BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

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

VOLUME LI.—NUMBER 2. BALTIMORE, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1865. PRICE TW

Latest News by Telegraph TO THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 30th.—The steamer Idaho arrived this morning from Morehead City with the mails and three hundred soldiers, detachments from different regiments, to be mustered out of service.

The Idaho left with these soldiers at 11 o'clock for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 1st.—The United States steamer Fort Morgan arrived this morning from Mobile. No news.

Steamer Ben Deford arrived from Hilton Head.

Steamboat C. W. Thomas, Capt. Doane, sailed for Baltimore this A. M.

The quarantine recently established at Hampton Roads, has been discontinued by an order from the Secretary of the Navy.

In the Corporation Court at Norfolk yesterday, O M. Dearborn and Thomas J. Edwards were up for examination, on charge of shooting Robert Jackson. Owing to some informal action in the warrant charges, &c., the prisoners were discharged from custody.

Ex-Governor Henry A. Wise left Norfolk yesterday for Richmond.

Brevet Brigadier General O. L. Mann has been assigned to duty in this district by orders from the President.

Rev. Thomas Hume is announced to preach in Norfolk, Va., to-morrow.

In accordance with instructions from the Quartermaster General, Colonel Wm. L. James, A. Q. M., this Department has discharged the following steamers and steam tugs:—Uncle Abe, J. E. Mulford, Gen. McClellan, A. A. Turner, Martha Washington and Gazelle.

The steamer Carnak was picked up off the Capes in a disabled condition, and towed into Hampton Roads by the steamer Creole, from New York.

The Sanitary Commission, long since established in this place, have closed their rooms, there being no further need of the aid they have heretofore extended to the sick and wounded soldiers in these hospitals.

Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The steamer America, from Southampton June 21, has arrived.

The Federal steamers Niagara and Sacramento arrived at Queenstown on the 20th.

In the House of Lords, Lord Brougham called attention to the Cuban slave trade, and urged the necessity of increased exertions on the part of the Government to suppress the traffic.

Earl Russell said that French and English officers were zealously assisted by American officers in its suppression.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Griffith's motion that the Secretary for War should be allowed to sit in the House of Commons was negatived.

Mr. Card placed on the table the papers relating to Canadian affairs, and giving the result of negotiations between the Government and Canadian delegates.

The Government approved the confederation scheme, and will give all assistance possible. The Government would also recommend the guarantee of a loan for the carrying out by Canada of the fortifications recommended, and will provide the necessary amount, &c.

The Government will try to secure the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, and recommends guaranteeing a loan to pay the Hudson Bay Company indemnity for the new territory which is to be made over to Canada. The Government desires to assist Canada as far as possible.

The Times says all preparations connected with the final departure of the Atlantic cable have been completed. The Great Eastern is expected to sail from Valentia on the 10th, and telegraph communication with America will be completed by the 20th of July.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Consols 90¼@90¾. Cotton excited and advancing. Flour nominal. Corn meal flat but nominal. Pork dull. Coffee steady. U. S. 5-20's 71a71¾.

THE 7-30 LOAN.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—The subscriptions on Saturday to the 7-30 loan amounted to $3,610,400, including the following:—1st National Bank of Boston, $200,000; 1st National Bank of Newark, N. J., $100,000; 2d National Bank of Boston, $100,000; 1st National Bank of Louisville, $300,000; 1st National Bank of Des Moines, 110,000; 2d National Bank of Cleveland, $100,000; 1st National Bank of Cleveland, $100,000; 2d National Bank of Norwich, Conn., $65,000; 1st National Bank of Mansfield, Ohio, $50,000; 4th National Bank New York, $100,000; Merchant's National Bank, New Bedford, $60,000; Frank & Gains, New York, $100,000; Steadman, Ewell & Co., New York, $100,000. There were 2,527 individual subscriptions for sums of $100 and under. The total subscription for the week was $15,369,150.

THE LATE STORM IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—During the tremendous storm on Saturday evening, the steeple of the German Reformed Church, corner of Sixteenth and Green streets, was blown down, crushing in the roofs of two adjoining houses. The occupants escaped uninjured. Much damage was done in other parts of the city.

Joseph B. Fry, the well known composer of the opera of Leonora, died yesterday afternoon.

THE COZZENS CASE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—The consideration of the Cozzens *habeas corpus* case was resumed in the Court this morning—Provost Marshal Frink making the proper return to the writ, under direction of Gen. Cadwallader and the Secretary of War.

The argument in the case was conducted by Judge Knox, but was not concluded. The case was then postponed until next Wednesday.

COLLISION.

