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

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FROM WASHINGTON

ATTEMPT TO DISCREDIT THE WITNESS WEICHMAN.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The Constitutional Union of this afternoon publishes an affidavit of John P. Brophy, who says he could have it proved, if time were allowed, that Weichman, one of the Government witnesses against Mrs. Surratt, is and always was a coward according to the words of his father. That since the trial closed he has admitted that he was a liar; that a short time before the assassination Weichman introduced Atzerott to him as a particular friend of his, and that the same day he and Atzerott were riding on Booth's horses.

Brophy says that he can bring other and new witnesses to testify to his intimacy with Atzerott. That since the trial closed Weichman told Brophy that Mrs. Surratt wept bitterly at the thought of John going to Richmond and implored him to remain at home and not bring trouble upon himself and upon the family; and that once while some men were at the house Mrs. Surratt called John, her son, aside and said to him, "John, I am afraid there is something going on. Why do these men come here? Now, John, I do not feel easy about this, and you must tell me what you are all about."

Brophy asked Weichman if John told her, and Weichman replied that John did not and would not tell her. Since the close of the trial Weichman offered to give Brophy a letter to President Johnson in Mrs. Surratt's favor, provided Brophy would keep it a profound secret. Brophy asked Weichman to give him a similar letter to Judge Holt, and he replied, "No, I will not write to him because I have no confidence whatever in Holt."

Brophy further says that Weichman had him summoned to testify to his character, and afterwards remembering, as Brophy supposed, that his testimony would injure him, begged him (Brophy) for about half an hour to leave the court, and brought some of the sub-officers of the place to urge him to do so, that he (Brophy) would not be placed upon the witness stand. These and other things were sworn to by John H. Brophy, on the 7th instant.

The Constitutional Union further says, that General Hantranft on Monday, wrote in substance as follows to the President: a short time before the execution:—"The prisoner, Payne, has just told me that Mrs. Surratt is entirely innocent of the assassination of President Lincoln, and of any knowledge thereof. He also states that she had no knowledge whatever of the abduction plot, that nothing was ever said to her about it, and that her name was never mentioned by the parties connected therewith."

VISIT OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO THE U. S. STEAMER PAWNEE.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Rear Admiral Dahlgren, whose flag ship, the Pawnee, has been lying near Giesboro, received the President this afternoon with all the honors prescribed for his official position. He was accompanied by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Interior, the Postmaster General, the Attorney General, and the Hon. Preston King, Mr. Gooding, Marshal of the District of Columbia, Admiral Smith, Captain Drayton, Paymaster Bridges, Gen. Mussey, the President's Secretary, Mr. Paxon, Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, Colonel Forney, and a number of other gentlemen, together with ladies.

The party took the steamer Geranemum at the 7th street wharf, and upon reaching the Pawnee were received by the officers in full dress. The Presidential salute fired, the marine band performed a national air, the yards were manned and all the ceremonies of a man-of-war were performed. The President then inspected the ship, and the sailors went through their evolutions with the guns.

An elegant entertainment was given by the Admiral, after which the party re-embarked and took a short turn down the river, receiving salutes from the Don, the flag ship of the Potomac flotilla and several vessels of the squadron. Admiral Dahlgren will soon strike his flag and the Pawnee will sail for Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and go out of commission.

THE 7-30 LOAN.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—The subscriptions to-day to the 7 30 loan, as telegraphed to Jay Cooke, subscription agent, amounts to $5,106,400, including the following:—From the 1st National Bank of Elmira, N. Y., $200,000; 1st National Bank of New York, $500,000; 9th National Bank of New York, $421,000; 1st National Bank of Cincinnati, $200,000; 2d National Bank of St. Louis, $203,000; 1st National Bank of Baltimore, $125,000; 3d National Bank of Baltimore, $50,000; 1st National Bank of Indianapolis $80,000; Charter Oak National Bank, Hartford, Conn., $50,000; National Bank of the Republic, Boston, $100,000; Brewster, Sweet, & Co., Boston, $150,000; Smith, Martin, & Co., New York, $125,000; Farmers' Deposit National Bank, Pittsburg, $150,000; 4th National Bank of New York $1,100,000; 1st National Bank of Patterson, New Jersey, $100 000; 1st National Bank of Richmond, Va., $500,000; 2d National Bank of Providence, R. I., $150,000; the individual subscriptions of $50 and $100, amounted to 2,755.

APPOINTMENTS, &C.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Ex-Brigadier General James L. Kiernan, of New York, was yesterday appointed U. S. Consul at Chin Ciang, China.

One hundred and twenty-three patents were issued to-day by the Commissioner of patents.

THE "GOLDEN CIRCLE."

