitor.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—It is already known that the military court which tried Representative Harris, of Maryland, for for giving aid and comfort to rebel soldiers, sentenced him to three years imprisonment, and to be disqualified from holding office. Since the adjournment of the court, affidavits bearing on the case and favorable to the accused were considered by the President, and this is the reason why the sentence was remitted and Mr. Harris released from confinement.

REBEL SEWING SOCIETY.

The female rebel Sewing Society in Georgetown, who worked for the rebel army during the war, have passed resolutions of condolence with General Lee, and sent a committee to Richmond. With them on the committee was the wife of an army paymaster.

THE TEXAS EXPEDITION.

FORT MONROE, June 1.—The command of Major General Godfrey Weitzel, which has been filling out in this harbor during the past week, is now fairly on its way to its point of destination somewhere along the coast of that State. Preparatory to its sailing orders were issued to the commanding officer on board each vessel to proceed first to Mobile Bay, in the vicinity of Forts Morgan and Gaines, as a place of rendezvous, where the steamers will coal. The steam transports composing this expeditionary fleet are fine large vessels, the best adapted of any in the mercantile service, having been chartered expressly by the Quartermasters in New York, Philadelphia and elsewhere for this purpose.

The larger portion of the fleet, comprising some fifteen of the largest steamers have already sailed. The remainder, including the steamers Star of the South, Richmond, Western Metropolis, Tonawonda, C. C. Leary, J. P. Werman, Cambria, Empire City, Rebecca Barlor, are now lying in the roads, and will sail either this evening or to-morrow. Everything seems auspicious for the safety and success of the various steamers, and the troops will doubtless reach the rendezvous in about a week.

FROM GEORGIA.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The steamer Port-au-Prince brings Savannah dates of the 26th. The Macon Telegraph says:

General Thomas's orders for the restoration of civil law are liberal and conciliatory, and it knows they will be met with corresponding spirit by the people. They will tend to dissipate gloomy apprehensions that Federal authority is to be exercised in a rigorous and offensive manner. The Telegraph expresses itself pleased also with the state of affairs in Savannah and the Union rule there. Marietta is rapidly recovering from her desolation. Regular mail communication has been re-established through the region, and planting is now going on with energy. The season promises well for all produce.

THE CASE OF JUDGE BULLITT, OF KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, June 1.—A special dispatch to the Gazette, from Frankfort, Ky., says an address against Judge Bullitt was adopted yesterday by the Kentucky Legislature. A resolution was introduced in both branches reconsidering the resolution rejecting the constitutional amendment, but it was refused permission to be entered. The vote developed the fact that the cause had gained largely, but not enough to secure the success of the measure.

PROMINENT SOUTHERN MEN IN CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Gov. Brown of Georgia, and Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, well known in connection with the late rebellion, and Gov. Hamilton, loyal, of Texas, were to-day separately in conference with the President of the United States. Gov. Brown has been released from imprisonment on his parole.

THE 7-30 LOAN.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—The 7-30 loan to-day in all parts of the Union, as telegraphed to Jay Cooke, subscription agent, amount to $1,513,900. The largest Western subscriptions were for $100,000, from the First National Bank of Pittsburg; $50,000 from the Fourth National Bank of St. Louis, and $50,000 from the First National Bank of Marietta, Ohio. The largest single Eastern subscriptions were for $117,000 from the First National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa; $50,000 from the First National Bank of Portland, Me.; and $50,000 from the Second National Bank of Boston. The number of individual subscriptions for sums less than $100 amount to 1059.

On Wednesday next issues of the new notes of the third series of the 7 30 loan will be ready for delivery to subscribers. They will be delivered after that day with the same promptitude that marked the supply of the notes of the first and second series. It has been this interruption of delivery at the time of the subscription which has given the appearance of a falling off in the popular taking of the loan, the great body of the small takers being unwilling to pay their money unless they receive the notes right in hand to carry them home. It is expected that after next week the daily subscriptions to the 7 30 loan will again run up into millions.—The opening of the farmers' wool markets throughout the North and West will probably give a large stimulus to the popular takings.

THE ORDER RELATIVE TO PASSES RESCINDED.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The following official notice was issued to day:

Department of State, Washington, June 2, 1865.—Whereas, pursuant to the order of the President, and a measure required by the public safety, directions were issued from this Department under date of the 17th of December, 1864, requiring passports from all travellers entering the United States except immigrant passengers directly entering an emigrant port from a foreign country; and whereas, the necessities which required the adoption of the measure are believed no longer to exist; now, therefore, the President directs that from and after this date the order above referred to shall be and the same is hereby rescinded. Nothing in this regulation, however, will be construed to relieve from due accountability any of the enemies of the United States or offenders against their peace and dignity who may hereafter seek to enter the country, or at any time be found within its legal jurisdiction.

