# BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

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

VOLUME L.—NUMBER 138. BALTIMORE, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1865. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## Latest News by Telegraph

TO THE

BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

### Great Fire at Nashville.

TEN MILLIONS WORTH OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY DESTROYED.

NASHVILLE, June 10.—This afternoon an extensive building used for quartermaster and commissary stores, at Taylor's depot, was, one-half of it, destroyed by fire. It is supposed the flames were communicated by sparks from a locomotive. The remaining half of the building, containing commissary stores, was saved. Two or three employees are supposed to have perished.

The destruction of Government property is believed to be in value between *eight or ten millions of dollars*. Within the walls were stored sufficient to supply an army of eighty thousand men two years. The quantity of rope alone consumed was valued at upwards of a million dollars.

PRE-PAY YOUR POSTAGE.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The public may be surprised to learn that the number of letters which are now being received at the Dead Letter office, west there under the new law which makes pre-payment of postage compulsory, amounts to more than 15,000 per week. These figures denote great carelessness, or ignorance of the law on the part of the senders of these letters. The public should remember that the old law allowing letters not prepaid to be sent forward according to its address and double postage collected of the receiver, has been repealed, and that now every letter not entitled to be carried through the mails free, must have a stamp on it, or it is sent to the dead letter office. Especial care should be taken by every person to observe at the time of depositing a letter in the post-office, that the postage stamp is firmly fixed upon it. Such attention and scrutiny would soon reduce the number of letters "held for postage and consequently prevent the embarrassments and vexations delays now arising from this class of letters.

WITHDRAWAL OF BELLIGERENT RIGHTS—THE RAM STOREWALL.

WASHINGTON, June 11—Dispatches received at the State Department announce that the Government of the Netherlands has finally rescinded the recognition of belligerent rights accorded to the rebels This is in response to the appeals of this Government, addressed to all the maritime powers. As Holland was one of the first to become an ally after the Revolutionary war, so to her honor be it said, has she been the very first to retrace her steps after having assumed a different position during the late rebellion. This breaks the combination of all the European powers acknowledging rebel belligerent rights. No trouble whatever is apprehended with the Cuban authorities respecting the rebel ram Stonewall. The Spanish Government is on the best possible terms with our own.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO—SUCCESSES OF THE NATIONAL FORCES.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Official news from Acapulco dated 9th of May embraces the following intelligence which was suppressed in the despatches sent through French sources from Havana:—Gen. Regules with a part of the first Division of the Central National Army of Mexico, attacked the city of Tacambaro in the State of Michoacan on the 11th of April and took it by storm, capturing all the garrison, including 200 Belgians, together with their ammunition, artillery, &c. A few days before the National forces captured a train with supplies and ammunition sent from Therefia to Pas Cuasa and defeated the French forces at Purnandiro, Cuytaco and Zinapearaso, all in the State of Michoacan. Gen. Artega, the commander in chief of the centre, had taken the field, having recovered from his wounds.

AMOUNT OF COTTON WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The New Orleans correspondent of the Herald states that it is estimated that the amount of cotton of all kinds situated west of the Mississippi river, is about one million bales. There are 70,000 bales in Arkansas and 300,000 bales in Texas.

Pierre Soule is in Mexico.

Ex Governor Moore has been arrested at Mobile and sent to Washington.

General Sheridan has issued orders for bidding military interference with the shipments of cotton.

THE ASSASSINATION—THE ORIGINATOR OF THE MILLION DOLLAR SCHEME CAPTURED.

[Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.]

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Gen. Canby has, by orders from Secretary Stanton, hunted out and arrested the man who offered last winter, in an Alabama paper, to be one of a certain number of persons to pay a million dollars for the murder of Mr. Lincoln, and he is on his way, under guard, to this section of the country.

EXPLOSION OF ORDNANCE STORES AT CHATTANOOGA.

CINCINNATI, June 10.—The Gazette's Chattanooga despatch says that the ordnance building there had exploded, setting fire to and consuming two warehouses filled with Government stores. The loss to the Government is $150,000. Between ten and fifteen persons were killed and wounded. The explosion was caused by sparks from a locomotive.

STARVING CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA.

NASHVILLE, June 9.—Reliable information from Macon and points north of that, represent the whole of Georgia in a starving condition.

The river here is three feet on the shoal and still falling.

RE-OCCUPATION OF ALEXANDRIA.

BATON ROUGE, June 5.—The troops under General Herron, accompanied by gunboats, reached Alexandria, on the 2d. There was no public demonstration on the arrival of the troops, yet the feeling of relief was unmistakeable. There seemed to be no bitterness among the citizens.

GEN. GRANT AN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Gen. Grant arrived here at noon to day, was enthusiastically received and escorted to the Sanitary Fair Building, by the Council, where a public reception took place. It is understood the General will remain in the city for some days.

FROM GEORGIA.

