BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

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

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Latest News by Telegraph TO THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

From Fortress Monroe

MUTINOUS SPIRIT AMONG THE COLORED TROOPS—THEY DO NOT WANT TO GO TO TEXAS—THEY LOAD THEIR ARMS AND PREPARE FOR A FIGHT—HOW THEY WERE FINALLY DISARMED.

(Correspondence Philadelphia Inquirer.)

FORTRESS MONROE, June 13.—A mutinous spirit has been manifest among several of the brigades of the Twenty-fifth Corps, since the inauguration of the Texan expedition, and there has been an outbreak or two, but as the cases were individual, and there being no evidence of preconcerted action, we abstained from giving publicity to exceptional cases, not wishing to furnish food for the prejudice already existing against the employment of colored men as soldiers. The Colored Cavalry Brigade, consisting of the First, Second and Fifth United States Colored Cavalry, made threats at City Point that they would not be "sent to Texas; that the Government had no right to send them there," etc. No attention was paid to these mutterings by the officers, who regarded them as the grumblings peculiar to the African race.

THEY RECEIVE NEW ARMS.

To better fit them for their new field of operations, the arms of the cavalry brigade were ordered to be exchanged at City Point. They were there furnished with new Sharpe's breech-loading carbines, new accoutrements, new sabres, sabre belts, &c.

THE MUTINEERS.

The first batch of cavalry, four companies of the First Colored Cavalry, were disembarked at City Point yesterday on the propeller Wilmon Whildin, of Philadelphia. They were brought to Hampton Roads and transferred to the steamer Meteor.

THE "METEOR"

Is a full rigged ocean going steamship.—Staunch, roomy and in every respect seaworthy. So fine a vessel has not been hitherto employed in transporting troops. To make everything comfortable for the soldiers, as soon as they came on board, carpenters were kept at work erecting berths on the Meteor all day last Sunday.

THE FIRST ACT OF MUTINY.

Arriving in Hampton Roads, the Whildin was ordered alongside of the Meteor, to transfer her complement of men on board the larger vessel, the Meteor being of a draught too deep to go up the James river, hence the Wildin acted in the capacity of lighter. On making fast to the Meteor, some of the soldiers told their officers "They would not go on board of her." "They would not go on board of any ocean steamer, as the Government had not the right to send them to Texas." The officers insisted that they should go on board the Meteor, and succeeded in transferring three companies to the larger ship. The fourth company refused to obey orders, and loaded their carbines.—Neither threat nor entreaty prevailed with them. They unslung their carbines, capped them, and those that had no ammunition in their cartridge-boxes drew their sabres. Those on the Meteor now became riotous. The officers threw off the mooring which held them to the Meteor, and with the worst company remaining on the Whildin, they steamed for the wharf.

ASSISTANCE.

Arriving at the Baltimore wharf, an officer was despatched to acquaint Colonel Joseph Roberts with the state of affairs, and asking assistance to bring the men to their duty. Colonel Roberts at once sent Major Van Schelling, with Companies C and D, of the Third Pennsylvania Artillery, to quell the mutiny. Major Van Schelling marched his small command on board the Whildin and proceeded to the Meteor. There was on board of the Whildin at the same time the most insubordinate company, the one which had refused to embark on the Meteor. On nearing the latter ship the colored mutineers on board threatened to fire on Major Van Schelling's men, if he interfered with the men on the Meteor. The Major was anxious to quell the mutiny without shedding blood. He decided on a little strategy. He ordered the Whildin back to the wharf, landed a portion of his men and formed them across the wharf with muskets loaded and bayonets fixed.

The mutineers were then taken from the boat by twos and threes and made to lay their arms down and proceed up the wharf They were marched in rear of the fort and placed under guard. The Whildin then proceeded again to the Meteor and brought off a portion of the men on board. On reaching the wharf these were disarmed as their predecessors had been. The Whildin continued her trips between the wharf and the Meteor till all the mutinous soldiers had been landed and deprived of their arms. Then they were taken back to the large ship without their arms or equipments. Some of the more determined among the mutineers endeavored to resist the disarming. "Lay down your arms or be shot," was the alternative presented to them, and carbines and sabres were, per force, deposited on the wharf.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 14th.—Immediately after the departure of the infantry portion of the Twenty-fifth Army Corps for the point of rendezvous, at Mobile Bay, about a dozen large steamers arrived here for the purpose of transporting the Cavalry Brigade of the Twenty-fifth Corps, under command of Brigadier General Cole, to the same destination.—Since the arrival here of the steamer they have all been supplied with twelve days' coal and water, and on many of them the cavalry has already embarked. The following named steamers have their full complement of troops, and are now ready to sail, viz: H. S. Hogan, Dudley Buck, New Jersey, McClellan, Weybossett, and De Molay. The remaining steamers will all be ready to leave in a few days.