(Signed) WM. H. SEWARD.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Secretary McCulloch, in conversation with a prominent politician a few days since, stated that the Government was now ready to resume specie payments; that its finances were in a condition to enable it to adopt that course. The only thing that prevented the immediate adoption of that plan was the injury that it would do to the business interests of the country. The indications are that a return to specie payments would be made before many months. The idea of the country returning to specie basis in less than one year after the close of a rebellion like that which we have just gone through seems a wild and preposterous idea. But after what we have done there is nothing impossible. Secretary McCulloch is not a man who talks at random, especially on financial questions, and his statement is worthy of attention.—*Washington correspondence N. Y. Herald.*

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Newbern (N. C.) advices of May 30, state that former wealthy citizens of Newbern are returning and meet with hospitable treatment from their late servants, who not only relieve their wants, but actually furnish them money to pay their taxes. Those who followed our armies through the South are returning to their homes in great numbers, having experienced much suffering, and become satisfied that there is no place like home.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Cotton dull at 46 cents. Flour has declined 5 cents. Sales of 9,000 bbls. State $5 75@6 75; Ohio $6 95@8 80; Southern $7 75@12. Wheat has advanced 2@3 cents. Sales 21,000 bushels Michigan, at $1 73@1 75. Corn is dull; sales 21,000 bushels Mixed at 92@93 cts. Beef is steady. Pork firm; sales 9,500 bbls Mess at $26. Lard steady; sales of 1,400 bbls. at 15@18 cts. Whiskey dull at 13 cts. Sugar dull; sales of 1,200 bbls Muscovado at 10@12 cts. Petroleum dull. Freights dull.

THE CHESAPEAKE PIRACY CASE

ST. JOHNS, N. B., June 2—In the Admiralty case of the Queen vs. Zelley, of the Chesapeake piracy, to-day, Sir James Carter, Chief Justice, and Judges Parker and Ritchie, presiding, the jury went out, but there is no probability of their agreeing. The trial excites but little interest.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE EXPORTATION OF COAL REMOVED.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Secretary McCulloch has just addressed the following circular to Collectors of customs:

All restrictions heretofore placed by the Treasury Department on the exportation of anthracite coal are hereby removed.

PAYMENT OF THE ARMIES.

WASHINGTON, June 2—During the month of May requisitions to the amount of $37,000,000 were made on the Treasury for the pay of the armies.

FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, June 1.—The public commemoration of the death of Lincoln to day was one of the most imposing demonstrations that has ever taken place in Boston. The military and civic procession was nearly two hours in passing a given point. The buildings were draped with emblems of mourning, and thousands upon thousands thronged the sidewalks.

The memorial services in Music Hall commenced at 4 o'clock, and consisted of a prayer by the Rev. E. B. Webbi dirge, "Mourn, ye afflicted people," from Judas Maccabeus, by Handel and Haydn Society of six hundred voices; readings from Scripture by Rev. W. H. Cudworth, and singing of a choral, "Rest thy burden upon the Lord." Charles Sumner was introduced to the vast audience, and delivered a eulogy upon the deceased President.—The services closed by singing a hymn written by O. W. Holmes and a benediction.

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The reading of Wednesday's proceedings were concluded at five minutes past twelve.

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS J. REYNOLD

(For the accused.)

Witness has been in Washington December one year; during Mrs. Bowers' engagement in March, Mr. Merrick, of the National Hotel, asked to have some seats reserved, and he not coming before the end of the first act, they were occupied by others. Shortly after, Mr. Merrick came in with his party, and witness took them to boxes Nos. 6 and 8 (President's box) and found them locked, and witness broke open the door of box No. 8. This was on the 7th of March. Three doors led into the box used by the President on the night of the assassination. About two weeks prior to the assassination Booth engaged box No. 4, and afterwards changed it for box No. 7. This was the box with the hole bored in the door, and is one of the two boxes occupied by the President. Information that the President would be present was received between 10 and 11 o'clock on the day of the assassination. Saw Booth that morning; he got a letter there, but whether this was before the President's messenger arrived or not witness cannot say. Witness does not see Mary Spangler on the morning after the assassination. Heard that Spangler was arrested at the theatre the morning after the assassination.

Witness was here shown the rope found in Spangler's carpet bag, and said it was similar to that used to hang the flags on at the Treasury Guards ball. It is such a rope as is used behind the flies of a theatre for drawing up borders. This piece of rope has evidently been used.