NEW YORK, July 11.—Geo. W. Bickley, President of the "Golden Circle," has issued an executive general order, dated Fort Warren, June 28, in which he suspends the labors of the several departments of the Golden Circle till July 1870!

Later from New Orleans.

SUFFERING AMONG THE INDIANS IN TEXAS—RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT MOBILE AND NEW ORLEANS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—New Orleans papers of the 4th contain the following:

"The late rebel portion of the Cherokee Indians in northwestern Texas are in great distress and destitution, being near starvation. Their Chief, Stadwallie, who held the commission of Brigadier General in the rebel army, has issued an appeal to the people of Texas for assistance."

Up to the 1st instant 11,486 bales of cotton had been received at Mobile.

The first mail train from Mobile to Montgomery since the close of the war, left on the 1st inst.

Advices from Shreveport, La., say that the crops are looking well.

Freedmen, women and children, are still flocking into town. Many are engaging themselves to planters Cotton is arriving there slowly, the planters being afraid it will be gobbled up by speculators. The river is rising, with a prospect of giving navigation for a month.—Seventeen steamboats arrived in the past week, causing a fall in freight.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER EVENING STAR—ORDER OF GENERAL SHERIDAN TO THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The steamer Evening Star, from New Orleans on the 4th inst., has arrived.

Gen. Sheridan has issued his order notifying refugees from Texas that the United States troops are now in possession of that State, and that they can return home with security and resume possession of the property.

The order also notifies the people of Texas that no "home guards" or armed bands for self-protection will be permitted as the military forces will be sufficient to protect persons and property.

All acts of the Governor and Legislature of Texas, since the passage of the Ordinance of Secession are declare to be illegitimate.

Hon. John Covode came passenger by the Evening Star; also Mrs. General Banks.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 10.—The ship Wheeler, with a cargo of tobacco, which had been aground for some days in James River, has been lightened off and arrived here to-day. The steamer Cossack from Richmond, got aground to-day near Point of Shoals light-house. The ship Missouri from Richmond, loaded with tobacco, has also been ashore in James River some days, but after being lightened reached Newport News to day, where she is now reloading.

Several schooners have put into this harbor and are waiting for favorable winds. The wind is eastward. Thermometer 82 deg.

Arrivals to day—Schr. Heratio Nichols, from New York, with forage; schr. Napoleon, from City Point; steamer Columbia, from Richmond, with artillery; steamer Ranger, from New York; schrs. Buena Vista and John Ferns, and John Pendar, from New York; schrs. H. Brewster, C. E. Page and S. M. Tyler, from City Point.

Sailed—Schr. S. M. Tyler, for N. Y; tug Huron, for Washington, towing two barges; (the Huron is to be discharged the service;) U. S. steamer Monticello, from Norfolk for Portsmouth, New Hampshire; steamer Gen. Meigs, for Moorehead City, with mails and passengers.

The English sloops of war Styx and Petrel sailed to-day for Halifax, where they expect to receive orders to return to England.

THE DETROIT TRADE CONVENTION.

DETROIT, July 11.—Delegations from all the leading cities and commercial interests in the United States and the British Provinces, are in attendance at the Trade Convention in session here. Canada is well represented, and her delegates are active in their efforts to induce the extension of the reciprocity treaty. Many Western delegates who are here in considerable numbers second this view.

The powerful protection influence from New England and the Northern States opposes the renewal of the treaty. The Canadian delegates are favorable to the extension of the Canadian canals to facilitate American commerce.

James Aspinwall, Esq., of Detroit, called the convention to order, and Hiram Walbridge, of New York, was chosen permanent President, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, and Mr. Walker, of Chicago, Vice Presidents at large, and one Vice President for each State and the British Provinces.

DISCHARGE OF PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.

HARRISBURG, July 10.—The following is a copy of a dispatch just received at headquarters here from Washington, under the orders to muster out surplus troops:

Circular thirty, (current series.)—The following troops from Pennsylvania, now serving in the Departments named, will be discharged:

Department of Washington—Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-eighth, Seventy-third, Seventy-ninth and One-hundred-and-eleventh Regiments of light infantry.

Department of West Virginia—Independent Company of Pennsylvania Acting Engineers.

Department of North Carolina—Thirteenth Cavalry, Ninth Cavalry, and Fifty-second and Seventy-sixth Infantry.

(Signed) THOMAS VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant General.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—Gov. Brownlow, of Tennessee, has issued a proclamation declaring the franchise law the supreme law of the State, and denouncing as rebels those who attempt to oppose its execution. He calls upon the civil authorities to arrest persons who under the pretence of being candidates for Congress are advising the people to nullify the constitution and laws, and stirring up rebellion and sedition.

A Nashville despatch to the Commercial announces the arrest of Emerson Etheridge, at Columbus, Ky., by the commander of the post, for delivering incendiary speeches in Tennessee.

SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

INSIDE VIEW OF AFFAIRS IN ALABAMA—REBEL AND FEDERAL FRATERNIZE WITH EACH OTHER—REIGN OF TERROR AMONG ORIGINAL SECESSIONISTS, &C.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser says: The following extract of a letter recently received by a gentleman of this city from Dr. Hunt, formerly one of the editors of this paper, and now surgeon in the army, has been kindly furnished us for publication:

Headquarters 1st Division, 16th Army Corps, Selma, Ala., June 7th, 1865.—This region, you know, is the heart of the slavocracy. Estates are large, lands fertile, and the blacks constitute about two thirds of the population. It had entirely escaped the horrors of war. The poor whites were all forced into the army; the rich stayed at home in what were called "bomb-proof positions"—that is, were "detailed" on some humbug pretence of serving as agents, contractors, commissioners, etc.

These latter grew rich—apparently richer than ever before—and showed their zeal for the confederacy by hunting down the poor conscripts and deserters, who were numerous, particularly in the barren hill region toward Talledega. Desertion was hardly a crime in the case of these poor fellows. They knew that their families were starving and neglected by the peculiarly selfish aristocracy, and every instinct led them homeward—even though they knew that they would be outlaws and fugitives, and hunted down actually with dogs.

Such was the condition when Wilson's raid came through, "evangelizing the bomb-proofs," as a Confederate surgeon called the wild saturnalia of that terrible campaign. The phrase indicates his feelings of spite towards the citizens, which he shared with nearly all sincere and whole hearted Confederate officers.

This cold, unsympathizing, arrogant aristocracy, which had neglected every duty to its army, and had smiled superciliously at starving women and children, got a lesson strictly "evangelical," to use the doctor's phrase, and how they howled! In one day they fell to poverty, real or pretended. What with the exodus of their slaves, and the work of plunder and the flames, they went under very rapidly.

Then came our more quiet and better-disciplined occupation, and the moment they found us civil they became arrogant, until they found that, with all our civility, we were a gloomy and terrible engine of the power of the Government. Then came obsequiousness!

But I am wandering from the point I wished to illustrate. The next scene in the drama was the return of the paroled armies of Lee and Johnston. *These prisoners of war affiliated or fraternized at once with our troops. It was really an era of good feeling based on mutual respect.*

But, on the other hand, they came back breathing vengeance against the "bomb-proofs." I was up in the hills, seventy miles from here, alone and without escort or guard, and naturally saw and heard much from both sides. Old citizens were fleeing from their homes, and pitiously appealing to me to know if we could not send troops to their rescue. *The soldiers were openly defiant to what they themselves called the "d—d old secesh,"* robbing them of mules, cattle and provisions, and with quivering lips telling me of all the long catalogue of wrong and outrage of the last four years. Several murders had already occurred, and many more have since happened. They that took the sword have fallen by the sword. Last Saturday two wealthy and prominent citizens were hung, and the gang have announced a "proscribed list" of six others. Understand, this is not guerilla warfare; it is Corsican vendetta. I can, and do go through all the country without danger. But the rich cannot.

The slaves, on the other hand, behave well. Through all the debasement and ignorance of the blacks, there is a Christ-like element in their character—a gentle and forgiving spirit which is wonderful. They know and insist upon their freedom; but they have already learned that liberty implies labor, and are mostly at work again for wages. And their terror-stricken masters, hunted down by the returned soldiers, turn timidly to "the niggers" for protection. The great problem of liberation is by no means solved—it involves infinite difficulties—but we know at least that the blacks are docile, and will be as war in our hands, if they are only properly and wisely governed.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The resignation of Hon. Wm. O. Dale, as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which had been before the President several days, was accepted yesterday, and this morning his successor, Judge D. N. Cooley, of Iowa, entered upon the duties of that office.—Mr. Dale was several weeks ago instructed by the President to visit certain Indian tribes, with a view to their pacification and removal to the Government Reserves, but this mission he now declines.

REDUCTION OF THE NAVY.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Several vessels lately attached to the East Gulf Squadron were sold at Key West on the 29th of June, among them the victorious yacht Wanderer. The Squadron is rapidly being reduced to a small complement.

RAILROAD STRIKE.

BUFFALO, July 11.—As yet there has been no overt act committed on the part of the railroad strikers. The railroad officers have collected from other places hands enough to do the necessary labor, and any attempt to interrupt the work or create a disturbance will be promptly met by the authorities.

COMPLIMENT TO BALTIMOREANS.—The Gettysburg Star pays the following neat compliment to the Baltimore National Musical Association:

"The most pleasing feature connected with the Dedication of the Soldiers' Monument on the Fourth, was the presence of the National Musical Association from Baltimore. The Association is composed of about thirty members—ladies and gentlemen—possessing the finest musical talent of that city. Their performances during the laying of the corner stone afforded much pleasure, and greatly added to the interest of the occasion."