LARGE FIRE AT HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, June 15.—A fire occurred here this morning, which destroyed Flemming's coach factory and workshop, Jas. Paulterer's billiard saloon, Hess' news depot, William Parkhill's dwelling and plumbing establishment.

The Daily Telegraph printing office was partially destroyed, and Brandt's Hall damaged. The Exchange, County Courthouse and State Arsenal were endangered, but fortunately escaped. The total loss was $31,000, which is partially insured. The fire is attributed to an incendiary.

THE PHILADELPHIA LIVERPOOL LINE—ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA

PHILADELPHIA, June 15 —The steamer Cambria, from Liverpool via Boston, passed Cape May at 8 o'clock, for this port.

The steamer Hesperous sailed hence for Liverpool this morning, with 240 passengers and a full freight.

THE CAPTURED COTTON—CLAIMS FOR ABANDONED PROPERTY.

WASHINGTON, June 15th —So far only about about 62,000 bales of cotton of the amount captured at Savannah, Charleston, and Mobile, have been turned over to the Treasury Department as required by law.

A large number of applications for the return of abandoned or captured property have been presented and simply filed in the Department, which can at present afford no relief in the premises. The act of March, 1863, provides that any person claiming to have been the owner of such property may at any time within two years after the suppression of the rebellion prefer his claim to the proceeds thereof in the Court of Claims, provided he has never given aid or comfort to the rebellion.

HORRIBLE PARRICIDE.

BOSTON, June 15th.—A boy named George, aged only 16 years, son of Garven Holliday, shot his father on Tuesday, inflicting a fatal wound, and then fled to the woods where he blew out his own brains! The act was without any known provocation. Up to the commission of the dreadful crime the son had been industrious and affectionate. The event occurred at Saugus, Mass., where Mr. Holliday carried on a sewing machine manufactory.

THE 7-30 LOAN.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—The subscriptions to-day to the 7 30 loan, as reported to Jay Cooke, amount to $1,703,200, including the following:—From the First National Bank of Elmira $100,000; from the First National Bank of Portland 106,000; from the First National Bank of Harrisburg $100,000; from the First National Bank of Cincinnati $100,000; from the Second National Bank of Chicago $75,000; from the Ninth National Bank of New York $120,550; from the First National Bank of Louisville $200,000.

There were 1,192 individual subscriptions for amounts under $100.

APPLICATIONS FOR PARDON.

WASHINGTON, June 15th.—Numerous applications for pardon have been filed in the Attorney General's office. The attending to them is necessarily slow, as the papers in each case have to be carefully examined before presentation to the President for his determination.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

ALBANY, June 13.—The following is the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of the New York Tax Commissioners.

The People, ex rel. Brown, vs. Woodruff. The judgment appealed from is reversed, and judgment rendered for the plaintiff; that the defendant has usurped the said office of Commissioner of Taxes, &c., and that he be ousted therefrom, and that the relator is entitled to the said office, and to the fees and emoluments thereof; and that the record be remitted to the Supreme Court, with directions that judgment be entered thereon accordingly, and a referee be ordered to take an account of the fees and emoluments of said office received by the said defendant, to which the relator was entitled; and that, on the coming in and confirmation of the report of the referee, said relator have judgment for the amount so found due, with costs of this action.

In the case of The People ex rel. Williamson vs. Purser, the same judgment as in the above case was rendered.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

BOSTON, June 14.—The National Council of the Congregational Churches convened in this city to day.

About four hundred delegates were present, and it is expected the number will be increased to 600 during the session. The delegates represent some 3000 Orthodox or Trinitarian churches.

Rev. Dr. Stone, of Boston, called the Council to order with an appropriate address of welcome. The Council was organized by electing the following officers: Moderator, George William A. Buckingham; First Assistant Moderator, Hon. C. G. Hammond, of Illinois; Second Assistant Moderator, Rev. J. P. Thompson, of New York; Scribes, Rev. Henry M. Dexter; Deacon Samuel Holmes, of New York; Rev. Philo R. Hurd, of Michigan; Rev. M. K. Whittlesey, of Illinois, and Caleb Atkins, of Iowa.

FROM ST. LOUIS—JUDGES FORCED TO VACATE THE BENCH.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—Judge Bayes and Dryden, of the Supreme Court of this State, having declined to vacate the bench, in conformity with the ordinance passed by the late State convention, Governor Fletcher to day, through General Coleman, commanding the militia of this district, forcibly dispossessed them of their seats, and installed his appointees, Hon. David Wagner and Hon. Wm. L. Lovelace. Judge Barton Bates resigned some time since, and the Governor appointed Nathaniel Holmes in his place. The affair created much excitement.

FROM CHICAGO—ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION.

CHICAGO, June 13.—An attempt was made on Saturday night to murder Dr. J. Winslow Ayre, whose testimony in the Chicago conspiracy case, at Cincinnati, exposed the Sons of Liberty. Three shots were fired at him while returning to his house. Neither took effect.