By Mr. Bingham:—The proper place of such a rope would be at the theater, and not in his carpet bag. It was the former box door that witness heard open, not the door to the corridor. Box 8 is next the stage. Witness supposes that he started off the keeper to the lock in bursting the door in. Did not attempt to force the door of box. Think witness was no lock on the corridor door. Witness was in the box on the afternoon before the assassination. Did not see the mortice in the wall on that occasion, nor on the next morning when witness was there to look at the hole in the door.

By Judge Holt:—You have's much acquaintance with hemp? (Laughter.) A. No, sir.

TESTIMONY OF HENRY B. MERRICK.

(For the accused.)

Witness is clerk at the National Hotel; he took seats in the dress circle at Ford's theatre on one occasion, and on going to the theatre, their seats being occupied, he was put in the box nearest the entrance; the door was bursted open by Mr. Roybold, as the box was locked and the key could not be found; all men think the upper screws to the keeper came out.

By Judge Bingham—It was the door of the first box they came to that was bursted open; the upper screw holding the keeper fell out, and the keeper swung around on the lower screw.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES LAKE.

(For the accused.)

Witness was employed at Ford's Theatre as scene painter. Witness here examined the rope found in Spangler's carpet bag, and stated that he had seen ropes of that description used on the stage in suspending the borders. For such ropes not less than eighty feet is used, and these ropes are used for raising and lowering the borders. Witness thought the rope had been used for that purpose.

On re-assembling at 2 o'clock, the examination of witnesses was resumed.

During the recess hour, Miss Anna Surratt entered the Court room and took a seat near her mother. She was dressed in deep mourning, and her face had the appearance of being heavy with grief. She occupied the same seat during the afternoon proceedings, but just below the raised bench occupied by her mother. The sorrowful eyes of the mother were almost constantly bent on her daughter with a look of indescribable yearning.

EX-EXAMINATION OF JOHN BITTERSPAUGH.

(For the Accused.)

Witness stated to Mr. Lamb the next day and to Mr. Carlin that Spangler slapped him on the mouth and said, don't tell which way he went.

TESTIMONY OF MR. CARLIN.

(For the Accused.)

Witness knows Jacob Bitterspaugh, and saw him in Gifford's store after the assassination, and witness wrote him up. Witness asked where Spangler was when he replied that the last he saw of Spangler was when Booth ran across the stage. He said that Spangler slapped him and said that he was not sure it was Booth. Witness is certain that Bitterspaugh did not say that Spangler said "don't say which way he went." Witness did not see Spangler after the assassination until the following day, when he saw him on the stage.

By Judge Bingham: Spangler did not sleep in the theatre the night of the assassination. Witness woke Bitterspaugh up, on the night of the assassination. Witness awoke Bitterspaugh about 12 o'clock. Bitterspaugh was frightened and told them that he thought he (witness) was Booth.

RE EXAMINATION OF JAMES LAMB.

(For the Accused.)

Witness knows James Bitterspaugh, and saw him on the stage the day after the assassination. Bitterspaugh said that it was well for Ned (Spangler) that he (Bitterspaugh) had not something in his hand, as Ned had struck him in the mouth. Bitterspaugh said that he had said the night before that he knew Booth, when Booth said, "Shut up, you know nothing about it." Witness is certain that he (Bitterspaugh) did not say that Spangler told him "not to say which way he went."

TESTIMONY OF G. W. SCHEER.

(For the Accused.)

Witness is clerk at the National Hotel, and after the assassination found in Booth's bag, a large sized gimlet, which was handed by witness to Mr. Hall, who was attending to Mr. Ford's business.

By Judge Bingham—The gimlet was a large sized one.

TESTIMONY OF CHAS. B. HALL.

(For the Accused.)

Witness has been employed at Mr. Wharton's at Fortress Monroe. Waters is acquainted with Samuel Arnold; Arnold came there on the last of March or the first of April; Arnold assisted witness in bookkeeping, and remained there about two weeks and one day; witness saw him there every day and night.

TESTIMONY OF DENNIS LAVY.

Witness knows John M. Lloyd, and was in Marlboro on Good Friday, where he met Mr. Lloyd; witness went to Surratt's with Lloyd, and the latter was pretty drunk; Lloyd drove round the house and witness went to the barroom door; the buggy of Mrs. Surratt was there when Lloyd drove up, and she left in about twenty minutes.

By Judge Bingham—Witness don't know what Lloyd may have seen, or what he did round behind the house; witness did not see Mrs. Surratt; much he drank to the place; witness drank several times with Lloyd but don't think he was drunk; thinks Lloyd was considerably drunk.

TESTIMONY OF M. J. FORD.

(For the accused.)