NEW YORK, June 10th.—The steamer Ariel, with Savannah dates to the 7th, has arrived.

The Herald says the Directors of the Central Railroad Company, having taken the oath of allegiance, have been placed in possession of the road, subject to the control and use of the military authorities when necessary, while remaining in Georgia. The prospect is that the road will soon be put in running order.

General Birge has been appointed to the command of the District. ——— Woodford is Post Commander.

The condition of affairs at Montgomery, Ala., is favorable. The principal portion of the Union forces has been withdrawn, leaving a garrison of 2,000 men.

Good order prevails in Columbus, Georgia.

The freight depot of the Augusta and Savannah Railroad at Augusta was destroyed by fire on the 3d. The loss is estimated at $75,000.

General Howell Cobb, who was arrested and taken to Nashville, has been released, and returned to Athens.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The Savannah Herald of the 6th contains the following: "A detachment of the 13th Connecticut Regiment left here for home on the 5th. General Berge has been assigned to the command of the Savannah District. Gen. Woodford is to command that post, Gen. Grover being released. A division of the 19th Corps has arrived at Savannah.

The steamer Gov. Troup while coming from Augusta for Savannah, with a cargo of 200 bales of cotton took fire eleven miles below Augusta and was burned to the water's edge. The vessel, cargo and baggage of the passengers was all lost. Some forty out of 200 passengers were lost by burning or drowning. Those lost were mostly negroes.

The Postoffice has been opened at Augusta.

Gen. Washburne's Brigade has been ordered from Augusta to Savannah.

Gen. Molineaux has ordered all school teachers at Augusta to take the oath of allegiance. Orders have been sent by the authorities of Augusta for a supply of school books and free schools are to be immediately opened for all classes. All restriction on travel has been removed by General Grover and Gilmore in their respective departments.

FROM TEXAS—SABINE PASS EVACUATED.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The Navy Department has received the following information of the capture of the defenses of Sabine Pass, the entrance to Galveston, Texas:

*New Orleans, La., May* 31, 1865.—Sir.—I have the honor to inform the Department that a dispatch, under date of the 25th instant, was this day received from Capt. B. V. Sands, reporting the evacuation of the defenses of Sabine Pass, Forts Mannahasset and Griffin. Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commander Pennington, hoisted the United States flag on these forts. The guns, five in number, were spiked. Fort Griffin is described has having five bomb proofs covered with two feet of solid timber, two layers of railroad iron, and four feet of earth on top. There were four magazines of like construction. Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commander Pennington not having force enough to hold the forts returned to his vessel, leaving the American flag flying.

Capt. Sands, under date of the 27th, reports that the rebel army of Texas have generally disbanded and gone home, and the terms of the surrender recently executed in New Orleans between the rebel Commissioners sent by Gen. Kirby Smith and Gen. Canby, having been complied with on the part of the rebels, it only remains for us to occupy the fortifications. With regard to the rebel naval forces in Texas, I am assured by the Confederate Lieutenant Commander Jonathan Carter, who is now here, and declares himself to be the Senior naval officer, that there is no naval property nor any officers in Texas on the seaboard, and only one vessel on Red River—the ram Missouri—which will be surrendered to the Commander of the Mississippi Squadron.

Very respectfully,

your obedient servant,

H. A. THATCHER,

Acting Rear Admiral,

Commanding U. S. B. S.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—The subscriptions to the National loan on Saturday amounted to $1,063,100. The largest Western subscriptions were $103,450, from the 2nd National Bank of Chicago; $100,000 from the 3rd National Bank of Cincinnati; $50,000 from the 1st National Bank of St. Paul. The largest Eastern subscriptions were $110,000 from the 9th National Bank of New York; $100,000 from the 1st National Bank of Albany; $100,000 from Merchants National Bank of Boston; $270,000 from E. Pratt, Esq., of Baltimore. Total subscriptions for the week $12,803,000.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BLOCKADE RUNNER DENLIGH.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The navy Department has received information of the destruction of the famous blockade runner Denligh on the 24th of May, off Galveston, by the U. S. steamer Port Jackson; also of a schooner called the Le Compt, used as a guard boat at Galveston by the boats from the U. S. steamer Columbia.

A CORRECTION.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—A verbal error in the printed testimony of Hon. Charles A. Dana, before the military commission now engaged in the trial of the alleged conspirators, makes it appear that he has ceased to be Assistant Secretary of War. This is erroneous, as he does not expect to resign that office until the first of July.

DEATH OF MRS. L. SIGOURNEY.

HARTFORD, June 11.—Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, the poetess, died here this morning, aged 76.

☞ A Berlin letter has an apparently well founded report that the Prince Royal of Hanover, who will enter upon his first year in September next, is to marry his cousin, the Princess Helena, Queen Victoria's third daughter.

## THE TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

### CLOSE OF THE TESTIMONY.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The reading of Friday's proceedings were concluded between 12 and 1 o'clock.