VIRGINIA POLITICS.—The Unconditional Union men of the Potomac District, in Virginia, intend holding a Convention at Winchester, on Thursday, the 24th of August, to nominate a candidate for Congress. The several counties will be represented by delegates or proxies. The district is quite a large one, comprising the counties of Alexandria, Prince William, Fairfax, Fauquier, Loudoun, Warren, Clarke, Shenandoah, Frederick, Jefferson, and Barkley.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG WOMAN.—Emerette T. Howe, a young lady of twenty-four years, committed suicide by drowning herself in the Chenango Canal, at Deacatville, New York, on Monday. She returned home on Sunday from a visit, attended during that day and the next upon an invalid mother, complained of having a nervous headache, went to the canal bank, and tying up some fifteen pounds of stones in her shirts, plunged into the water.

COCKSEY ZOLLOVY.—Precious young lady—"Law, ma, here's a beagle." Mamma (reproachfully)—"A beagle! Oh, you ignorant girl! Vy, its a howl!" Kuse of the menagerie (respectfully)—"Axes parding, mam, 'tis an 'awk."

THE ROXBURY TRAGEDY.

ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED MURDERER OF THE JOYCE CHILDREN.

(From the Boston Traveller, July 10.)

The particulars of the dreadful tragedy in the quiet village of West Roxbury, resulting in the brutal murder of two innocent children—Isabella N. Joyce and her brother, John S. Joyce—whose dead bodies, terribly mutilated, were found in a piece of woods upon the estate of Mr. Motley, on Sunday, the 18th of June last, are still fresh in the minds of the public, and it is, therefore, unnecessary for us in this connection to recall them. The whole affair was shrouded in mystery; the bodies were discovered in such a condition as led to the conclusion that the murder had been perpetrated full a week previous, and therefore the murderer or murderers had had ample time to leave for parts unknown. Nothing of any account could be found near by which would aid the officers of the law in their search, and it seemed next to impossible for them to bring to justice the perpetrator of the crime. Several persons, it will be remembered, were arrested on suspicion, but as nothing could be proved against them they were discharged from custody. It gives us, therefore, great pleasure to announce to our readers this morning that, through the unceasing exertions of our worthy Chief of Police, aided by his zealous detective force, a person has been arrested, who, it is confidentially believed, either committed the fiendish crime or was immediately concerned in it.

A few days after the discovery of the bodies in Buzzey's Woods, Chief of Police Kurtz received information from a reliable source that one John Stewart, a resident of West Roxbury, and a discharged soldier, was the murderer. The Chief then quietly proceeded to investigate the case, with the aid of but one officer. Further information was received of a like character, but from an entirely different party, and subsequently a third communication, with the additional and somewhat important fact that Stewart had confessed the crime, and had also told the the manner in which it had been committed. With the information thus received, and the feeling that they were certainly on the right track, the Chief, with detectives Heath and Jones, at once vigorously set about the task of discovering the whereabouts of this Stewart. It was as certained that an aunt of this man charged with the crime resides in West Roxbury, and it appeared that to her house Stewart went on the evening of Monday, June 12, (the day upon which it is believed that the murder was committed,) with his hand cut and his clothes badly torn and covered with blood. To this house the Chief and detectives went, and upon inquiring as to Stewart, the woman denied all knowledge of his whereabouts. Getting no information in this quarter, the officers turned their attention in another direction, and a few days since it was ascertained that the man they were after had re enlisted in the regular army and was stationed at Fort Independence.

A visit was accordingly made to the fort on Wednesday last, the 5th instant; but the man was not recognized, owing to an erroneous description which had been given the detectives. On Saturday detectives Heath and Jones again went down to the fort, this time taking with them a young lad who was acquainted with Stewart. As the troops stationed at the fort were passing in review, the lad saw Stewart, and at once pointed him out to the detectives. A peculiar mark on the right of the neck and the cut upon his hand, the scar of which was plainly visible, completed the identification, and by the courtesy of Major Huston, commanding the post, Stewart was handed over to the officers and brought by them immediately to this city. The party arrived here between seven and eight o'clock in the evening, and the alleged murderer was committed to the Tombs upon a warrant previously issued by Justice Worthington, of Dedham.

The man who is charged with this horrible crime is of Irish descent, and about twenty-four years of age. He is stout built, of medium height, has a short, thick neck, full face, dark brown hair, and cold blue eyes, with very heavy, shaggy eyebrows. He has a mother living in Pittsburg, Pa. Taken altogether, Stewart hardly has the appearance of being so hardened a wretch as to be capable of committing the brutal crime with which he stands charged. He is, however, a perfect bounty jumper, and has followed that racaly business, according to his own confession, for some time.