Witness recollects that some one came to his stable in April to sell a dark bay horse, blind in one eye; witness could not identify Atzerott as the person; it was in the afternoon, and the horse was left at witness' stable for two or three hours; the man went away with a man named John Barr, who had been drinking.

TESTIMONY OF MISS MARGARET BRANSON.

(For the accused.)

Witness lives at 16 N. Eutaw street, Baltimore, and first met Payne at Gettysburg immediately after the battle; witness was there as a volunteer nurse; Payne was in witness' ward, where he was very kind to the sick and wounded; witness does not know whether he was a nurse or a soldier; he wore a slouch hat and had no coat; he went by the name of "Powell" and "Doctor;" witness met Payne again at her home in Baltimore to the fall, and had a short conversation with him; he remained twenty minutes or an hour.

Mr. Doster asked where Payne stated he was going.

Judge Bingham objected, and the objection was sustained.

Witness resumed:—Witness did not know where Payne went to from her house. Witness saw him the third time, in January, at her mother's house; when he was dressed in black. He stated that he was from Fauquier county, Virginia; Payne was at the house about a week; not receiving any company. He was remarkably quiet, and was in his room a great deal.

By Col. Burnett:—He was arrested and taken to the Provost Marshal's office, but released, having taken the oath, as witness heard. He left the house some time in March; he was the only Southern refugee in the house witness knew of. He was absent only one night in February.

By Mr. Doster.—He was not absent from the house in February long enough to go to Canada and return.

TESTIMONY OF MARGARET KAISER.

(For the accused.)

Witness was a servant at Mrs. Branson's when Payne came in January or February and remained until the middle of March.—Witness recollects a controversy Payne had with a colored servant when he asked her to clean up his room. She (the servant) said she would not do it, and he threw her on the ground and stamped upon her. The girl went to have him arrested.

TESTIMONY OF DR. C. H. NICHOLS.

(For the Accused.)

Witness is Superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane. Witness testified that insanity proceeded more frequently from physical causes than from mental causes. Insanity frequently follows upon active service in the field. Depression is a symptom, and great taciturnity was noticeable among the insane. It is not impossible for madmen to confederate together, but not frequent. Madmen he had found to exhibit about the same disposition as to cruelty as is found in sane persons. If a man attempts to murder a sick man in bed whom he had not before seen, and assaults four others in the same house, witness would suspect him to be insane; and also if he remained talking with a servant for five minutes; but if he cried out after committing the deed "I'm mad, I'm mad," witness would suppose that he was feigning madness. Madmen seldom say they are mad. If he would abandon his horse, wander in the woods, and make his way to a home which he would suppose to be guarded, witness would suppose that he was indifferent as to the consequences.

TESTIMONY OF MR. DAWES.

Is a clerk in the National Hotel. Witness was shown a letter and asked if it was ever received in the hotel? He said it was found among the initial letters. A couple of days before I was here, I noticed it, and the initials struck me as rather peculiar.

By Judge Advocate Bingham: I opened it when you brought it to me. Q It was not opened before? A No, sir.

Mr. Pitman, at the request of the Court, then read the following letter:

SOUTH BRANCH BRIDGE, April 6th, 1865.

Friend Walker:

I received yours of March 12th, and reply as soon as practicable. I saw French, Brady and others about oil speculation. The subscription to the stock amounts to $6,000, and I add $1,000 myself, which is about all I can stand now. When you think your well, go deep enough. *Don't fail.* Everything depends on you and your helpers. If you can't get through on your trip after you *strike oil*, strike through Thornton's Gap, and cross by Capon, Romney and down the Branch, and I can keep you safe from all hardships for a few days. I am one of all your friends, and know that Intrepid Purdy is best. I lired that girl to charge with an outrage and reported him to old Kelly, which sent him in the shade. He expects to care much now. Had he better be all need for good? I send this up by Tom, and if he don's get drunk you will get it the 9th at 8 o'clock in the evening. It can't be understood if lost. I can't tell where I have been drunk for two days. Don't write as much *Highfalutin* next time. No more, only that Jim will be at Green's with the funds. Burn this. Truly yours,

LOW.

Sell Guthrie sends much love. [Mailed this from Cumberland, Md., May 8th.]—This letter was found in the pipe mark, was mailed at Cumberland, Md., May 8th, although it is dated May 6th.

Q To whom, besides Wilkes Booth, who stopped at your hotel, do those initials belong? A As far as I remember I don't know anybody else, to my knowledge.

TESTIMONY OF MR. RUFF.