TESTIMONY OF DAVID E. MONROE.

Witness resides in Charles county, Md.; on Sunday after the assassination witness heard it was Edwin Booth who did it; heard this from Wm. H. Moore in Bryantown; Mr. Moore was from Bryantown that morning; knows D. J. Thomas; his reputation for veracity is not very good so far as witness knows; witness would not believe him under oath; the opinion concerning Thomas' veracity was the opinion generally; witness has been a loyal man, and has, with one or two exceptions, been in favor of the measures taken by the administration for the suppression of the rebellion; has been in favor of the suppression of the rebellion under the Constitution; witness did not approve of the manner in which slavery was abolished; witness used his influence for Lincoln and Johnson at the last election.

by Judge Bigham—Witness did not learn from Moore that Booth had been traced near Bryantown; witness heard that Elwin Booth had committed the assassination from W. H. Moore; Messrs. Lancur and Warren were present at the time he heard it.

TESTIMONY OF D. A. O'BRIENT

The profession of witness is that of a journalist, and is connected with the Associated Press; witness was at Ford's Theatre on the night of the assassination; heard some persons say positively that it was Wilkes Booth; others said that the person who jumped on the stage did not altogether resemble Wilkes Booth; there seemed to be no certainty that it was Wilkes Booth; witness reached the theatre ten minutes to eleven o'clock.

By Mr. Bingham:—Witness was not satisfied that night that it was Wilkes Booth; did not telegraph that night that it was Wilkes Booth; it was telegraphed by others to that effect but not by witness; witness became convinced that it was Booth the next morning on seeing the official bulletin.

EX EXAMINATION OF REV. C. H. STORMFEEL.

Witness was President of the Frederick College in 1859 when Dr. Samuel Mudd was a pupil there. Witness left College in December, 1859, and thinks that Samuel Mudd was there then. There was only one principal vacation in July and August.

By Judge Bingham:—There were short vacations. Witness is not certain that Dr. Mudd was present in December.

Mr. Ewing stated that he had no further evidence to offer in the cases of Mudd, Arnold and Spangler.

General Hunter—Are the other cases closed on the part of the defence?

Mr. Doster—I do not know.

Mr. Doster stated that Dr. Nichols was engaged in making an examination to the case of the prisoner, Payne, as to his sanity, but was not ready to report.

General Hunter said he understood that he would not report, until he had learned all the antecedents of the prisoner.

Mr. Doster said that Dr. Nichols had informed him that he could give an opinion without learning Payne's antecedents, but not one with which he would like to come into court. He (Mr. D.) presumed that if the court were to limit Dr. N. to time he would at that time

Mr. Ewing said that in the case of O'Laughlin he had not been able to procure all the witnesses he desired, but would not delay the court on that account.

Assistant Judge Advocate Burnett inquired if the counsel for Mrs. Surratt were present.

Assistant Judge Advocate Bingham said they were not present, but that they had notified the court that they would make no delay for further testimony.

Mr. Doster said it had been the custom in the courts of the State of Maine in cases where the question of insanity was raised to refer them to medical experts, and the cases were not closed until a report was received. He thought the same course should be adopted here in the case of Payne. The prisoner appeared here suddenly and mysteriously, and what knowledge he (Mr. D.) had of his client, was through what he had gleaned from different persons at various points. The issue here was this man's life, and he thought that a delay of eight days to bring either Payne's friends here or to secure a scientific and regular examination should be accorded.

Judge Bingham said the defence had had forty days already to make a medical examination, or in which to bring witnesses here.

Judge Advocate General Holt said the practice referred to in the courts of Maine had never been known in the courts here.

General Hunter—Is there any more testimony on the part of the prosecution?

Judge Holt—There are a few more witnesses, one or two as to the character of witnesses, and others upon the general charge of conspiracy.

TESTIMONY OF MR. —— EDSON.

Witness lives in St Albans, Vt., and is an attorney at law, and was one of the counsel in Canada in the St Alban's raid case; witness saw George N Sanders and others there; witness had no conversation with any one, but heard Sanders in conversation with others at St. John's, in speaking of the St. Alban's raid, say he was ignorant of it before it occurred, but he was satisfied with it; he said that it was not the last that would occur, but that it would be followed up by bleeding other banks and destroying other towns on the frontier; he said there were plans to burn Buffalo and other places, and that many of the Yankees—meaning—would be killed. This conversation was addressed to several who were strangers to witness; Sanders appeared to be an agent of the rebel government.

TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. BIDDLE.

Witness has been a prisoner of war at Andersonville for six months; witness while there was acquainted with Quartermaster Hume; witness heard him say that if Lincoln was elected he would not be inaugurated; after the election Hume said they had a party at the North who would attend to Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward; witness heard a similar assertion made by Lieut. Clarke, also of the rebel guard.