There was heavy rain to-day, and the weather is very cool.

The Sanitary Fair is still well attended.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, June 13.—Marshal Stewart, the guerilla, and Lewis Lared, the murderer of McGrath, at Shelbyville, were executed at the military prison today.

Preparations are being made to give Sherman's men a barbecue on the 4th proximo.

Louisville, June 14 —The guerilla Stewart was not executed yesterday, as reported, having received a ten days' respite at the hour assigned for his execution.

SAD ACCIDENT AT TORONTO, CANADA.

TORONTO, June 14.—Last evening a party of ladies and gentlemen, rowing in Lesjarniniers canal, were upset by the waves of the passing steamer Argyle, and all were drowned except George Creighton The following were lost: Mr. E. Coleman, Miss Carrie Coleman, Miss Kate Gage, and Miss Creighton.

CALIFORNIA OIL WELL

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—The first oil well has been opened in Humboldt county. The flow is small.

PLEASANT —A Chicago Gen. Grant had Senator Yates make a speech for him. When it was over, Gen Sherman was called for—He declined to make a speech: said he was always ready to do anything Gen. Grant ordered him to do, but he said he knew the Lieut.-General never wished him to make a speech. This response of Gen. Sherman evoked much laughter, and cries from the crowd to Gen. Grant to order him to make a speech, *General!*" To which Gen. Grant said: "I never ask a soldier to do anything which I cannot do myself."

Counterfeit American half dollars are circulating in Canada.

LETTER FROM MAZZINI.

The War in the United States and its Effect in Europe.

The following letter from Mazzini, addressed to the London Agent of the United States Sanitary Commission, is interesting:

Dear Mr. Fisher:—Has there been published, or is there about being published, a good, accurate, primary history of the late struggle, relating in one volume the events of the war, the progressive march which led to the solution of the tried problem, emancipation, and mainly, the noble individual and collective efforts, the money raised by voluntary subscription, the doings of the Sanitary Commission, and all that tends to prove the immense vitality of your republican principle? What you have done is so heroic, that I feel the profound necessity of having it properly known in all our countries, and especially in my own. We would translate and spread the book everywhere.

Your triumph is our triumph; the triumph of all, I hope, who are struggling for the advent of a republican era. Our adversaries were pointing to the worst period of the old French revolution as to the irrefutable proof of republics leading to terror, anarchy and military despotism. You have refuted all that. You have done more for us in four years than fifty years of teaching, preaching and writing, from all your European brothers have been able to do.

Complete your work. The United States stand now a leading Power in Europe, too, and power is duty. You are called on by God to enter a new career. Your function had been hitherto to constitute, to originize yourselves, and to realize, within your own boundaries, the republican principle which is your life. It was natural that, whilst doing that, you should carefully abstain from interfering with European movements or with the general march of mankind. That task is fulfilled; a second one must now begin for you.

The life of a great people is two-fold: inward and outward. Such an amount of heroism and strength as has been displayed by the United States, must lead to more than the solution of a mere problem of existence, and of an incomplete one. It is an implement given by God for the good of all. The abolition of slavery binds you to the onward march of mankind; and the admiration of all Europe calls you to take your rank—a leading one—in that onward march. Above American life, above European life, there is mankind's life, mankind's education, mankind's progress. That is the common aim in which we are all brothers and combatants.—There is our great battle—to which all local battles are episodes—fought on both continents and everywhere, between liberty and tyranny, equality and privilege, right and might, justice and arbitrary rule, good and evil, God and the devil. By these four years of noble deeds and self-sacrifice, you have been enlisted to take a share in it wherever it is fought.

Remember this, remember us, who are ready to help in the task. And remember the plan of which the first line has been visibly written by European despotism in Mexico. Believe me, dear Mr. Fisher, ever faithfully yours,

May 21. JOSEPH MAZZINI.

GEN. GRANT'S WAR HORSE.

It has been already mentioned that Lieutenant General Grant had donated for the benefit of the Chicago Sanitary Fair his war horse "Jack." The following is the copy of the Lieutenant General's letter to Mrs. General Sherman, through whose agency the horse has become the property of the Fair:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, Washington, D. C., May 31, 1865.

Mrs. Ellen E. Sherman:

DEAR MADAM—As a slight testimonial of the interest I feel in the great Northwestern Sanitary Fair, now being held in Chicago for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers, who have endured so much for the maintenance of our Government, permit me, through your agency, to present to this loyal and charitable enterprise the horse "Jack," known in the Western armies. I left Illinois on him in July, 1861, when commanding the 21st Regiment of Volunteer Infantry of that State.

I rode this horse more than all others put together from the time of leaving Springfield on the 3d of July, 1861, until called East in March, 1864. On my promotion to the command of the armies of the United States, I left "Jack" in the West, latterly with J. R. Jones, United States Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois, residence Chicago Mr. Jones has been directed to deliver the horse to your order.