DETROIT, June 29.—The propellors Illinois and Dean Richmond collided last night near Point Pelee. The Illinois sunk in fifteen feet of water.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 2—A friendly note, of which the following is a translation has been addressed by Gen. Alf. La Marmora, the Minister of Italy, to Mr. Marsh, the U. S. Minister in that country:

FLORENCE, June 6th, 1865.

Mr. Minister—The transfer of the Capital to Florence has not allowed me to reply sooner to the note you did me the honor to address me, under date of May 5th, communicating to me the proclamations of the late President of the United States, Mr. Lincoln, relating to the treatment of ships of war of the Union in foreign waters and to the closing of certain ports of the United States.

You are aware, Mr. Minister, that the King's Government has never concealed its sympathies for the just cause which has obtained such decisive success and you have yourself admitted that if we have been obliged to apply in principle to the armed vessels of the United States, in the waters of Italy the conditions which our regulations impose upon belligerent vessels, we have taken care to mitigate their enforcement in practice, so as to embarrass as little as possible the entrance of Union ships of war into our ports and roads, and their stay at such points.

Now that the civil war may be considered at an end, we are happy to be able to give to the government of the United States new pledges of our continued friendship. I hasten then to announce to you that all the restrictions previously adopted with reference to the armed vessels of the United States, are rescinded, and that hereafter these vessels will be treated in our waters on the same footing as the ships of war of other friendly powers in time of peace.

As to the armed vessels of the separatists, we hope that none of them will appear on our coasts, but if, contrary to all probability, any such should present themselves, they would not be received into our ports except in case of urgent necessity, and under circumstances where the laws of humanity would not allow us to neglect them. And in that event our authorities will take all necessary precautions to prevent any inconvenience resulting therefrom.

Accept, Mr. Minister, my high consideration.

(Signed) ALF. LA MARMORA.

To Hon. GEO. P. MARSH, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America.

The resident Democratic Committee of this city, through their chairman, Judge Charles Mason, have issued an address to the Democracy of the United States, appealing to them to rally to the support of President Johnson.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees for the purchase of Ford's theatre yesterday, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That this Board, appointed at the Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, at Philadelphia, at the suggestion of parties not resident in Washington, relying upon the co-operation so cordially promised them, entered into negotiations with Mr. Ford, and obtained a formal refusal of the property till July 1. Their appeal to the public, so far as it has been possible to make it in the short time allowed, has met with so little encouragement that they do not feel authorized to close the bargain by making the first payment. They, however, do not relinquish the hope of securing at an early day the requisite funds to erect a memorial building in the Capitol of the nation as the most fitting testimonial of the nation's love for our martyred President.

With this object firmly in mind, we will only return subscriptions to those who may desire it.

Mr. Ford intends re-opening his theatre a week hence.

FROM TEXAS—ARRIVAL OF U. S. TROOPS.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The Herald's Brownsville, Texas, correspondent states that large amounts of surrendered cotton was carried across into Mexico after Kirby Smith, and that a demand for its restitution is to be made.

Texas is being thoroughly garrisoned Eleven vessels of the Texas expedition had arrived off Brazos and Corpus Christi. Galveston has not yet been opened as a port.

Gen. Granger has arrived at Galveston, and Gen. Weitzell was soon expected.

Gen. Merritt has been appointed to the command of all the cavalry. General Custer's headquarters are at Alexandria.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN'L SHERMAN.

CINCINNATI, July 1.—Gen. Sherman arrived here last night and met with a very enthusiastic reception. He goes to Louisville on Monday, after which he will return to this city for a few days, before visiting St. Louis.

MORE INDIAN TROUBLES—TEN WHITE MEN MURDERED NEAR FORT BENTON.

The Sioux City (Iowa) Register says: "On the afternoon of the 25th of May a party of ten men left the mouth of the Marias, crossing the country, not more than three miles, for the purpose of rafting logs down to build a warehouse, the timber having been cut some time previous: eight of them left camp at half past two P. M. with a wagon and three yoke of oxen; an hour after two more left on horseback to join them. Between four and five o'clock sharp firing was heard, volleys were fired in quick succession for fifteen minutes—then all was quiet. Those remaining at Ophir could hear the attack, and prepared to go, when a hunter, returning to camp, reported having seen from the hill a large party of Indians fighting with the whites.

Three scouts left the camp, and after proceeding about two and a half miles, found the body of one, N. W. Burroughs Deeming it unsafe to proceed any further that evening, they returned to camp. On the morning of the 26th a party of men started with a wagon to find the dead bodies of the others and bring them in The bodies were all found, brought to camp and buried in one grave, side by side, with a stake placed at the head of each, with the name N. W. Burroughs was formerly of Iowa, and was one of the proprietors of Ophir the names of the others are George Friend, Abraham Low, James H. Lyons, Henry Martin, Frank Angerine, Franklin Friend, George Alley, George Andrews and James Pirie, (colored.) Two or three of the above were said to have been engaged in the murder of the Bloods

"The number of Indians engaged was supposed to be about two hundred. They immediately left for their camp near the British line."