By the Court—Witness belongs to the 39th Illinois, and entered the service as a private in 1861.

By Judge Holt—Witness was acquainted with the treatment received by Union prisoners; the treatment was such that many of the prisoners died; when the officer in charge was remonstrated with as to treatment, they were told that they all ought to die; the camp was situated in a very unhealthy place, and packs of bloodhounds were kept inside with which to track such prisoners as made an attempt to escape.

General Hunter stated that Dr. Nichols would be allowed until Monday morning to make his report in the case of Payne, and there being no other witnesses in attendance the Court was adjourned until 11 o'clock Monday morning.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

NEWBERN, June 6.—Intelligence from all parts of the State indicate a ready return of the people and their loyalty to the State. Harmony and good will and obedience to law is the prevailing sentiment of all parties in North Carolina.

The citizens of the different counties are establishing a home police system for maintaining order and suppressing depredations. Guerilla warfare in North Carolina has expired with the rebellion.—The prospects are that the movement to restore civil law through the inauguration of new State governments will call out the very largest vote ever cast in the State, so anxious are the people to return to peaceful pursuits.—President Johnson's amnesty proclamation is being well received by the people of this State, also the appointment of Mr. Holden as Provisional Governor.

The people of South Carolina have called upon the United States military authorities at Charlotte, in this State, for protection against their own people, who are committing depredations upon each other.

☞ The Post Office Department is sending special agents to open post offices in the principal cities and towns at the South, and afterwards appoint citizens of those places, whose loyalty is ascertained, as postmasters.

## The Capture of Jeff Davis.

COMMENTS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

[From the London Times, May 27.]

We confess it is with much anxiety that we look forward to the probable fate of the Southern President. The utterances of Mr. Johnson have for some time been such as to cause the liveliest uneasiness in the minds of all who are anxious to see this great strife terminated without the effusion of more blood. If slaughter can heal the wounds of the republic, enough of human hecatombs have been offered at its shrine; there needs not another life to establish the fortune of the victors. But the President has, ever since his accession, continually talked of the guilt of treason, and we fear he has determined to conciliate the extreme party of his supporters at whatever expense of policy or of mercy. We beg we may not be misunderstood. The inhabitants of these islands have little reason to sympathise with Mr. Jefferson Davis.

He is known to us as one of the most inveterate calumniators of this country, whose policy it was to stir up the feelings of every class of his countrymen against us. We also remember him as the author and originator of the famous Mississippi scheme of repudiation. His plan of rebellion was founded on the idea that the deprivation of cotton would be intolerable, and that, driven by hard necessity, we should find ourselves compelled to support the South with the whole force of the Empire. For the person who can thus speculate as his means of success on the miseries he can inflict on his neighbors we have little respect, and if we plead for the life of Mr. Jefferson Davis it is not from any esteem for his motives or sympathy with his character. It is purely in the cause and for the credit of the American Union that we urge its statesmen, if there is yet time, to consider again and again the extreme impolicy of shedding the blood of a man whom a little success would have transformed from an attainted traitor into something very like a successful Monarch. The stake has been played fairly, it has been lost entirely, and the victor should be content with his success. We cannot, however, help fearing that it is more in accordance with the disposition of the present President to rule every point in his own favor, and to treat an attempt to break up a Confederacy as a rebellion against the government of a lawful sovereign. Even if this be his view, we venture to propose to him our own example. We had a rebellion in 1848 in Ireland, but we disdained to dip our hands in the blood of the rebels. We pardoned Smith O'Brien, and Mitchell and Meagher. In their case there was no difficulty in ascertaining the law; the crime was perfectly well known, and the punishment equally notorious.

The capital punishment of Charles I, whatever people may think of it now, was undoubtedly a great mistake, and probably one of the principal causes of the long and dreary period during which we had to wait before the accomplishment of our liberties was finally attained. Equally impolitic was the execution of Louis XVI. Had we seized Washington in the earlier days of the revolutionary war, we might have considered ourselves justified in executing him as a deserter, for he had once born the King's commission. But long before the end of the war we had learnt to know and respect him, and if he had fallen into our hands he would have been considered entitled to all the courtesies due to a generous and noble hearted adversary.

All this is, of course, written on the supposition, the truth of which we do not for a moment doubt, that it will be found impossible to connect Mr. Davis any way with the atrocious plot for the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. Our object is not to palliate that enormous crime, and if it be possible to show that Mr. Davis was cognisant of it, we have nothing to say in his defence. We desire only to take the first opportunity of representing how erroneous would be the guilt of commencing a proscription which would give the tone to all political contests in America for the next century. The man who is able to set up a government and carry on a tremendous conflict for four years, has elevated himself above the reach of mere criminal proceedings. Burke could not draw up an indictment against a nation, and on Mr. Jefferson Davis were concentrated the hopes and feelings of a brave and most unhappy people. Modern Europe affords but one precedent for capital punishment in such a case—the treatment of Poland by Russia; and that precedent is not one to encourage imitation. When a people rise for a common object they are not likely to be deterred by the prospect of individual punishment, and when punishment ceases to deter, it ceases to be justifiable.