If I was not deceived in the purchase of "Jack" he is now eleven years old—He is a very fine fine saddle horse, and very gentle in harness, but requires whip and spur.

Hoping that the fair will realize the full expectation of loyal people, and do credit to the great and growing Northwest, where it is being held.

I remain, very truly,
your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

SUICIDE OF A PROMINENT MERCHANT OF DETROIT.—About 6 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday the lifeless remains of Christopher Reeve, a prominent merchant of Detroit, were found lying near the "Cyprus Pond," in Elwood Cemetery, of that city. Mr. Reeve had, with a revolver, it is supposed, taken his own life. The deceased came to Detroit only a few days ago, and was apparently in good health, though somewhat low-spirited. As he was known to have recently met with reverses in business matters, however, no particular notice was taken of his despondent mood On Thursday he was noticed near the spot where his body was found writing with a pencil. An examination afterwards of his body disclosed the paper and the reason of his suicide. He had recently lost, by death, a wife whom he dearly loved, and this, together with failures in some business matters, had determined him to commit the rash act. The paper above referred to also gave directions for his burial. The deceased was sixty years of age, and leaves three sons and a daughter to mourn his loss.

A SUGGESTIVE STATEMENT.—The Petersburg (Va) News of a late date, makes the following suggestive statement:

In this whole Commonwealth there is not, as far as we know, a glass factory, a button factory, a paper mill, a broom factory, a manufactory of wooden ware, a brass foundry, a porcelain factory, a chair factory, a carpet mill, a pin machine, an agricultural implement factory, a manufactory for cutlery, a type foundry, a factory wherein a single article of printer's use is made, a brewery, a calico print factory, a lock factory, a linen factory or a cotton factory above capacity for the commonest work.

THE COLORED PEOPLE OF RICHMOND.—A delegation of colored men, who arrived here yesterday from Richmond, were at the White House this morning, awaiting an interview with President Johnson for the purpose of asking a special inquiry into their condition under the military restrictions at Richmond, which condition, they allege, is not better than it was when they were in slavery.—*Star of yesterday.*

The Government is said to be feeding no less than 200 000 of the inhabitants of Georgia, black and white, while 10,000 rations are issued to citizens of Richmond alone. At this rate the whole South bids fair to become one gigantic pauper asylum.

FROM RED RIVER.

The Surrender of the Rebel Naval Forces.

The Navy Department has received from Commander W. E. Fitzhugh a report concerning the surrender of the rebel naval forces in the Red River. Commander Fitzhugh, in his dispatch, (which is dated on board the Ouichita, off Alexandria, La., June 3,) says that he started up the Red River on the 22th of May, with the steamers Benton, Ouichita, Fort Hindman, and tug Fern, in company with Major General Herron and his steamer Ida May, in advance of the troops. He met no resistance whatever, all whom he met seeming well disposed. On the morning of June 31 the squadron met Lieutenant Commander J. H. Carter, commanding the rebel naval forces trans-Mississippi squadron, and received from him the iron clad Missouri and the paroles of himself, officers and men. Lieut. Commander Carter informed Commander Fitzhugh that the Missouri is the only naval vessel on the Red River or its tributaries.

The Champion, one of the pump boats captured in the late expedition was turned over to the army. The Missouri has been brought below the falls, and is to be refitted at the mouth of the river. The Missouri is reported to be a very formidable vessel, and is heavily plated with railroad iron, and she resembles the rebel ram Tennessee. Her battery consists of one 11 inch gun, one 9 inch gun, and one Leavy 32 pounder. She has been built of green timber, caulked with cotton and leaks badly. Commander Fitzhugh has gone up to Shreveport to receive such property as may belong to the Navy.

The number of rebel naval prisoners paroled by Commander Fitzhugh at Alexandria was 24 officers, including Lieut. Commander J. H. Carter and 18 men.

JOHN MITCHELL AND HIS GUARD.

At about midday two military officers, accompanied by Detective Elder, entered the office of the Daily News. Mr. Benjamin Wood was the first person met, of whom they inquired for John Mitchell.—Considerably disturbed, Mr. Wood referred them to an inner sanctum, where the gentleman in question was found. Being informed of his arrest, he quietly acquiesced, and proceeded with the officer to the coach which was in waiting at the door.

IN THE CARRIAGE.

Mr. Mitchell was perfectly silent for some moments after the carriage commenced moving. He presently broke the silence by saying to Capt Callahan, one of the officers accompanying him—so goes the rumor of the street:

"Captain, from your name, I take you to be an Irishman."

Capt. C.—"Your are right, sir; I am an Irishman."

Mr. Mitchel—"Of course you know me to be one also; how can you find it in your heart to arrest one of your fellow-countrymen?"

Capt. C —"I am now an American; you are no more my fellow-countryman than anybody else; I only know that we have orders to arrest you."