General Sherman.

HIS CORDIAL RECEPTION AT HOME.

[Cor. of the Cincinnati Commercial.]

LANCASTER, Ohio, June 26, 1865.—Major General W. T. Sherman arrived at his home on Saturday last, June 24. He was received at the depot by several thousands of his friends and neighbors, and escorted to his residence by a large number of returned veterans, under command of Col. J Stafford, of the 178th Ohio regiment, preceded by a brass band and followed by hundreds of enthusiastic citizens, anxious to greet the General. Over the gate at his residence the ladies had erected a beautiful arch, with the inscriptions: "Atlanta is ours, and fairly won!" and "Welcome, thrice welcome, home!"

Hon. H. H. Hunter delivered the address of welcome on the part of the citizens, and Col. John M. Connell on the part of the soldiers.

Mr. Hunter welcomed the General in strong and appropriate terms, saying that this reception was not in any spirit of adulation, but honor of one upon whose hand and brain, as the commander of a great army, hung the destiny of the nation.

Colonel Connell, on behalf of the soldiers, said that the boys were there to welcome their loved chief, without being fully equipped, and that, for thus appearing, the General was to blame. It was his fault, for he did the work and sent them home to be citizens again. They were there to-day because of his skill, and, in all that assembly there were none so glad to see him as the boys in blue.

GEN. SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

General Sherman (being received with three cheers) replied as follows:

Friends of my Boyhood: I thank you for this most hearty welcome I am especially thankful for the kind words of the tried and valued friend of my family, Mr. Hunter, and for the warmth with which Col. Connell and the soldiers have received me. With the latter I can deal in very few words, for they know that with us words are few, and mean much, and that, when the time comes again, we will go where the Stars and Stripes lead, without asking many questions. [Cheers.] My old friends and neighbors, I know your fathers before you better than yourselves; for it is nearly thirty years since I left here a boy, and now, in full manhood, I find myself among you, with a name connected with the history of our country.—During the past four years, my mind has been so intent upon but one thing—the success of our arms—that I have thought of nothing else.

I claim no special honor, only to have done a full man's share; for when one's country is in danger, the man who will not defend it and sustain it with his natural strength, is no man at all. [Cheers] For this I claim no special merit, for I have done simply what all the boys in blue have done. I have only labored with the strength of a single man, and have used the brains I inherited and the education given by my country. The war through which we have just passed has covered a wide area of country, and imposed upon us a task which, like a vast piece of machinery, required many parts, all of which were equally important to the working of the whole. Providence assigned me my part, and, if I have done it, I am well satisfied. The past is now with the historian, but we must still grapple with the future. In this we need a guide, and fortunately for us all, we can trust the Constitution which has safely brought us through the gloom and danger of the past. Let each State take care of its own local interests and affairs—Ohio of hers, Louisiana of hers, Wisconsin of hers—and I believe the best results will follow.

For all know well that I have lived much at the South, and I say that though we have been bitter and fierce enemies in war, we must trust this people again in peace. The bad men among them will separate from those who ask for order and peace, and when the people do thus separate, we can encourage the good, and, if need be, we can cut the head of the bad off at one blow. Let the present take care of the present, and with the faith inspired by the past, we can trust the future to the future. The Government of the United States and the Constitution of our fathers have proven their strength and power in time of war, and we can safely trust them now in peace, and I believe our whole country will be even more brilliant in the vast and unknown future than in the past.

Fellow-soldiers and neighbors, again I thank you. I do not wish you to consider this a speech at all, for I do not profess to be a man of words. I prefer to see you separately, at your leisure, in a social way. I shall be with you for some days, and shall be pleased to have you call on whenever you feel like it, in the old familiar way, without any of the formality and reserve which were proper enough in the midst of armies.

With three cheers, the crowd dispersed, well pleased with the General.

THE RUSSIAN EPIDEMIC—LETTER FROM THE UNITED STATES CONSUL AT PORT MAHON.

The following is a copy of a letter, addressed to the Acting Secrtary of State:

"UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
"PORT MAHON, May 31, 1865.

"*Hon. W. Hunter, Acting Secretary of State of the United States:*

"SIR: I have the honor to inform the Department that, from various sources, information has been received here that the Russian plague is extending westward more rapidly than is generally supposed. Some of the faculty call it contagious, others do not.