Was Barkdoll's clerk at Surrattsville from July till I was arrested on the 16th of April; I have never done anything against the Government; knows Mr. Edward Smith; do not recollect having any conversation with him on the 14th of April; do not recollect his saying that it was supposed John H. Surratt was one of the murderers. Q Did you say to him that John knows all about that murder, and that you could have told him all about it and how it would have occurred six months ago? A. No, sir. Q Did you at that time tell him not to mention the conversation you had with him? A No, sir.

By Major General Hunter: Q Were you at the Bridge on the Bull Run? Did you refuse to shake hands with one of the rebels? A. No, sir.

TESTIMONY OF MR. PLANT,

a cabinet maker, testified to having examined the keepers of the locks of the private boxes at the theatre, and gave it as his opinion that both had been forced open. In No. 8, he said, he could pull the screws out and push them in with his thumb. In No. 4, he was did not see Spangler after the assassination until the following day, when he saw him on the stage.

TESTIMONY OF MR. SMOOTS.

A witness for the prosecution—Resides in Prince George's county about one mile from Surrattsville; am acquainted with a man named Jenkins, a brother of Mrs. Surratt; knows two of her brothers; knows the one who has just testified in this case, J. Z. Jenkins; during the first year of the war he was looked upon as a Unionist; after that he was looked upon as of secesh sympathies; witness saw Mr. Ruff on the Saturday succeeding the murder, I met two young men connected with Gen. Augur's force; one of them told me Surratt was supposed to be the man who cut Mr. Seward, and I asked Mr. Ruff if he could tell me where Surratt was. He said he "reckoned he was in New York by that time;" I asked him why that was, and he said, "My God, John Surratt knows all about this, do you suppose he is going to stay in Washington and let them catch him? I could have told you this thing was going to happen six months ago;" then said he, "I keep that to yourself," for if you would mention it, it would ruin me."

Q What was Ruff's attitude to the Government? A. I have heard him speak against the Government and denounce the administration in every manner and form, and heard him say that if the South didn't succeed he didn't want to live another day.

In a long cross-examination the witness simply repeated his testimony in chief.

TESTIMONY OF MR. HUNT.

Resides in Prince George's county, three or four miles and a quarter from Surrattsville; am acquainted with J. Z. Jenkins; witness was appointed an enrolling officer on the 12th of June, 1863. Never heard but one opinion as to the loyalty of Jenkins, and that in 1861 he was looked upon as a Union man, and after that time as a sympathizer with the South. He was talked against the government.

The Court here adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE CHILD AND THE ECHO.—Did you ever hear an echo? If not, get some one of your friends to tell you what it is.—Perchance you might like to hear of a very little boy who heard an echo, and what he thought it was. Quite near to the famous White Mountains in New Hampshire he was living last summer, but is now, we trust, with the angels, having died with that terrible disease, diphtheria, but a few weeks since, when less than five years of age.

In the warm summer days he loved to sit in the tall grass, his little head scarce seen above it, and watch and talk to the clouds in the sky passing over him. One day his mother heard him calling out loudly. Stepping to the door to see what was the matter, she said, "Georgie, what are you calling so for?" He replied, "I am talking with God, mamma, don't you hear him answer me?" Calling again aloud, he waited till he heard the echo repeat his words from the surrounding mountains, and then turning to his mother in triumph, exclaimed, "there, mamma, didn't you hear him, too?"—*New York Observer.*

HARD(T)—A returned rebel soldier from the armies of the "great Southern Confederacy," reached his old home in Havre de Grace, on Thursday last. His former neighbors and fellow citizens tendered the hospitality and freedom of the town to him, labed a board to his back with "traitor" written on it in large letters, marched the returned "brave" round town, and put him in the cars, with notice not to stop there any more. Those Havre de Gracians must have a dash of the Southern chivalry about them. The chivalry used to tar and feather loyal Abolitionists and ride them out of town on a rail.—*Cecil Whig.*

ONE OF THE BOOTH CONSPIRATORS ARRESTED IN BUFFALO.

For a few days past we have been aware that the United States detectives, connected with the Provost Marshal's office, were "working up" a case which might prove of benefit to the Government, and also that a man had been arrested on suspicion of being one of the Booth conspirators, but we did not feel at liberty to make known what we knew of the matter, lest the law might be cheated of some of its legitimate victims. The Commercial of last evening, however, announces in its last evening issue, the arrest of W. D. Beers, on suspicion of being connected with the Booth conspiracy, as follows:

Not having been enjoined to silence, we suppose there is no harm in mentioning the fact that a person is now in custody in this city on suspicion of being concerned in the plot for the assassination of the President. A man who registered his name as W. D. Beers came to Bonney's Hotel, some days since, probably two weeks ago, and took apartments there.—His business and destination were unknown, and no particular notice was taken of him until one day a card, on which was written the following, in the same hand as that in which Beers' name was written on the register, was picked up, as we are informed, somewhere near the entrance to his room:

E. C. Delhi—As Booth is dead and Davis caught there is but little hopes for the Circle. God must have prevented our plans from being executed. If Surratt had not failed, our plans would have been carried out, Virginia regained, and our cause saved. All is lost.