[From the London Post, May 27.]

The pistol shot of Wilkes Booth struck Mr. Lincoln senseless at the very moment when he was congratulating himself on the success of the policy which for four long years he had prosecuted in the teeth of the protests of nearly the entire world; and he did not experience the pain which would have been brought by the consciousness of not being permitted to complete the work which he had to all appearances brought so near to a conclusion. But the fate of the Confederate President is far worse. Elected as the Chief Magistrate of six millions of people, he achieved for himself and for them, during the period in which he held his high office, a fame in presence of which that of his Northern rival must pale. In the space of a few short years he helped to found a Republic which possessed within itself all the elements of commercial strength and political greatness, and which, but for the undying animosity of foes whose progress proved irresistable, would probably in time have become one of the most powerful commonwealths in the world.

With the greatness, ephemeral though it was, of the Southern Confederacy, the name of its only President will ever be associated, and to impartial minds it will always occur that the absence of that more material element of all human undertakings, success, will alone prevent Jefferson Davis taking his place in after time by the side of George Washington. A few months since many, indeed we may say the majority, would have regarded as a greater object of pride the position occupied by Mr. Davis in Richmond than that filled by Mr. Lincoln in Washington.—The one, however, is now in his grave, and the other a prisoner in the hands of enemies who, whatever may be the course which they will ultimately pursue, declare that they will show him no mercy.

It is satisfactory to learn by the present mail that Mr. Johnson admits that he was not justified in accusing Mr. Davis of complicity in the murder of Mr. Lincoln; and we may therefore assume that the Federal Government will not venture to arraign the ex Confederate President on so odious a charge. We would also venture to hope that, content with extinguishing what they termed the rebellion in the Southern States, and with having made their Chief Magistrate a prisoner, the Government at Washington will not sully a great victory by an act which, on this side of the Atlantic at least, would be regarded as one of paltry revenge. If the American nation declare Jefferson Davis worthy of death, they will, by implication, admit that George Washington would justly have been hanged by us had he fallen into our hands.

[From the London Daily News, May 27.]

The situation of this unhappy man is now such as would excite pity, if it were possible to think of him without remembering the unspeakable woes which his ambition has brought upon his country. He was not only head of the Confederate Government, but a prime mover of the conspiracy which plunged the people of the South in a causeless war before time was given them to deliberate on the course most conformable to their interests, and a large portion of them protested against secession. General Lee has excused him on the ground that he yielded to the solicitation of others. But his speech in the Senate on the 21st of January, 1861, would suffice to refute the statement if we had not abundant evidence to the contrary from other sources. And not only did he plan this war, but on him rests the chief responsibility of continuing it months and years after the hope of success had passed away.

From what Lee and Johnston and Hardee have stated since the fall of the Confederacy, it is now clear that Mr. Davis prolonged the war after his best Generals had urged him to make peace. If he were answerable for nothing worse than the great sacrifice of life caused by the rejection of Mr. Lincoln's proposals at Hampton Roads, the weight of such a load of responsibility might well break down the stoutest heart. His language and acts during the nine months preceding his flight from Richmond sufficiently disclosed the ruin of his hopes. Until then a habit of self restraint had concealed to a great extent his real character.

But from the time he visited Georgia, after the fall of Atlanta, and called Governor Brown a scoundrel in a public speech, down to the address of March last, in which he referred to Grant and Sherman as spaniels whom he would whip, the coarseness of the man's nature has been apparent. It was about the time of the reckless Macon speech that he began to authorize those atrocious outrages, which have made it less difficult to believe in his complicity with the plot which resulted in Mr. Lincoln's death.

## A Curious Story from Nassau.

REPORTED BURNING OF VESSELS WITH THEIR CREWS ON BOARD —REBEL THREAT TO "DROWN A THOUSAND PEOPLE."

The Nassau (New Providence) Guardian, of May 10th, has the following, but Nassau dates of the 11th, previously received by way of Havana, made no mention of the reported piracies and outrages alluded to:—

"INAGUA, ——, ——, ——To the editors of the Nassau Guardian:—There has been an awful outrage committed off these islands, which I have not seen in print. The pirate Parr, who captured the Chesapeake out of N. York, and also the Roanoke from Cuba, has made his appearance off here. He boarded the bark Lizzy, from Cuba. He set both of these on fire and sailed from them, telling the Capt. that he intended to drown a thousand before the war was over, leaving these poor wretches to save themselves in small boats. It is thought that some of them are burned or drowned; they have not been found yet. Parr even wanted to shoot these poor sailors, because the *Florida* lost some of her crew in swimming ashore.