"I would respectfully suggest that all cargoes arriving in the United States from Russian or Turkish ports be subjected to a rigid scrutiny before landing, especially bedding, clothing, rags, &c. The disease is said to be the same as that which visited London over a century ago.

"I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

"H. B. ROBINSON, Consul."

CHARACTERISTIC.—The friends of Maj. Gen. Howard started a movement in Portland, Maine, to raise a sum of money, to be invested in United States securities, for his benefit. We append the General's letter on that subject:

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1865.

To the Editor of the Portland (Me.) Press:

Enclosed please find a slip from the Maine Farmer.

I feel truly grateful to my friends for their kind intentions toward me, and am under renewed obligations for this testimonial of their appreciation of what they deem my public services. I trust God will reward them. But I am inclined to see the matter as the Farmer does, and to beg that the sum of money so invested may be put in trust toward an asylum or home for wounded soldiers.

Permit me, then, with a gratitude and affection toward my friends commensurate with that of actual receipt, to decline before the offer the contemplated gift.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD, Major General.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.—R Hynson, Esq., attorney for the executors of Thos. Woodward, has sold at public sale an undivided half part of the Swantown Mill property, in the upper part of this county, to Bronaugh Dertiger, for $1,200 Also, the "Round Top farm," in Queen Anne's county, containing 377 acres, to Mrs. H. Woodward, for $13,100.—*Kent News*

It is currently reported that the Emperor Maximilian, of Mexico, speaks fluently in six languages, and generally wears dark trousers and roundabout and a sombrero hat.

Proclamation of the President.

GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA—B. F. PERRY APPOINTED.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion and domestic violence:

Whereas, The President of the United States is by the Constitution made Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, as well as Chief Civil Executive of the United States, and is bound by solemn oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

And whereas, The rebellion which has been waged by a portion of the people of the United States against the properly constituted authorities of the Government thereof, in the most violent and revolting form, but whose organized and armed forces have now been almost entirely overcome, has in its revolutionary progress deprived the people of the State of South Carolina of all civil government;

And whereas, It becomes necessary and proper to carry out and enforce the obligations of the United States to the people of South Carolina in securing them in the enjoyment of a republican form of government. Now,

Therefore, in obedience to the high and solemn duties imposed upon me by the Constitution of the United States, and for the purpose of enabling the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquillity enjoyed, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights, of life, liberty and property, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States and Commander in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, do hereby appoint Benjamin F. Perry, Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina, whose duty it shall be at the earliest practicable period, to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a convention composed of delegates to and chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering or amending the Constitution thereof, and with authority to exercise within the limits of said State all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of Carolina to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a Republican form of State Government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence; provided that in any election that may be hereafter held for chosing delegates to any State Convention, as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such convention, unless he shall have previously taken and subscribed the Oath of Amnesty, as set forth in the President's Proclamation of May 29, A. D. 1865, and is a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State of South Carolina in force immediately before the 17th of November, A. D., 1860, the date of the so-called ordinance of secession—and the said convention, when convened, or the Legislature that may be thereafter assembled, will prescribe the qualification of electors and the eligibility of persons to hold office under the Constitution and laws of the State, a power the people of the several States composing the Federal Union have righteously exercised from the origin of the Government to the present time. And I do hereby direct

First. That the Military Commander of the Department and all officers and persons in the military and naval service aid and assist the said Provisional Governor in carrying into effect this proclamation, and they are enjoined to abstain from in any way hindering, impeding or discouraging the loyal people from the organization of a State government herein authorized.

Second. That the Secretary of State proceed to put in force all laws of the United States the administration whereof belongs to the State Department, applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

Third. That the Secretary of the Treasury proceed to nominate for appointment Assessors of Taxes, Collectors of Customs and Internal Revenue and such other officers of the Treasury Department as are authorized by law, and put in execution the revenue laws of the United States, within the geographical limits aforesaid. In making appointments the preference shall be given qualified loyal persons residing within the districts where their respective duties are to be performed; but if suitable residents of the districts shall not be found, then persons residing in other States or districts shall be appointed.

Fourth. That the Postmaster General proceed to establish postoffices and post routes, and put into execution the postal laws of the United States within the said State, giving to loyal residents the preference of appointment, but if suitable residents are not found there, to appoint agents, &c., from other States.

Fifth. That the District Judge for the Judicial District in which South Carolina is included proceed to hold courts within said State, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress. The Attorney General will instruct the proper officers to libel and bring to judgment, confiscation and sale, property subject to confiscation, and enforce the administration of justice within said State in all matters within the cognizance and jurisdiction of the Federal courts.