Mr. M —"For what!"

Capt. C —"I don't know—for treason, perhaps."

Mr. M.—"But I am not a traitor. The South are fairly thrashed, and I follow the tide—I am no longer a traitor, but a peaceful, loyal man."

Captain C., (*with emphasis*) "Mr. Mitchell I have no time to bandy words. You are an Irishman, I am ashamed to say. You pretended to flee from the oppression of the Old World to the freedom of the New; yet almost your first act in your new found liberty was to declare yourself in favor of a human bondage, the meanest and most infamous recorded in history. In that cause you toiled with brain and brawn for five years, and you have now the sublime impudence to come here in New York and establish yourself as the head of the most ultra Copperhead sheet in the city. I can only say that, as a general thing, your countrymen abhor and despise you, and that my own contempt for you is so great that I can find no language to further express my feelings.

Mr. Mitchell's face worked convulsively, as he listened to this answer, but he said nothing more.

HOW "CONCILIATION" WORKS IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Peter Righter, who gained considerable notoriety in Marion and Harrison counties for his bitter hostility to the Union cause, and who finally joined the rebel forces, has again returned, accompanied by about a dozen of his relatives and friends. It is represented that they are all armed with carbines and revolvers.—Righter has also brought back with him a number of very fine horses. He has commenced plowing, and expresses his desire to remain, and says he intends immediately to rebuild his house, which was demolished by the Union forces An agent who had been put in charge of the premises sold a lot of brick from the wreck of the old building.

The purchaser called for them on the very morning of Righter's return, but was informed by him that the brick should not be removed from the premises, as he wanted them himself. When at work in the field, himself and friends carry their weapons. A neighbor who was passing the place halted and entered into conversation with the party, and while conversing about some Union men that had been killed in that neighborhood, the gentleman expressed some opinion that excited the ire of one of the party, who drew a revolver and snapped it at him. His companions however interfered, and expressed their disapprobation of the act. It is represented that the Union citizens were very restive and threatened to drive them away, but were persuaded by friends to leave him to be dealt with by the authorities of the land.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

TREASONABLE LANGUAGE.—A Court Martial which recently convened at New Creek, found Robert Brown, a citizen of Brooke county, West Virginia, guilty of publicly expressing his gratification when informed that the late President of the United States had been assassinated, and publicly expressing his opinion that more of the Executive and Administrative officers of the Government should be killed, was sentenced by the Court Martial to be confined in some prison for one year—The General commanding this Department has approved the sentence, and named Clinton prison, New York, as the place, and of course, the sentence will be carried into effect when approved by the Secretary of War.—*Cum. Civilian.*

FIFTEEN DEAD NEGROES IN ONE PILE.—On Sunday morning information was received by Colonel White, Provost Marshal, that a large number of dead bodies were in the river just below the city. A detail was despatched to the place for the purpose of taking them out of the water and burying them. The squad found no less than fifteen bodies of negro men within a space of a few hundred yards. They were lodged in drift wood and along the banks of the river. No marks of violence were reported as having been found upon any of them The bodies were buried on the banks of the river, where they were found. Nothing whatever is as yet known as to how they came to their death—*Macon Telegraph, May 30.*

SEIZURE OF SMUGGLED CIGARS.—A seizure was made by the Boston Custom House officers last week, of several casks of what purported to be empty ale bottles, made of earthen ware, which were found to contain from twelve to fifteen high cost cigars each, so neatly packed that it seemed almost incredible that they could have been placed there without damage. They came from Matanzas.

TRAGIC LOVE MEETING.

The denouement of a singular drama in real life has just reached us from Berlin. It seems that six years ago a notary named Carl S——, suddenly disappeared. For two months the police were engaged in searching for his supposed assassin, but without effect, and the investigations were about to cease, when the judge of the district received, one evening, a letter to the following effect:

"HERR JUDGE:—I have been assassinated by my debtor, Jean B——, who, after robbing me of the proofs of the debt, buried me at the foot of the north wall of the park of Count Von M——, at S——.

(Signed) KARL S——, Notary."

The judge, on the receipt of this strange letter, caused a search to be made on the spot indicated; the corpse was found, the assassin seized, tried and executed, after making a full confession of his crime.—For six years all endeavors to explain the mystery of the letter have remained without result.

A week ago a gentleman of good standing at Berlin was married to a rich and beautiful young widow, the daughter of the marquis. On the day following his wedding, the bridgroom presented himself at the police office and made a declaration to the following effect:

"Six years ago, I was deeply in love with my present wife, who returned my passion. I was poor, and her father, notwithstanding our mutual attachment, refused to consent to our marriage, and gave his daughter's hand to the Marquis de L——. The evening before the celebration of this marriage, I obtained from her the promise to meet me, near the park wall, for a last adieu. A little before mid night I scaled the walls, and found the young lady waiting for me, accompanied by a trusty attendant. Our tears and protestations were suddenly interrupted by a piercing cry. The young lady fled with the servant to the house; I climbed up to the top of the wall, and was just going to drop myself down on the other side, when, by the light of the moon, I saw a man kneeling on a corpse and rifling the pockets of his victim.