"Captain Mason, of the barque *Lizzy*, says that the pirate set his ship on fire with a fluid which he had in a vial, and it spread from stem to stern, burning on water the same as on deck, and that some of them had to leap overboard to keep out of the way of it, for it spread so fast; that just at sundown a steamer, barque-rigged, hove in sight, and that the pirates sailed from her, and about 8 o'clock cannons were heard and flashes were seen. The wreckers saved some of the barque. I will write to you soon and tell you all about this murderous act when I have seen all the officers.

"I remain, sir, yours, &c.,

RICHARD SMITH.

"P. S.—The pirates took one of the barque's small boats and sunk it to keep the men from saving themselves."

## The Fair at Chicago.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. SHERMAN—HIS WELCOME.

CHICAGO, June 8.—Gen. W. T. Sherman arrived here last night. A salute was fired at the depot in honor of his arrival. He is now at the Tremont House, accompanied by his family and staff.

He was received at the fair this noon, and welcomed by Mayor Rice. A poem was read by the Hon. George C. Bates.—Gen. Sherman made a brief speech. A great crowd was in attendance.

He was serenaded to-night at the Tremont House and will be received at the Board of Trade to-morrow.

Gen. Grant will arrive on Saturday morning.

The Sanitary Fair is progressing well. There is a large attendance, and the daily sales are increasing.

At a fire last night on South Water street, in the drug and oil store of Montgomery, Kinley & Co., eight firemen were buried under the falling walls. Two were killed, and the others badly injured.—Loss $45,000.

AFFAIRS AT NORFOLK.

The following military order has been issued at Norfolk:

HEADQ'RS DISTRICT OF EASTERN VIRGINIA, NORFOLK, VA., June 8, 1865. General Orders No. 54—(Extract.)—On and after June 10th, 1865, charitable gifts of provisions will be given by the United States Government to the following class of white persons, in the following manner, and in no other:

To those who, if living in the Northern States, would be admitted into the public poor houses.

This class comprises those who are totally penniless, have no friends who can provide for them, and are entirely unable from age, disease or infirmity to labor for their living.

Upon sufficient proof that the applicant falls within this class a ticket will be provided by an officer hereinafter named, which will authorize the Commissary of Subsistence to issue the amount ordered.

An issue to any applicant of more than half the present destitute ration, as established by Circular Order No. 14, will be an exceptional case.

Captain O. B. Brown, A. Q. M., Assistant Commissioner Freedmen's Bureau, will conduct the further distribution of charity to destitute colored persons, on the same principle, and to the class indicated.

By order of Brig. Gen. G. H. GORDON.

T. H. HARRIS, A. A. G.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Advices from Salvador state that President Duennas has issued a decree declaring the entire Republic in a state of siege, and establishing martial law. soldiers and citizens, though countenancing the rebellion, not taking up arms will be pardoned.

He also declares the rebellion unimportant in itself, but, as an example, may be prejudicial. An army had been sent to quell the revolt of the rebels led by Gen. Carbanes, previously high in favor with the Duennas' Government. A rebellion broke out at San Miguel on May 15th, the rebels taking possession of the public property without resistance. An army of 5,000 citizens were raised in three days, and if the papers state the truth, there is general manifestation of confidence in Duennas' Government.

The announcement of the assassination of President Lincoln caused a profound sensation and horror in San Salvador.—The latest dates from Guatemala announce the election of Senor Mariscal Cerna President of that Republic.

## LOCAL AFFAIRS.

*Pic-Nics at Druid Hill Park.*—We visited the Park on Saturday afternoon last and found within its enclosure hundreds of happy faces seeking pleasure and recreation outside of our dull city of bricks and mortar. At the mansion we found the teachers and pupils of the Eastern Female High School, and their friends, engaged in the pleasures of a pic-nic. Shortly after arriving in the Park, Mr. Tagge, Principal of the school, collected his pupils about him and delivered to them a neat address, after which he called to his side Miss Sarah Sherwood, Miss Adeline Neese, and Miss Mary Burton, and placed upon their youthful foreheads wreaths of evergreens and exotics, as an appreciation of *amiability*. These young ladies had been selected by their companions as the most worthy in the school to receive the above marks of distinction, and while witnessing the simple tribute accorded them we heartily endorsed the award, as we never before gazed upon three such amiable and interesting countenances.

The young ladies received their honors with queenly grace and modesty, and after the ceremony were saluted with the chaste kisses of their companions. At this point we became overcome, and quitted the scene, remembering that we could not indulge in such luxuries from the fact of our being a bachelor.

During the day the pupils improvised meetings and enjoyed themselves by singing sentimental ballads and the national airs.