Sixth. That the Secretary of the Navy take possession of all public property belonging to the Navy Department within said geographical limits, and put in operation all acts of Congress in relation to Naval Affairs having application to the said State.

Seventh. That the Secretary of the Interior put into active force the laws relating to the Interior Department applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 30th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty five, and of the independence of the United States the eighty ninth. (L. S.)

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

ORDER BY GENERAL GILLMORE.

It is stated that General Gillmore will shortly issue an order dividing the State of South Carolina into four military districts, to be known as the Eastern and Western districts and the districts of Charleston and Port Royal, to be commanded respectively by Generals Beale, Van Wyck, Hatch, and Potter.

General Gillmore had also issued his order for the celebration of the Fourth of July. All labor not absolutely necessary will be suspended throughout the Department of the South. Salutes will be fired at the various posts, the Declaration of Independence and President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation read, orations delivered, and the day otherwise generally observed.

The French Empress herself conveyed the cross of the Legion of Honor to the house of Rosa Bonheur, and bestowed it upon the artist in person.

Old Hart says that love is a combination of diseases—an affection of the heart, and an inflammation of the brain.

Sheridan's Department.

AFFAIRS ON THE RIO GRANDE, RED AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS—THE FIRST DIFFICULTY WITH THE FRENCH TROOPS—A SPICY LETTER FROM A FRENCH GENERAL.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]

A PLEASANT BUT SIGNIFICANT HINT TO MAXIMILLIAN.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, June 20, 1865.—A report has reached here from the coast that the power of the United States will be represented on the Rio Grande by a force of not less than seventy thousand armed men. The report has gained extensive circulation and credit among all classes and colors. On the opposite side of the river our watchful neighbors regard it with manifest anxiety, and seem free to confess that it is ominous of a threatening storm. By them the report is discussed, both in private and public circles, with great earnestness and depth.

A VERY FRENCHY LETTER FROM A FRENCH OFFICER.

An affair which occurred on Sunday evening, June 11, has added to the sensation on this subject. On the evening of that day two officers of the French Legion, while going from Santa Cruz to Matamoras, dismounted from their horses on the west bank of the Rio Grande, and while remounting were fired on by a sentinel from General E. B. Brown's command, to whose challenge they had designed no reply. The French commandant of the Legion, on hearing of the affair, wrote to General Brown the following insulting letter, of which no notice was taken:—

MATAMORAS, June 11, 1865.

General—One of your soldiers, stationed above Brownsville, fired on two of my officers when coming from Santa Cruz.

You have no diplomatic character, no letter of credentials—nor I.

I therefore write to you simply as a private individual, in order to express my utter contempt for the wanton offence committed by one of the men for whom you are responsible.

BARON DE BRIAN,
Commander of the
Detachment of the Legion.

After waiting in vain for a reply, the Baron de Brian—whoever he may be, and he claims to be an old French soldier—in a very unmilitary style, sent a letter of explanation to the Matamoras papers, in which he endeavors to impress on the citizens of Matamoras how supreme is his contempt for the General Brown who will not notice him.

A SPECK OF WAR AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The general impression now prevalent here among all classes is, that if the French authorities are disposed to act in the spirit of Mr. De Brian there will ere long be serious trouble between the government of the United States and that of Maximilian. Such being the general belief, very many are preparing to meet the threatened hostilities Many who became prominent as secessionists are making their way out of the State as fast as possible

GEN. MEJIA

is still in Matamoras. He is a very wild and deceitful individual. His protestations of friendship for the welfare of the United States cannot be relied upon. His sympathies were unquestionably with the rebels, whom he aided up to the latest moment by all the means in his power. Like some generals who were in our own service, he knows how to "cotton" not merely to men, but to a profitable result.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

Cotton—Spirit of the Press.

From late Texas papers we extract the following:

COTTON.

Up to this day about 4,000 bales of cotton have been received by the Cotton Press Companies. The companies are prepared to store at present 25,000 bales. The compresses are being fitted up and will soon be ready for use. The baling presses are already fitted up and ready for putting in order, and to weigh and sample all cotton that may arrive.—*Gal. Bulletin, 14th.*

HUMILIATING AND AMUSING.

There is not a journal published this day in the Trans Mississippi Department that does not advocate the reconstruction of the Union and defend the Constitution of the United States. The leading papers, those that up to the very close of the war denounced the Yankee Government as the vilest on earth, that could not bear the presence of the detested Yankee, that declared eternal hostility and never-ending guerilla warfare against the Northern barbarians, whose editors would leave the country in preference to living under Yankee rule, that would have advised the hanging and quartering of every man daring to express an opinion in favor of reconstruction two months ago, are now the most abject in their endeavors to get back into the fold of the Union and under the protection of that banner which they trampled upon the past four years. The sight is humiliating, but also amusing. One of our exchanges says:

"The people of Texas were never before so united and unanimous on any subject as they are now in their readiness to resume their allegiance to the Government of the United States. This desire is universal."