"P. S.—You failed. If I live I will expose you. Surratt should die I wish to live, but I think we are all surrounded, and will be caught."

Beers was arrested at the Bonney House on Thursday last, by United States Detective Emerick, and lodged in jail, where he still remains. We presume the facts in the case have been forwarded to Washington, for the consideration of the authorities, but of this we have no knowledge.

At the Provost Marshal's office, the publication of the facts connected with this affair are regarded as seriously detrimental to the investigation, and will probably prevent the arrest of the man Delhi, whom the officers have been in pursuit of for some days. It is altogether likely that himself and his accomplices will escape, now that they are fully informed of the suspicions that attach to them.—*Buffalo Courier, 30th ult.*

BATHS.

There is one element of civilization in which our country is far behind the rest of the world, and that is in facilities for bathing. In none of our cities are there public baths at all commensurate with the needs of the inhabitants. There is danger that, unless this want be speedily supplied, we shall obtain the unenviable reputation of being the dirtiest nation in Christendom. We are not only lamentably below our cotemporaries in this respect, but even the ancients excelled us. In Greece bathing houses were attached to the schools, and immense public baths were to be found in all the chief cities.—The immense *thermæ* of Rome, the ruins of which still astonish the traveller, are well known. Pompeii was a small provincial town, of not half the importance to the Roman Empire that Syracuse is to the United States, and yet the remains of one of her public bathing establishments cover an area of ten thousand square feet.

But this was nothing to the magnificent edifices used for the purposes of bathing in the imperial capital itself. The baths of Caracalla were fifteen hundred feet in length by twelve hundred and fifty in width. In the baths of Diocletian the swimming basin was two hundred feet long and one hundred feet broad. In all the cities and towns of England and the continent, bathing establishments exist, where baths can be obtained at prices which bring them within reach of the poorer classes. Even the semi-civilized population of Asia rejoice in their public baths, the splendor of which puts to shame the more enlightened communities of the earth.

It is not necessary in this place to dwell upon the hygienic advantages of bathing. In our hot summers it is absolutely necessary to the maintenance of health, and at any season of the year it is calculated to strengthen the physical functions. If every town had its public baths, frequented by the mass of the people, we should soon become a hardier race than we are. Nor is it necessary to dwell upon the pleasures of the bath. The delightful sensations, the exquisite softness of the skin, the renewed vitality of the frame, the keen feelings of animal vivacity which follow immersion in water are known to every one. Our streams which, unlike those of the Old World are easily accessible, fulfill to some extent the wants of the public during the warm season of the year. But in winter there is absolutely no place where all the people can, at a cheap rate, indulge in what ought to be considered one of the absolute necessities of existence.

The consequence is, that in our latitude the great mass of the community—embracing all those who do not have private baths in their houses—content themselves by remaining dirty. For the hand-basin, however freely its contents may be used, can never answer the purposes of immersion. In our crowded assemblages, such as a political mass meeting, for instance, foreigners easily detect that noisome effluvia which arises from "the great unwashed," who constitute the bulk of our populace. We are perhaps too accustomed to it to distinguish it so readily.

The cessation of the war will leave a considerable amount of ardent philanthropy without any object upon which it can expend its energies. Let a portion of it be devoted to the task of providing for the men and women and children of America the means of exercising one of the first rights of a human being—the right to keep himself clean. Here is a splendid opening for reformers. Here is a magnificent opportunity for the display of zeal. Here is a chance for agitation, which may result in driving the unclean spirit out of a whole nation.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL REGION.—Everything connected with the trade in this region is at a stand still. The miners in the face of the great fall in the prices of coal, still refuse to go to work except at the high rates of wages they formerly received; the operators of course, except at a serious loss, cannot give them those rates and there is no prospect that the suspension will soon cease. It is evident however, from the protracted state of the trade, that when the men finally go to work, it must be at a very considerable reduction on the rates they formerly received. The same state of affairs exists in the Luzerne region.—*Pottsville Miners Journal.*

AN HISTORICAL MILL.—The Richmond Republic says that the mill where Henry Clay, when a boy, used to ride with his mother of Ashland, on the Fredericksburg railroad, and about nineteen miles from this city. The cars stop not far from the ancient structure which has survived the illustrious man whose humble childhood is associated with it, and escaped the ravages of the late war. It would form an interesting subject for an artist's sketch.—*Petersburg Express.*

Numerous petroleum springs are reported to have been discovered lately in Western Missouri and Southern Kansas.