He acknowledges that he has deserted from the service as many as nine different times, and has re-enlisted some times under an assumed name. He says that for two years he was on board of the sloop-of-war Pensacola, and that he afterwards enlisted in the 4th New Hampshire Regiment. He enlisted the last time June 16, in the 20th United States Regulars, at Fort Independence.

Stewart was naturally much troubled upon being arrested. He denies positively all knowledge of the crime, and when spoken to about it, said with much feeling, "I am bad enough, God knows, but I was never bad enough to commit a murder." He declares that he has ample evidence to prove where he was at the time of the murder, and to establish his innocence.

Numerous obstacles have been met with in the way of obtaining information with regard to the prisoner. There are other more important facts of circumstantial evidence which, as is perfectly proper, are as yet to be held in reserve, and which, it is thought, will go far to fix the crime on Stewart.

The prisoner will probably be taken to Dedham jail to-day, as the crime was committed in Norfolk county. During the entire day yesterday, and, in fact, all the time that he has been confined in the Tombs, Stewart has been calm and unconcerned, perfectly confident that he can clear himself from all suspicion.

The aggregate amount offered by various parties for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who committed the murder is $5,100. The town of West Roxbury having offered $1,000, the citizens of that town $3,000, the city of Boston $1,000, and the citizens of ward Eleven, in which the mother of the children resides, $500.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE COMMISSIONER.—Commissioner Orton has decided that "until otherwise ordered, it will be the policy of the Government not to enforce its right to forfeit property in hands of innocent purchasers for value, on account of frauds perpetrated by its producers." The decision is important in enunciating the rule o. policy to be adopted in future, and also fu forestadowing the conclusions likely to be reached in individual cases now under consideration.

THE FIRST SALE OF TOBACCO IN RICHMOND.—On the last day of June the first tobacco sale took place in Richmond. It was an event of importance, and nearly related to "reconstruction." Says the Whig: "It was a refreshing and encouraging sight to see the old merchants—the sellers and buyers, once more congregated at a public mart, and resuming their former vocation with the spirit and buoyancy which the restoration of peace, and the privileges of unrestricted commerce, were so well calculated to inspire."

A POINT IN HISTORY.—In a speech at Cincinnati, Gen. Sherman cleared up a point in history, by asserting that the great Georgia Campaign was planned at the Burnet House in that city, at a conference at which Gen. Grant and Gen. Sherman were the only persons present. "When Gen. Grant and myself ended the conference," said Gen. Sherman, "we separated—he to go to Richmond and I to Atlanta, and the result has been just as we planned it here in 1864."

A POISONING CASE IN CINCINNATI.

MANY PERSONS POISONED BY EATING CHEESE.

We understand quite an excitement has been prevailing in the eastern part of our city since Monday last, because it was thought several persons had been poisoned by eating cheese. The symptoms, which resembled those of severe cholera morbus, were first manifested in the family of Mr. Courtny, on Mount Adams, about midday on Monday. Mr. C. had bought some cheese that morning in the Lower Market, near the corner of Broadway, and Mr. Courtny, his wife and child, eat freely of the cheese between breakfast and dinner. Mr. Courtny was very ill for several hours.

After supper on same day, Mrs. Barrych and four of her daughters, and a son of Captain Myniers, on High street, were seized with the same symptoms; and at the end of a few hours some of them looked as though they had passed through the cholera of 1849.

About 11 o'clock at night, Mr. John Herdtner, living on Martin street, two of his sons and a daughter, were taken with the same symptoms. They had all been eating cheese bought at the same place—Mrs. Herdtner and Mr. Myniers, who had not partaken of the cheese, were unaffected.

About 1 o'clock at night, Thursday, Mrs. Tomlinson and Mrs. Maddox and child, who had taken tea at Captain Myniers', sent for their physician, who found them severely affected with the same cholera symptoms.

On Thursday Mr. Hood's child on Martin street, was affected in the same way—she had likwise eaten of the cheese.

On Friday afternoon, Mrs. Brannon, on Butler street, and three of her sons were seized with the same symptoms.

The families mentioned above were all attended by Dr. Tate, and have recovered.

In addition to these, we learn that Captain Hall and wife, who took tea at Mrs. Barych's, were seized the same night with alarming symptoms; they were attended by Dr. Goode.

Mr. Och's family, on Pearl street, suffered in the same way, and were seen by Dr. Foster.

Mr. Robinson and family, on High street, suffered in a similar way, Mr. R.'s life being at one time in great peril; they were attended by Dr. Settell.