We also encountered in the Park the teachers, scholars, parents and friends of the Eutaw street Sabbath School, in charge of Superintendents John W. Krebs and Somerfield Baldwin, enjoying themselves in the rustic pleasures of the pic-nic. The rain of the morning forced the pleasure seekers to abandon the groves where they had halted and seek shelter in the pavilion contiguous to the mansion. When all had assembled in the pavilion. Mr. Krebs and Mr. Baldwin approached Rev. James A. McCauley, pastor in charge of the Eutaw congregation, and presented him with $100, a gift from the teachers and scholars of the Sabbath Schools. The remarks of Mr. Krebs were couched in the most delicate language, appropriate and heartfelt. In tendering the gift, Mr. Krebs remarked that it had been donated for the purpose of permitting their pastor to enjoy a brief recreation this summer, so that his energies could be revivified after the long and faithful duties performed by him as pastor of their church.

The excursionists were provided with a Melodeon, and during the day sweet swelling notes of praise to the Almighty were wafted through the Park, mingling in strange contrast with the oaths of several drunken men that greeted our ear just before entering the enclosure. Miss Burton presided at the Melodeon and acquitted herself in a handsome manner. At night we summed up our pleasures of the day and found them considerably in excess of any that we have experienced for the past two years.

The pleasures of those persons who visit the Park are greatly enhanced by the superb accommodations presented by Messrs. W. & J. D Thompson, managers of the Marion House. Those who desire to spend the day at the Park can be supplied with as rich a bill of fare as can be found at any of our hotels, and be waited upon by experienced and polite waiters.

*An Important Order.*—The following important order has been issued by the War Department. As observance of its conditions will be strictly enforced:

"Hereafter no persons will be permitted to embalm or remove the bodies of deceased officers or soldiers, unless acting under the special license of the Provost Marshal of the Army Department, or District in which the bodies are to be found.

Provost Marshals will restrict disinterments to seasons when they can be made without endangering the health of the troops. They will grant licenses only to such persons as furnish proof of skill and ability as embalmers, and will require bonds for the faithful performance of the orders given them. They will also establish a tariff of prices by which embalmers are to be governed, with such other regulations as will protect the interests of the friends and relatives of deceased soldiers.

Applicants for license will apply direct to the Provost marshal of the army or department in which they may desire to pursue their business, submitting in distinct terms the process adopted by them, material used, length of time its preservative effects can be relied on, and such other information as may be necessary to establish their proficiency and success. Medical Directors will give such assistance in the examination of these applications as may be required by provost marshals."

*Payment of State Bounty.*—On Thursday afternoon the State Commissioners for Bounty purposes, will commence the payment of the $300, as provided for by the recent act of the General Assembly. The office of the first and second Legislative Districts, Messrs. Job Smith and Benjamin Deford, Commissioners, is at No 44 Fayette street, adjoining the Chesapeake Bank, and that of the Third District Mr. Henry W. Drakely, Commissioner, is at the corner of Green and Saratoga streets.—The Commissioners will exact the most satisfactory evidence that the persons presenting certificates or powers of attorney have a legal claim to the money. During the past week the Government detectives have arrested a number of persons for forging powers of attorney and selling them to claim agents, the latter sustaining a loss of from $200 to $230 in each case, amounting in the aggregate to over $300.

*Another Victim.*—On Saturday morning last, John T. Taylor, of Alexandria, Va., was victimized out of $440 by the old confidence game of lending money to a newly found friend. The victim was in front of the warehouse of Jordan & Rose, on West Baltimore street, near Hanover, to be opened. The swindler borrowed the money on the pledge of a check for $4 000, which he stated would be honored by the bank as soon as it was opened. Mr. Taylor walked with him as far as the large building on Fayette street, adjoining the Union Bank yard, through which the swindler passed into Bank lane and escaped. Mr. Taylor waited some time and then proceeded to the Marshal's office, where he gave information of his loss.

*Great March by Railroad.*—The movement of troops over the B. & O. Railroad is one of great magnitude, and is probably the greatest movement of the kind ever made in the world. The celerity with which troops have been shipped from Washington and sent homeward rejoicing is really wonderful when we take into consideration that all the trains on the road to this city and the west, including the tonnage trains, have not been retarded in the least but have run on their accustomed time. President Garrett and Master of Transportation Smith made the necessary arrangements for the cars, and so well have their directions been carried into effect that no delays or confusion of moment have occurred.

*Resignation.*—Prof. Albert Holland, leader of the Independent Blues' Fand, has tendered his resignation most reluctantly with that old musical society, which has been accepted. Mr. Holland joined the band in 1838, then quite a youth, and in 1845 was elected leader, upon the retirement of Prof. James M. Deems, who first introduced in this country the favorite instrument known as the cornopean. For twenty years he has been the leader of the band, which is not only favorably known in Baltimore, but throughout the country. His only object in retiring is that he may devote more time to his numerous pupils in the various departments of music.