This is so, and this fact frightens the political leaders of the rebellion. They have witnessed the summary manner in which the soldiers and people have disposed of their military leaders without the least regard for their fate, and they are afraid that their turn may come next.—They know and feel that the people have comprehended how cruelly they have been misled and maltreated, and how completely their best interests have been sacrificed by bad advisers, and they justly fear that the days of their political leadership are drawing to a close. It appears to us there is but one honorable and consistent course to pursue for all those that occupied a leading position in the rebellion, to wit: to withdraw from politics altogether. An original secessionist may be forced to submission, but we do not believe that he will ever be a good Union man at heart.—*Ibid.*

ARMY CONSOLIDATION—GENERAL HOOKER TO SUCCEED GENERAL DIX.

An order relating to the consolidation of the different armies and to the departments of the new military divisions is about to be issued. As soon as the present mustering out of troops is completed, the several Corps of the Army of the Potomac will each be reduced to a division, the whole to constitute a provisional army corps, to be commanded by Major General Wright, headquarters at Martinsburg, Va. The Second Corps Division is to be commanded by Brevet Major General Mott; the Fifth Corps Division by Brevet Major General Ayres; the Sixth Corps Division by Brevet Major General Getty. The Middle Military Division is abolished, and a new department formed, consisting of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Western Virginia, Major General Hancock, commanding, headquarters at Baltimore

The Department of the East remains as it is, but Major General Hooker will succeed Major General Dix in his command, headquarters at New York.

TRIAL OF MISS MARY HARRIS.—The trial of Miss Mary Harris, charged with the murder of Mr. A. J. Burroughs, in January last, at the Treasury Department, will commence today before the Criminal Court, of Washington. Messrs. Jos. H. Bradley, Sr., Hon. D. W. Voorhees, Judge Hughes, Judge Mason, and W. G. Fendall will appear as the prisoner's counsel.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

To Morrow.—To morrow the tongues of the people will be turned loose, the merry bells shall ring, the joy guns shall thunder, the voices of old men and young men, women and children, shall break like a thousand cataracts, over the brim of the people's heart.

"Treason, rejoice and traitor's deplore!
Faction and fraud are passing away;
'Twas a base voice, but it is a loud roar,
The North and the South shall carry the day."

To-day will not only be celebrated in Baltimore as the birth day of Freedom, but it will also be celebrated in honor of the crushing out of the late rebellion through every shock and rent of which the daylight of vindicated law now streams. The rays are brilliant in the far-off West beyond the "Father of Waters." From the Sierra of the Gulf coast a thousand prisms leap in beauty around the Goddess of Liberty new risen from the realms of night. And out of the heart of the Old Dominion the glow of the perfect day gushes like a mountain spring, that floods the earth with everlasting verdure.

Thanks be to God for Peace and Union. We have fought a good fight and won a good and perpetual victory; the dews of Heaven are hardly more plentiful, and wet the soil of our land from the Northern lakes to the Pacific coast with scarcely more verdure than the dews of blood drained from the veins of our best beloved. There are thousands of little mounds which mark where they lie, and thousands of unknown and nameless graves which tell the solemn story of their valor and noble sacrifice, and point, like lead stones, to the polar star of the nation's progress.

We shall never have another war among ourselves. Four years have shown to the North and South what they might have been as one—what they might have done united: They have illustrated the Yankee character on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line sufficiently to settle the point of the national prowess; and now that the road is about to be re-opened and the home to be no longer divided against itself, we shall become the ruling empire of the earth, holding the scales and balance, master of the seas, and of the American continent.

"No surrender,
No pretender,
Never to falter and never betray;
Lions in fight,
And linked in their might,
The North and the South shall carry the day."

From our Southern exchanges we perceive that the day will be appropriately celebrated in Dixie, more especially in Richmond, where extensive preparations have been made—Throughout North Carolina old-fashioned demonstrations will be indulged in.