CAPTURE OF HORSE THIEVES.

On Monday last three horse thieves, with several stolen horses in their possession, were captured between Johnsville and Woodsboro'. The particulars, as we learned them, are as follows:—Two persons from Montgomery county, from whom the horses had been stolen, accompanied by a detective, tracked their horses to the vicinity above named, where, on learning that the thieves had been seen at Mr. Charles Smith's, they called to their aid some four or five citizens, and continued the search.

On inquiring of Mr. Smith they were told that the party had gone in a certain direction, and on taking that course they soon discovered the horses grazing in a field and the men asleep on the ground. They got within thirty yards of the thieves before they were discovered, and when a surrender was demanded they ran, the pursuers firing on them, seriously wounding one (giving his name as Williams, from Clarksburg) in the side and thigh, and another (George Lechlider) slightly in the shoulder. All three were captured. In their fright they left their revolvers lying on the ground.

Lechlider, for whom it is said there was a large reward offered, was captured by young Shipley, the same person who a few weeks since captured in this vicinity, Boyle, the murderer of Capt Watkins, and it is reported that this party has been seeking the assassination of Shipley.—Lechlider is the same party who, whilst staying with his uncle in Liberty last winter, shot Mr. Joseph E. Wagner. He has been in the rebel army.—*Banner of Liberty.*

A NOTORIOUS CHARACTER ARRESTED.—Quantrell, the notorious Kansas guerilla, arrived in this city yesterday morning about 11 o'clock. He was conveyed in a country wagon on a bed of straw, and a few pillows, and guarded by Terrill's men, disguised as guerillas. He is wounded through the left breast, and it is thought he will die. All the honor for his capture is due Captain Terrill and his company of "decoy guerillas."

On Wednesday Terrill and his men surprised and charged on Quantrell's gang, five miles beyond Taylorsville, killing three of the outlaws and dispersing the remainder. They were also on the scent of Berry's guerillas, and only one hour behind them, when they received an order to report to the general commanding.—Quantrell has been sailing under the name of Clark, and it is supposed by many that it is not the veritable Kansas outlaw, but we understand that Terrill and part of his company are intimately acquainted with him. One fact that will strongly corroborate their assertions is that a picture of a young lady was found in his possession which one of the parties recognized as being the likeness of Miss Hickman, who resides within five miles of the Kansas line. Quantrell also stated that the three followers of his who were killed were from Missouri.

The news of his capture will cause great joy throughout the Union. The inhuman outrages that he committed years ago such as burning the town of Lawrence, &c., are still fresh in the memory of our people.—*Chattanooga Gazette, 24th ult.*

ITCHING FOR INTERMEDDLING.—A member of the British Parliament wants his Government to intimate to the United States that, in Davis' case proceeding to extremities would be deplored by "the whole civilized world." If the whole civilized world had just got safely over a formidable rebellion, it would be of a different way of thinking, at least that is the experience of history; for we scarcely know of an instance in which the principal was not proceeded against to extremity when caught. Certainly the British Government gives us no such instance. Even now it has a reward set upon Nena Sahib's head, and executed without mercy the King of Delhi, in the last rebellion in India, justified as the native population was, in overcoming their conquerers if they could. The British Government, we think, has had enough of intermeddling in the affairs of the United States. While its opinions upon State and international matters will be received with respect, its opinions upon our domestic concerns will have but little weight or influence, and might with propriety be kept under a wise suppression. The United States, in Davis' case, will do what is just and politic, uninfluenced by what the sympathizers abroad may think or say about the matter.—*Phila. Ledger.*

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL ANATOMY OF THE KLAMATH INDIANS.—The Klamath Indians are an entirely different race of Indians from adjoining tribes. This difference is essential and strongly marked, and hence we apply at the head of this article the word Indian instead of "Digger." In physical formation, as well as mentally, they are infinitely the superior of all the Indian tribes we have ever come in connection with in this State, and we have known and observed many during a residence of eleven years in California. When we speak of Klamath Indians we mean to include all the tribes along the Klamath river, and inclusive of what are known as Hoopas. In physical development they are scarcely inferior as a people to the whites. Daily you may see Indians passing back and forth at Orleans Bar, who could answer as models for fine manly conformation. Intellectually they are far in advance of any Indians we have heard of on the Pacific coast. They are shrewd and cunning, and it is only necessary to have dealings with them to convince the most incredulous on this point.—*Klamath News.*

BRIG.-GEN. MORRIS

NORFOLK, May 31.—Gen. W. W. Morris, who left Fort McHenry yesterday, has arrived at the city of Norfolk in improved health and condition. His many friends in Baltimore will be glad to hear of this. From the first blow struck in our midst this veteran regular officer has stood by our city, steadily on duty. To him every loyal heart clings as a tower of strength when danger threatened. While in command of the Department he contracted a cold terminating in congestion of the lungs, which almost proved fatal. He is now rapidly convalescing and his visit to the North will, no doubt, restore him to health. Many friends from Baltimore were on the steamer to see him off, and the United States band accompanied the Apollo down the bay in a tug, playing the national as airs a farewell to their venerated commander.