They had all eaten of cheese purchased in the same place, and from a comparison of pieces it is thought they were all cut from the same cheese. No death has as yet been heard of. The cheese eaten by these persons looks very good, and was very much relished by most of the persons who partook of it.—*Cincinnati Times.*

A PARTY OF LADIES TAKE AN INVOLUNTARY BALLOON TRIP.

On Saturday, Professor King, an aeronaut of considerable fame, entertained the citizens of Boston with a fine balloon ascension, accompanied by several citizens of that city. The party were safely landed near the town of Melrose, and the Boston Advertiser thus tells how several ladies of the latter place were treated to an involuntary aerial trip:

A throng of ladies and gentlemen immediately gathered around the "Star Spangled Banner," and plied a multitude of questions, which the voyagers answered as best they could amid the confusion of tongues which prevailed. Having procured additional rope, Professor King treated several parties of the Melrose ladies to ascents of about two hundred feet. Among others, Mrs. Lamson, Mrs. Frank Messenger, Miss Chase and Miss Susie C. Dean made the ascent, to their great satisfaction. On the fourth ascent, when Professor King was accompanied by Mrs. Snow, Misses Southwick, Bradstreet, Nichols and Ida Hollis, the balloon shot upward with a vigorous bound, and the confining cord being suddenly snapped by the strain, the aeronaut started off with his unwilling party, on his one hundred and seventeenth ascension.

The unexpected flight startled the ladies thus unexpectedly spirited away, and caused considerable alarm among their friends on terra firma. Mr. George W. Chipman hastily got a team ready and started off in the direction taken by the receding balloon, which was almost due east. The balloon soared to nearly as great a height as it had reached on its previous voyage, and descended at 8 50 on the edge of a patch of woods in Cliftondale, near Baker's Hill, about two miles distant. Messrs. Warren Burrill, Luther Stocker, F. Ameridge and William H. Ameridge, and other citizens of the village, were soon at the spot, and taking the rope attached to the car, drew the balloon triumphantly back to Melrose, which they reached about 11 o'clock, Professor King and four of the ladies remaining in the car during the passage. The car was then filled with stones, and the balloon allowed to remain inflated until the morning, in hope of an opportunity for another ascension; but the strong westerly breeze of yesterday morning prevented this, and the balloon was exhausted of its contents and brought to this city about noon.

REPORTED OUTRAGES UPON THE FREEDMEN OF S. CAROLINA.

A report has been received at the Bureau of "Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands," from South Carolina, in reference to certain outrages that were said to have been committed in that State, and was made chiefly from the publicity that had been given such allegations as the above by the press. Among the newspaper paragraphs in reference to this subject was one that asserted that "the forests contiguous to Charleston, Savannah, Summerville, Branchville, Orangeburg, Columbia and Augusta were fetid with decaying bodies of colored men who had been shot down when trying to escape from their oppressors." In substance the report states that, prior to the occupation of the interior of South Carolina by our troops, negroes in trying to escape into our lines were frequently overtaken and shot by planters and rebel soldiers, but that such occurrences have ceased since the dissemination of our troops through the country. The white inhabitants, with a few exceptions, feel completely subdued, and desire to conform to the policy of the Government in regard to the disposition of freedmen. It is admitted that the authority of the United States has not yet fully permeated every part of the interior, and in a very few isolated sections the relations of master and slave in some cases practically exist; but the number of such instances are diminishing daily, and will utterly cease to exist as the agents of the Bureau succeed in reaching the localities that are still tainted.

MR. ORR, OF MISSISSIPPI, SEEKING AN INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.—Mr. Orr, late member from Mississippi of the rebel House of Representatives, is now in Washington, seeking an interview with President Johnson. Mr. Orr was a member of the committee that selected the peace commissioners who met Mr. Lincoln at Fortress Monroe. This committee and the party whence it spring desired and intended to bestow upon Stephens and his associates discretionary treaty-making power. Davis, to the surprise of his Congress, accepted the idea of a commission—accepted the commissioners so selected—but gave them their instructions, and in those instructions placed the fatal words "peace to the two countries," and thus he outwitted the rebel peace party, outwitted himself and ended in petticoats. Mr. Orr is brother to the rebel Senator of South Carolina, chairman of the rebel Senate Committee on Printing.