My first impulse was to spring on the assassin, but I reflected that, if I succeeded in securing him, I must explain my own presence in the park at that hour, and, in doing so, must compromise the young lady. I, therefore, remained motionless, and saw the assassin, whom I recognized perfectly, bury the body of his victim at the foot of the wall on which I was crouching. The next day, although the father was missing, his daughter became the Marquis de L——. Married to a violent and jealous man, her position made it yet more incumbent on me to remain silent; but, in order that the murder might not pass unknown and unavenged, I bethought me of writing the letter which led to the arrest and confession of the murderer. For six years I kept silent on the subject of what I had seen. The death of the Marquis de L——, having left Mademoiselle a widow, I married her yesterday. As she is now my wife, and I have, therefore, the right to defend her against all suspicion, I have presented myself in order to explain the agency by which the letter was sent to the Judge in the name of the murdered man."—*Paris Correspondence Montreal Herald.*

A TOUCHING TRIBUTE.

One of the most elegant and touching tributes to President Lincoln that we have seen, is the following from the address of Wendell Phillips:

"And what of him in whose precious blood this momentous lesson is writ? He sleeps in the blessings of the poor, whose fetters God commissioned him to break. Give prayers and tears to the desolate widow and the fatherless, but count him blessed far above the crowd of his fellow men. ['Fervent cries of Amen!'] He was permitted to deal the last staggering blow which sent rebellion reeling to its grave; and then, holding his darling boy by the hand, to walk the streets of its surrendered capital, while his ear drank in praise and thanksgiving which bore his name to the throne of God in every form piety and gratitude could invent, and then seal the sure triumph of the cause he loved with his own blood. He caught the first notes of the coming jubilee, and heard his own name in every one. Who among living men may not envy him? Suppose that, when a boy, he floated on the slow current of the Mississippi, idly gazing at the slave upon its banks, some angel had lifted the curtain and shown him that in the prime of his life he should see a proud empire rocked to its foundation in the effort to break those chains, should himself marshal the hosts of the Almighty in the grandest and holiest war that Christendom ever knew, and deal, with half reluctant hand, that thunderbolt of justice which would smite the foul system to the dust—then die, leaving a name immortal in the sturdy pride of our race and the undying gratitude of another—would any credulity, however fervid, have enabled him to believe it? Fortunate man! He has lived to do it! [Applause] God has graciously withheld him from any fatal misstep in the great advance, and withdrawn him at the moment when his star touched zenith, and the nation needed a sterner hand for the work God gives it to do."

TIT FOR TAT.—At New Berlin, Lancaster county, one day last week, a man named Samuel Richardson tried to hang his dog, but not succeeding he tied one end of a rope about the dog's neck and the other end around his own. Then throwing the centre of the rope over a beam, both dog and man were instantly hanging together. The dog kicked himself out of the noose, but the master could not, and was nearly dead when discovered and taken down by some friends. Upon being released he procured a hitching strap and tried to hang himself with that, but was taken away. He then got another rope and suspended himself from the branch of a tree. Here he was let alone till almost dead, when he was taken down and promised to make no more attempts to commit suicide.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

CHARITY OF A CATHOLIC PRIEST.—Albert A. Walker, Commissary Sergeant of the 16th Connecticut Volunteers, who has just returned home from the rebel prison at Andersonville, states that the Hartford Courant that a Catholic priest named Whalen, of Savannah, visited the prisoners daily in person, when ministers of other denominations deserted them. This priest was unusually kind to them, conversed freely, and told them that if he could have his way, he would have them all released At one time this kind hearted man distributed $2 700 in Confederate money, and one day last winter he laid out $400 in gold of his own money for flour for the prisoners, which was baked into bread in the hospital and distributed among our famished soldiers. Such deeds are worthy of record.

BOOTH'S OIL INTEREST.—The Titusville Reporter says the Homestead well, on Pithole Creek, in which Booth had a thirteenth interest, which he conveyed to John Sleeper, is reported to have been destroyed by fire on the day of the assassination of President Lincoln. The well has been restored, and is now flowing five hundred barrels of oil daily, being one of the most productive wells in Pennsylvania. The Reporter says that on surrendering his interest to Sleeper, in November last, Booth was very particular about the execution of the assignment in due form of law, and carried the assignment to the Register's office himself for record.