The Flag Presented by Maryland to Massachusetts.—We have been favored by a friend with a minute and accurate description of the splendid silk flag recently presented by our State to Massachusetts, and this account of it will be read with particular interest by all who have the honor of the State at heart—It is as follows:

The flag is of the exact regulation size, six feet six inches long and six feet wide, and of the richest banner silk. The stars of white silk are of needlework, and so skillful is the embroidery that they gleam out from the azure field like burnished silver, and are otherwise remarkable in being of equal finish on both sides. The whole is bordered with heavy white silk fringe, having a double heading, so that each side of the flag presents an equally finished appearance. The blue and white cord and tassels are of unusual beauty, and, like the rest of the flag, are, in all the minutia, of the purest silk, which material, we understand, was chosen for the stars and fringe rather than bullion, because in itself it is unadulterated, and therefore symbolizes more perfectly the true principles which the flag upholds, and also because in long years to come it will change less in brilliancy and color.

The staff is of solid black walnut, highly polished, and tipped with a heavy ferrule of sterling silver, six inches in depth, upon which is engraved, in a very superior manner, the coat of arms of Maryland and of Massachusetts; beneath the latter is inscribed "Maryland to Massachusetts, April 19th 1864," and under the former, "May the Union and friendship of the future, obliterate the anguish of the past.

The bald eagle surmounting the staff is also of solid black walnut; the natural hue of the head, neck and tail is represented by silvering and that of the beak and talons by gilding. The eyes, in color and even in expression, emulate those of the living bird. In his talons is the olive branch of peace, and beneath his talons rest the thunderbolts of war. His attitude is that of the instant preceding flight, and by the curbing of the neck one eye looks heavenward, while the other guards the flag. So perfect is the execution of this chef d'œuvre that persons standing near it have believed it an admirably preserved specimen of an eaglet.

The whole staff, including the eagle is over 10 feet in height.

Destructive Fire.—Shortly after 10 o'clock on Saturday night the extensive livery stables of Mr. Johnson, corner of Holliday and Hillen streets, were discovered to be on fire The flames originated in the hay loft, where a drunken man had lain down, and upon awakening he began scratching matches for the purpose of ascertaining where he was—one of the lighted matches fell among the hay, and in a moment the entire loft was in a blaze. The man finding that he could not extinguish the flames, jumped from the loft, hallooing fire, and from his affrighted look and excited actions, it was several moments before persons about the stable could comprehend his meaning There were thirty tons of hay in the loft, and thirteen sleighs, one of them valued at $2,000, all of which were consumed. Thirteen carriages in the lower portion of the building were taken out in a damaged condition. The above, added to the loss upon the building, will make an aggregate of $10,000, upon which Mr Johnson has policies of insurance for $7,000.

Yesterday morning Maddox Blattery, the man who first the place, was arrested and detained at the station house until six P. M., when he underwent an examination before Justice Spicer, resulting in his committal for a further hearing.

Drowned.—A lad of 10 years, named Chas. Cook, fell into the water at the iron wharf of Mr. Reynolds, at Canton, on Saturday morning, and was drowned. The body being recovered, Coroner Sparklin held an inquest, the verdict of the jury being accidental drowning. It was then removed to his father's house, No. 453 Canton avenue.

On Saturday afternoon a negro boy, named David Chase, was drowned from off a small boat that was run into and upset, off Swan's (late Waters') wharf, by the schooner Sebecos, Captain Fierly, while coming up the harbor. The body was not recovered.

Yesterday morning the body of John McGuire, formerly a member of company F, 231 Regiment New York Volunteers, was found floating in Smith's dock. The body was greatly swollen and decomposed, and was recognized by the discharge papers of the deceased, which were found upon his person.

Resignations.—Mr. Robert McCleary, foreman of engine No. 6, has tendered his resignation to the Board of Fire Commissioners, his business being of such a character as to prevent him from doing justice to the engine company, to which he has so long been attached. Mr. James Hall, fireman of engine company No. 4, has also tendered his resignation to the Board. The above gentlemen were looked upon as two of the most efficient and faithful officers in the department.

Subscriptions to the Agricultural Aid Society.—Before reported, $37,250; B. & Co., $300; Walter Crock, Jr., $100; Cortlan & Co., $200; Mrs. Mary G. Worthington, $100; Wm Brown & Son, $50; C. Blake, $50; E. Bonney, $100; J. P. Hartman & Co., $50; R. H. Millikin, $50; Edward Reese, $200; O. H. Reese & Bro., $300; Reese & Co., $200; Heim, Niedemus & Co., $50; W. J. Riemas & Co., $150; Samuel Kirk & Co., $200; Eli Ulery, $100; Henry James, $150; Cooper & Sheer, $150; James G. Ramsey, $50; various small amounts $365—total, $40,165

Fell from an Omnibus.—Henry Rooney, an employee at Barnum's Hotel was painfully injured at noon yesterday, while driving the hotel omnibus down Baltimore street. In attempting to change his seat he fell in front of the vehicle, the fore wheel passing over his thighs, but fortunately breaking no bones. Rooney was removed to the lamp store of Mr. Spilker, No. 136 Baltimore street, and afterwards to the hotel.