A grand ovation to returned Maryland soldiers will take place at Hagerstown to-day. Hon. Montgomery Blair is expected to speak, and other distinguished gentlemen will be present.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

The Central High School Commencement was a complete success, and highly appreciated by a crowded house. A beautiful prayer at the beginning was offered by Rev. Dr. Schenck, of this city. The Salutatory by John S. M. Hoslup, and the Valedictory by John Tustin Beckley, were efforts even creditable to men of much more advanced age and experience. Much applause was also bestowed upon the oration of Charles Augustus Hoffman, and all the addresses were more than usually satisfactory. The annual address by our well known Lieutenant Governor, Hon. C. C. Cox, did honor to the occasion and the speaker. The committee appointed by the Peabody Institute, consisting of Messrs. Thomas Donaldson, Joseph Cushing and Beverdy Johnson, Jr., performed their pleasant duty with much grace, and Mr. Donaldson made some very appropriate remarks. The Blues' Band, under the able leadership of Prof. A. Holland, enlivened the proceedings, to the great delight of the audience, and well can it be said that no person left the house with other than very pleasing reflections. The following pupils received the Peabody prizes: First grade, $100 each, Jas. Frame, Alexander M. Wilcox, G. C. Teisley; second grade, $50 each, C. A. Hoffman, A. W. Patten, W. T. Smith and E. B. Bates.

Probable Fatal Casualty.—About 6½ o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Stephen Hiss, residing at No. 202 East Baltimore street, was severely injured under the following circumstances: Policeman Tayman, of the Eastern District, was called on by several residents in the vicinity of Caroline and Baltimore sts., to despatch a dog which was in a state of hydrophobia. The officer obtained from one of them a mistale musket, with he discharged, the animal being killed. The ball, after passing through the body of the dog, struck a stone, causing it to rebound a distance of over 200 feet. Mr. Hiss was standing near the door of the office of Mr. James H. Collis, Baltimore street, near Bond, and the ball entered the lower portion of the abdomen, and passing through his body lodged in the jam of the door of Mr. Collis. Mr. Hiss was taken to his residence, where Dr. Cockrill was summoned to render his services. His condition was regarded at last accounts as very critical.

The General Court Martial—Col. Sharp, president, Major Head, judge advocate, was in session at its rooms, No. 6 South Gay st., yesterday, and took up the case of Frederick Bussong, of Company G, 11th Indiana regiment, charged with sleeping on his post.—Three witnesses were examined on the part of the prosecution, and one for the defense, when a decision was made and a report of the case sent to headquarters for inspection. William Bussman, a private in the same regiment, charged with conduct prejudicial to the military service, was next brought up for trial. All the testimony pro and con was heard, and the case finally decided upon, when the court adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.—Neither of the above prisoners have counsel. There are quite a number of cases yet pending before this tribunal.

A Veteran of the Penitentiary—Officer Blizzard deserves a great deal of credit for arresting on Monday night, Moses Isaacs, alias Wm. Irwin, a jail bird who had served already one term in the penitentiary. He was seen in a great hurry moving along the street with a bundle under his arm, and recognized by officer Blizzard. When halted by him, he protested against any delay, as he had to carry some clothing to a woman in confinement; but when brought to the station house, the bundle turned out to contain wearing apparel stolen by him from D. H. Hicks, No. 69 Lexington street, in value, $75, when in deep dismay, he exclaimed, "What fool I am, to be caught in stealing a few paltry cloths, when I knew where to steal $2,000."

Holliday Street Theatre—Manager Ford is always equal to an emergency. Aware that these "hot spells" are not suitable for the performance of the drama, he favors our citizens with the best the world of minstrelsy affords. Last night the theatre was crowded with an appreciative audience to witness the Ethiopian eccentricities of the Sutton and Murphy California Minstrels, which is now the troupe of the day. It is said by many to have no equal in its peculiar line, and really, if we judge from the high favor with which the public seems to regard them, we should be inclined to believe this opinion correct. They offer a rare bill to-night, and another rush for seats of course will follow.

Infants Found.—Within the last 48 hours there were not less than three infants discovered deserted. One, a male white child, four weeks old, was found by officer Petticord upon a lot near Anthony street, between Caroline and Eden streets, in a dying condition. It was cared for by Mrs. Patten, No. 23 Saratoga street. Another, a female white child, was found about 5 o'clock A. M. yesterday, near Mr. Popplin's place, on Eutaw square, by Mr. George Bies, who adopted the poor deserted little stranger. The third was found dead on a lot corner of Welsh and Greenwillow streets, by officer Hocker. Dr. Greentree held an inquest, and gave the verdict, "Death by neglect of its unknown mother."

Provost Marshal Cases—Augustus Getty, of Baltimore, who had been ordered out of the Department of Virginia on the charge of disloyalty, has been arrested at Fortress Monroe, and is now held here in custody for trial. The following deserters have been relieved from the charge of desertion by Special Orders No. 168, Headquarters Middle Department:—John H. Daily, James Ward, Joseph Roberts and John Pace, all of Company B, 21st Regiment New York Veteran Volunteers. They are to be mustered out, but the $30 paid for their arrest will be stopped from their pay.