MARYLAND ITEMS.

MARYLAND POST OFFICES.—The post office at Riquasmie, Frederick county, is discontinued. Papers now go to Ridgeville. At Rredgeville, Washington county, John Oest is appointed postmaster, vice Hickman. At Powersville, Calvert county, James Neith, Jr., is appointed postmaster, vice James Smith, deceased.

FLY IN THE WHEAT.—Many of the farmers of this and the lower portion of the county say that the fly has made sad havoc with the growing wheat. It has also greatly damaged the crop in neighboring parts of Delaware.—*Cecil Whig.*

CONFESSED SUICIDE.—John R. Smith, of Cecilton, Md., committed suicide on Saturday by shooting himself. He died in about an hour after committing the act.

SHEEP KILLED.—Mr. Jesse Foster, residing in Elk Neck, Md., had eight valuable sheep killed by dogs on last Sunday night.

A STRANGE DISEASE IN CANADA—IS IT THE PLAGUE?—A fright ful and fatal disease has made its appearance in the township of Hay, Hibbert and Usborne, in the county of Perth. Several deaths have already occurred. It generally commences with a pain in the back of the head or neck; the body gets spotted in a few hours; delirium then ensues; then death.—*Hamilton (C. W.) Spectator.*

[For the Clipper.]

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Now that the causeless and senseless rebellion of the last four years is effectually subdued, and peace, quiet and concord about to reassume their dominion in the land, I feel it to be a fitting time for me to speak a few words through the columns of my favorite *Clipper*, respecting the claims to public favor in both the East and the West, of one of the great "institutions" of our country. I allude to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which brings the National Capital nearer to the extensive and prosperous West than any other highway leading in that direction, and which, at various times during the progress of the rebellion, has suffered immense damage at the hands of those who had combined for a dissolution of the Union. For nearly one whole year after the war began, this important highway to the West was unable to transport either passengers or freight in either direction, by reason of the destruction of a large portion of its track, including bridges, machine shops and rolling stock, and its constant interruption by the armed forces of the rebellion, and in this brief period, its combined losses were fully ten millions of dollars.

Since that time the hostile visits of the rebels have involved it in quite as great a loss by the damage done the track, bridges and rolling stock, and the several long interruptions of trade and travel over it, and then, when we calculate the loss just now felt, and *to be felt some years longer*, from the profitable trade of which it has been deprived by the burning of thousands of barns, scores of mills and factories, and the desolation of more than a thousand fertile fields of the Valley of Virginia, the aggregate of the damage which that road has sustained by and from the late rebellion, will foot up every dollar of fifty millions. All this burden has the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad had to bear, whilst all rival routes scarcely had three days' interruption of their trade and travel *at any time*, and certainly no destruction of the barns, mills and factories which contributed to them so much transportation!

When, with all these drawbacks presented to our view, we find the enterprising managers of this central route to the West so promptly undertaking to bring the Western people some fifty miles nearer to Washington than at present, by building a branch road from the Point of Rocks (or some point near it) through the county of Montgomery to the city's limits, I could ask nought so not to give them the credit that is so justly due them, and not be *impertinent* for the completion of this branch road.

I might ask if the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company does not deserve the helping hand of Congress in the opening and construction of a substantial double track road between Washington and the Point of Rocks, in view of the many severe losses to which Southern treason subjected it, and the prompt, safe and secure manner in which it met all the heavy requisitions of the Government for transportation over its Washington Branch, but this would be placing that Company in a position repugnant to that public spirit which has so distinguished their action during the trials and perils of the late war.

It is in the power of the people of the East and West, travelling from one place to the other, on business, or pleasure, to materially aid in repairing the damages it has sustained in the destruction of its property and interruption of its business so often during the war, and in remembrance of the mighty efforts it put forth to serve the Government in the war against the Southern rebellion, it is to be hoped it will be done with a hearty earnestness. Thoroughly equipped as the road now is, with an abundance of the finest passenger cars that ever ran upon any route and freight cars of the safest and most substantial kind by the hund