DROWNED.—Miss Mary White, daughter of David White, Esq, of Taylorsville, in this county, accidentally fell from the wharf at that place on Wednesday, the 7th instant, and was drowned before being rescued. Also, Louis Fisher, a Frenchman by birth, and for the last eighteen or twenty years a resident of this city, was accidentally drowned on Thursday last on an oyster bar, near Fort Madison, a short distance from this city.—*Annapolis Gazette.*

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

North Charles Street Improvements.—On Charles street, north of Baltimore, quite a number of improvements have recently been made. Others are in progress, and still more are contemplated. All these indicate that in the course of a few years that avenue, which for many years had been a favorite resort of the ladies for promenades, will present a scene of business activity not exceeded by any other street in the city. To some of these improvements reference has previously been made. One but lately completed deserves a passing notice. The family mansion of the late General Wm H Marriott, No. 56 North Charles street, and lot having a front of 28 feet and depth of 110 feet to Crooked lane, was leased a few months since to Mr. George A. Rodgers, of the firm of John Rodgers & Son, the reputation of which for building superior fire-engines is widely spread in this and other countries. It has undergone a complete renovation, with a view of adaptation to the gas fitting and plumbing department of the business of the firm. The partitions, etc., of the first story were removed, and the floor lowered three feet, giving a height of ceiling of fifteen feet.

In the rear an additional building was erected, making the entire length of the store fifty feet, with a width of seventeen feet. The old front of the building was removed, and a new one composed of the best Baltimore pressed bricks substituted, which is surmounted by a heavy cornice of wood. The headings of the windows of the upper stories are finished in circular segments, having above each of them a bold and beautiful coralce, the whole presenting an attractive appearance. The wood work of the front has been painted and stained, and is an excellent imitation of drab stone The lower story is supplied with the necessary light in front by two large windows, each 11 by 5 feet, filled with heavy French plate glass, having in the centre the entrance to the store room, the ceiling and walls of which have been neatly frescoed in oil, and the floor covered with superior oil cloth of beautiful pattern. This apartment is designed for the display of the stock of the firm, which comprises a large variety of the most useful articles in that line of business, all highly finished.

Among them are chandeliers of every style, with from two to twelve lights, pendants for halls, dining rooms, &c., drop lights, shades, &c. In the rear of the main apartment is an ante-room wherein are displayed to customers the plumbing articles, such as bath tub, with shower and douch appliances; wash hand-basin, having a marble slab; water closet, and a bidet, all gotten up in a very tasteful manner. The basement is to be used as work shops, where the hands employed in the gas-fitting and plumbing branches are engaged in the manufacture of the various articles. The firm still retains their old stand, No. 48 North High street, where the other branches of their business is still followed, and the heavier portion of their stock is kept.

The lot adjoining on the south, having a front of 27 feet and depth of 132 feet, belonging to the same estate, has been leased by Messrs Perkins & Co., dry goods dealers, formerly of No. 6 North Charles street, who are having erected thereon by Mr. Jas McComas, contractor, a large three-story building, which when completed, will form another striking improvement to that locality. Two small buildings previously occupied as law-yers' offices, were torn down to make room for the new structure.

It is probable that the Union Bank may erect another banking house on the same street nearer Baltimore street, negotiations for that purpose, it is stated, being under way.

Presentation.—Yesterday afternoon a pleasant affair took place at the office of the United States Commissary of Subsistence, No. 20 South street, the occasion being the presentation of an elegant service of silver by the clerks of the Department in this city to the retiring officer, Capt. and C S., J. Howard Wells. The ceremony, through the courtesy of Capt. Wm. H Parkhurst, the present Commissary, took place at his office, where at 4 o'clock was assembled a *goodly* company.—Capt. Wells was escorted to the office by the committee, and briefly addressed by J. A. Hardenbrook, Chief Inspector, who introduced Mr. Thos. O. Maguire, Chief Shipping Clerk, by whom in a neat and appropriate speech the presentation was made. Captain Wells feelingly responded, and in accepting the gift assured the donors that he should ever hold them and the assistance they had rendered him in the discharge of his arduous and responsible duties in pleasant remembrance.

The testimonial consists of a massive silver pitcher, two goblets and a salver, each article bearing this inscription: "Presented to J. Howard Wells, Capt & C S., by the Clerks in the U S. Commissary Department, as a token of their regard and esteem, Baltimore, June 1865." The gift is accompanied by a "farewell letter" with the names of all the clerks attached, the whole being elegantly engrossed and framed in black walnut, with steel ornaments.

Extending Sympathy.—Yesterday morning a number of rebel prisoners en route for home passed down Baltimore street, and the actions of an individual, when the guard and their men passed St. Paul street, was exceedingly praiseworthy The person spoken of halted in front of Messrs. Rayland & Barton's gentlemen's furnishing emporium and endeavored to place something into the hands of one of the prisoners; the latter declined the proffer and passed on; the philanthropist however managed to slip the roll into the hand of a prisoner and requested a $10 note in change, stating that what he had given was a $50 note and that he could not afford to give away more than forty. Johnny Reb collected $10 from his companions and upon examination it was found that the $50 was a bogus affair.