Arrested—Ross Bess and Richard Brown, charged with the larceny of a gold watch, the property of Mrs. Isabella Davis, valued at $150; committed by Justice Dryden.—Wm. Rogers, charged with the larceny of a gold watch, the property of F. Wettmarshen, valued at $100; committed by Justice Dryden. John Nolan, charged with violating Section 143, Article 4 of Public Local Laws, (not having a copy of the prices of fare posted in his hack;) fined $10.

Bust of Governor Hicks.—The accepted bust of Governor Hicks, which was produced by Mr. Iserman, is now on exhibition at the store of Messrs. Canfield, Bro. & Co., corner of Baltimore and Charles streets. The rejected one, by Mr. Henning, can also be seen at the store of Mr. Fryer, No. 206 West Baltimore street. Mention has already been made of these works of art in our paper.—We advise the public to examine them, and judge for themselves as to their respective merits.

Shocking Accident.—Mary Freyer, a little girl four years old, was killed instantly about 4 o'clock, P. M., yesterday, being run over by a car of the Philadelphia and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Pratt street. It appears that she had attempted to cross the street and was caught under the cars. Her uncle, Freyer, was also severely injured in the attempt to save the child. The family resides in Vine street near Schroeder.

Monument for Governor Hicks.—Hon. John M. Frazier, Dr. Tilghman R. Carroll, of Dorchester county, and Grayson Echelberger, Esq., of Frederick city, have been appointed by Governor Bradford as a committee to erect a monument over the grave of the late Hon. Thomas H. Hicks.

TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.—It is rumored that the bitter vituperation of the News, World and other copperhead and Northern secession sheets against the military commission before which were arraigned the assassination conspirators, has convinced President Johnson that there is something behind, out of the general rule, which prompts them to this course. It is said that in view of this fact, he now contemplates abandoning the trial of Jeff. Davis before the civil courts, and placing him on trial before a military commission, to sit either at Fortress Monroe or Norfolk. There is nothing to prevent the adoption of this course. Martial law still exists in that locality, and that whole section is still in a revolutionary state. We would suggest to the President the policy of convening a military court martial either at Norfolk or Fortress Monroe, composed of such military and naval officers as Gens. Grant, Sherman, Thomas, Hancock, Sheridan, Admirals Farragut and Porter, and let them be charged with the duty of trying Jeff. Davis. We do not, however, favor his being hung when convicted, unless Ben Wood, Garrison and Wendell Phillips be strung up with him.—*N. Y. Herald.*

PARDON LEE.—Among the applications received on Saturday last by the President for pardon was that of the rebel Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia.—*Washington Star.*

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

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

Christ. Scott, for breaking into the store and stealing sundry lots of gaiters and shoes in value of $216; postponed. Benj Litchfield, for assaulting with intent of committing rape on Mary Ann Dodd, 17 years old, before reported; *nol. pros.* Ellen Roach, for stealing $32 20 in specie; postponed. Marshall Berry, Thomas Williams and Joseph Winters, for stealing a silver watch valued at $40 and $45 in currency from George Umbach, before reported, removed to Baltimore county. Maria Gilley, (colored,) for keeping a bawdy house, held *sub curia.* Emeline Riggold, (colored,) for keeping a bawdy house, verdict not guilty. Frederick Kessler, for obtaining $200 under false pretences of James Thomas; postponed. Wm. Burke and George W. Gardner, for stealing a pistol valued at $10, two watches valued at $40, and a pocket-book containing $20 from Wm. M. Price, before reported; removed to Baltimore county.

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

Anna S. Thomas vs. Francis L. Hilberg—bill of complaint concerning part of certain property.

Frederick H. Ziegler and others vs. Abraham Bankard and others; decree for sale of certain property.

Asbury G. Wilkins and Sarah Louisa Wilkins vs. A. B. Donaldson; bill of complaint for having rendered no account of certain money.

Julia A. Morgan vs. Joseph Morgan; bill for divorce *a vinculo matrimonii.*

Mary C. Thompson vs. Wm. H. Thompson; decree of divorce *a vinculo matrimonii.*

Louisa Robertson vs. Wm. Robertson; decree of divorce *a vinculo matrimonii.*

United States District Court—Hon. Wm. Fell Giles, Judge. Wm. Price, Esq., prosecuting Attorney. The following business occupied this court yesterday:

John H. Miller, indicted for carrying on the lottery business without taking out Government license, under act June 30th, 1864; continued to September term.

The Grand Jury were discharged till Monday, 24th inst., until which time the Court adjourned.

Orphans' Court.—Before Judges Audoun, Supplee, and Hoffman. The following business was transacted in this court yesterday:

Letters of Administration on the estate of John H. Berry, granted to Louis Y. Berry, and on the estate of Frederick Dietrich, granted Maria C. Dietrich; and on the estate of Jas. W. Mister to Hannah Mister.

HOWARD COUNTY AFFAIRS.—We copy the subjoined items from the Ellicott's