*Reduction in the Price of Fuel.*—It is gratifying to notice a considerable decline in the retail price of fuel, which, compared with the rates which prevailed a month since, have fallen off at least 33 per cent. For instance, coal which formerly commanded $14@15 per ton can now be purchased at $9@10, and an excellent quality of pine wood has been selling per single cord at $5 50. Now that the Government has ceased to monopolize the market, and the firmness of civil war compelled it to do, prices of fuel are coming down to the old legitimate standard.

*The Cause of the Orphan.*—The Sisters of Charity, who have charge of the Female Orphan Asylum of St. Vincent's Church, have purchased the large double brick dwelling situated on East Fayette street, near Front, and are now having it remodelled in order to accommodate the orphans who are under their training. The work is being done under the direction of Mr. John Stack, and when completed will constitute a decided improvement to the neighborhood.

*Another Spring at the Park.*—A few days since some of the papers announced that Mr. John A. Hopkins was erecting a beautiful marble fountain in Druid Hill Park, at his own personal expense, and which would cost nearly $1 500. We desire to make a correction, at the instance of the Park Commissioners, namely: it is not Mr. Hopkins, but Mr. John A. Needles.

*Trinity Sunday.*—Yesterday was celebrated by Protestant Episcopalians and Catholics throughout the world as the Feast of the Holy Trinity. The Feast is also by many celebrated to-day, while a large majority of those persons of the Catholic persuasion will defer its celebration until the 17th inst. The Apostle, St. Barnabas, in whose name the day is celebrated, was not one of the original twelve, but became an apostle about the same time as St. Paul. He was of the tribe of Levi, but born in Cyprus, where he purchased an estate, which Levites were permitted to do out of their own country. His whole life is said to have been a continued martyrdom from the trials and persecutions he suffered for the cause of Christ. He and St. Paul were specially set apart by God for the conversation of the Gentiles, (see Acts xiii.) which, after fasting and prayer, they received the imposition of hands, which is understood to mean Episcopal consecration. The whole history of these two Apostles will be found in the Acts of the Apostles. Barnabas is represented as a man of beautiful and venerable aspect, and of a majestic appearance; whereas Paul was of a low stature. "He was a man three cubits (about four feet) high, yet he ascended to the Heavens" Barnabas is honored as the patron Saint of Milan, in Italy, from a tradition that he preached the faith there. He set a glorious example to the early Christians, by selling all his large possessions for the benefit of the poor. His death was by stoning, after many torments, and his remains were found near the city of Salamis, with a copy of the Gospel of St. Mathew, written by his own hand, on his breast. The date of his death is unknown, but he lived to a great age.

*Steam Communication with the People of Virginia.*—During the unhappy war, a period involving four years, not a steamer touched the landings of the Virginia side of the Potomac, unless with some hostile intent, such being the strictness with which the blockade was maintained. It was, however, one of the necessary evils which a civil war naturally occasions, and the consequences were that thousands of people residing in the counties, who were naturally averse to war, were almost entirely cut off from all communication with their friends in Baltimore, and had to suffer accordingly. A few weeks since, however, the popular old steamer Columbia, with the approval of the proper authorities, resumed her accustomed route, and was greeted with considerable enthusiasm by the planters and store keepers at every landing. Once more their favorite boat appeared amongst them as a messenger of peace, richly freighted with a cargo of assorted merchandise, and she was most cordially received and all hands cheered. On the occasion of her return trip to Baltimore, her state rooms and saloon were filled with Virginians who visited our city, renewed their exhausted stocks, settled old accounts, and had many warm greetings with friends long separated. The steamer continues her regular trips, with the same officers on board, and this incident shows that the people of the Old Dominion still retain their good feelings towards the Monumental city, and will continue their trade with us if our people meet them with a spirit of accommodation and good feeling. It further appears that the same kindly feeling towards Baltimore prevails among the Virginians who reside near the shores of the Rappahanock.

*Fatal Accident.*—A sad accident resulting in the death of Michael McDonald, occurred yesterday morning at the corner of Madison and Eden streets. The unfortunate man had been in the employ of Mr. Cochran, ice dealer, and was seated in his wagon, when a runaway horse attached to a buggy, ran into his team. The horses belonging to the ice wagon becoming frightened, also ran away and threw McDonald into the street, and directly beneath the wheels of the wagon, mangling him in a shocking manner. His skull being fractured, one of his legs broken, and the fingers of his left hand mashed. He was removed to his late residence, No. 130 Central avenue, where he died during the afternoon. The horse attached to the buggy, after becoming disengaged from the ice wagon, ran upon the pavement along Madison street, and when near Aisquith street a little girl, whose name we could not learn, was knocked down and painfully injured. She was removed to the office of Dr. Cunningham, where her injuries were dressed.

*Outrageous Assault.*—On Saturday evening last Mr. Andrew Leavitt, residing in Old Town, accompanied by his wife, was insulted in a gross manner by a negro. Upon Mr. L. demanding an explanation, the negro turned upon him,