Two Nights Longer.—At the urgent solicitation of hundreds of our amusement seekers, the famous Carncross & Dixie's minstrels will give two more of their refreshing entertainments at the Institute. By no means can their stay be prolonged beyond Tuesday night, so readers, enjoy the present opportunity of witnessing the finest burnt cork company in existence.

Captain Wheeler's Funeral.—The funeral of Captain Henry Wheeler took place on last Saturday, at two P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 27 South Howard street, and was largely attended, badges his relatives and citizen friends, by officers of different Maryland regiments, who previously met and passed unanimously a preamble and resolutions in manifestation of their respect to the memory of the deceased.

When the funeral cortege started there happened an accident, which might have been of the most serious character. A pair of horses in one of the backs of the procession, frightened at the approach of a locomotive coming down Howard street, started off running, and became quite unmanageable. The inmates of the carriage managed to jump out, but Major F. W. Simon was slightly injured. The frantic horses turned down Baltimore street, but happily did not get far before the vehicle upset, which stopped further proceedings, the hack being considerably damaged.

Return of Soldiers from the Field.—The city was lively on Saturday with military bands accompanying the regiments returning from the field. Amongst them was the 50th Pennsylvania, which served a great portion of their time with our own Maryland regiments. They left by the Northern Central Railway.

Shortly before the close of the day the well known Irish brigade arrived at the Camden Station, and left for home by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.—The brigade consisted of the following regiments—The 69th New York 63d New York, 88th New York, and 28th Massachusetts, and were under the command of Brig. Gen. Robt. Newton.

Larceny.—Maria Hutson, negress, was arrested on Saturday by policeman Thayer, charged with stealing jewelry valued at $10, the property of James Dryden, No. 322 East Monument street. Justice Griffin committed her to jail to await the action of the grand jury.

Logan and Yedda Haight were arrested by policeman Robinson and Mitchell, for stealing $43, the property of Christian Schrimpf, No. 64 Thames street. Justice Hebden committed them to jail for the action of the grand jury. Charles Bernasco was arrested on Saturday by policeman Sunderland, on the charge of stealing $30 from Mrs. Kate Cullen, residing on Albemarle street, and released on bail to await an examination on Wednesday next. Peter McGuirt was arrested, charged with stealing $40, the property of Mary L. Hilz, residing at No. 108 Low street. The accused was held for a hearing.

Fatal Accident.—On Saturday evening, about six o'clock, a boy about 8 years of age, named Nicholas Gibbins, was run over by one of the Canton route cars near the Intersection of Allegheny and Washington streets, and injured in such a manner as to cause death soon after. He had got on the side of the car, No. 82, near the front, and while placing his foot on the box over the wheel, lost his hold and fell on the track in front of the wheel, which passed over his breast, crushing it terribly. He was taken to a drug store nearby, where he died in a few minutes. The body was removed to the residence of his father, No. 111 Ellicott street, Canton, where Coroner Sparklin held an inquest, the jury rendering a verdict in accordance with the above. The driver states that he was not aware of the boy being on or near the car until after he was run over.

Arrest of W. H. Gunnison.—This personage, well known in Baltimore, was arrested on Saturday afternoon, charged with insulting Mrs. Harriet Lane Wolf, while passing the intersection of Fayette and Exeter streets. It was in evidence before Justice Spicer that in passing the above locality, Gunnison beckoned several times to the lady, whereupon she sought her husband, upon whose appearance the accused beat a hasty retreat, but was arrested and taken to the Central station house. Other testimony was adduced, causing the Justice to demand of Mr. Gunnison a security in the sum of $500 to keep the peace The security not being obtained, the accused was committed to jail

Snow's Battery.—Battery B, Maryland Artillery, after nearly four years of active service, arrived in this city on Saturday to be mustered out. The Battery consists of about 225 men, having in its ranks the veteran Battery A, late Rigby's. They are stationed at Camp Belger, and will be discharged in two or three days. This Battery has seen severe service. In 1862 with McClellan on the Peninsula, Pope's retreat, South Mountain and at Antietam, and during the past summer in the expedition to Lynchburg and with Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley.

Fatal Fall.—On Saturday night, about 9½ o'clock, a young lady named Mary Clare Ford, aged 17 years, living with her grandmother, Mrs. Donnelly, at the S. E. corner of Davis and Foundry streets, was instantly killed by falling from a porch in rear of the third story of the dwelling. A young man was standing with her at the time on the porch, the flooring of which gave way, precipitating both of them to the ground. She fell