Subscriptions to Baltimore Agricultural Aid Society.—Amount subscribed at Corn Exchange, $11,000; Numsen, Carroll & Co., $1,000; John W. Bluff & Co., $500; Hodges & Brothers, $500; Wm. T. Walters & Co., $500; Charles W Lord, $500; Thos McCormick & Bro., $500; Wiesenfeld & Co., $500; Drexel & Natro, $500. There are other subscriptions, which will be reported in the course of a day or two The District Collecting Committees are authorized by the Director to fill any vacancies in their own bodies and add to the number if deemed expedient.

Award of Contracts.—Captain W. H. Parkhurst yesterday awarded the following contracts: A. Baker, New York, 50,000 lbs bacon, at $1 22 per bushel; Lewis Jones & Co., 100,000 pounds beans at $1 20 per bushel; S. N. Hoegewerff, 230,000 pounds sugar at $11 95 per 100; Joseph Price, 273 000 pounds sugar at $11 96 per 100 cent; B. W Means & Co., hay, at $15 43 per ton; H. Classen, corn, at $6 45 per bbl.

Dublin Porter.—Mr. John Reilley, proprietor of the famous restaurant No 11 South street, has received a large quantity of genuine "Dublin Porter," and is now prepared to furnish his patrons with that delightful drink and healthful beverage. We believe that Mr. Reilley is the only person in this city who has ever offered to our citizens real Dublin Porter.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Circus.—Many ladies and gentlemen have ceased to patronize equestrian entertainments, from the fact that most persons who attend to the humorous department are ignorant and illiterate, and introduce with their sale wit a species of vulgarity, totally unsuited to ears of refinement and intelligence. And to find such an accomplished gentleman and keen punster as Mr. Dan Stone, attending to the Momus department of a Circus is a variety. Mr. Stone is a gentleman of education and refinement, and never insults the ear with vulgar jests or unsouth gestures His wit is keen and flows as readily as the bounding brook, and is as sparkling as precious stones. Mr. Charles Monroe also partakes of the acceptable accomplishments of Mr. Stone, and completely ignores the manner of attempting to amuse an audience by means of objections above spoken of. His humor is refreshing and his vocalism superb, and as a comic exemporiser upon transpiring events he has no equal. It should be borne in mind that the last entertainment of the combination will be given to-morrow night for the last time.

Ten Nights in a Bar Room.—This photograph of every day scenes continues to attract to the Institute excellent audiences. Mr. Dend deserves the thanks of the community for his liberality in thus catering for the amusement and benefit of our citizens. The drama will be presented to-morrow night for the last time.

A man named John Brown was, on Friday last, sentenced to the Penitentiary for seven years by a Pittsburg judge. Brown's offence was resisting a police officer, who attempted to arrest him for disorderly conduct. He has already served twenty-two years of his life within the walls of various penitentiaries.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

City Circuit Court.—Judge Alexander.—The following business was transacted in this Court on yesterday:

Wm. Pollard vs. Elizabeth Pollard; decree passed ordering the sale of a certain real estate.

William Q. Caldwell vs. James A. Caldwell and Henry F. Garey; decree passed directing the sale of certain property to satisfy the claim of Garey.

Jane Bay vs Andrew Bay; bill of complaint asking for the sale of a certain property.

Hugh Gelston vs Mary Ann Frazier; bill of complaint against the issuing of an injunction.

James Johnson vs. Anna Johnson; decree passed divorcing a *vinculo matrimonii* the complainant from defendant.

Criminal Court.—Judge Bond.—The following business occupied the attention of this Court on yesterday:

George Spreckleemeyer, indicted on five counts for selling liquor on Sunday. Fined $75 and costs in one case and other cases stayed upon payment of costs.

Julia Eaton, charged with keeping a bawdy house; adjudged guilty. Henry Lincker, charged with selling liquor on Sunday, two cases; adjudged not guilty.

Court of Common Pleas.—Before Judge King The following business was transacted in this court on yesterday:

George W. Evans vs J. M. Perkins, appeal from Bridge; appeal dismissed.

Charles Ferguson vs J. Mason Campbell, attachment on warrant; verdict for plaintiff on the first issue for $252 24, and upon the second for $65 24

Joseph Tucker, Sr. vs Edward and Catherine McLean; appeal from Meredith, held sub curia

Greenbaum vs. Steeble, appeal from Findell; judgment reversed.

Assignment for to day 89 to 130 on trial docket.

Superior Court.—Before Hon. Judge Martin The following business occupied the attention of this court on yesterday:

Harper vs. P. W. & B R. R Before reported The jury not being able to agree, were by the Court discharged and the cause continued

Joshua J. Turner and John Q. A. Holloway vs Gustavus Ober—action for assumption. On trial.

Orphans' Court.—Before Judges Supplee, Anderson and Hoffman