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.

THE HEALTH OF JEFF. DAVIS.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 20th.—Your correspondent has the best authority for saying that Jefferson Davis is in good health, even better than when he arrived at this place. His eyesight is not impaired, and his appetite is remarkably good *three times* a day. There are many rumors afloat regarding Jeff, but no alteration has taken place in either his health or condition. No one is allowed to see him except Surgeon Craven and the guard.

A review of the forces at Suffolk took place yesterday afternoon. The post is commanded by Capt. George F. Dera—His aids are Captains M. Snyder, George Gibbs, J. M. Starr, Jas. A. Allis and A W. Hahn, all of the 34 New York cavalry. The review was made by Gen. O. L. Mann, accompanied by his aids, Captain Scarborough, inspector general, Lieut. Howard Rogers, A. A. G., Lieut. M. D. Brice, A. D. C. The troops made a fine appearance, much to the satisfaction of all present.

The Government survey steamers between Norfolk and Old Point have been discontinued.

The steamer Mattano commenced to-day to ply between Norfolk, Old Point, Cherrystone and Yorktown, making daily trips each way. This is a private enterprise.

A new revenue steamer, from Baltimore, bound to Norfolk, passed here this afternoon.

The steamer Eagle, No. 3, has arrived from Richmond. The steamer Charleston has arrived from Point Lookout, with rebel prisoners for Richmond. The steamer Maryland, from Fredericksburg; steamer Delaware, from Richmond; propeller Relief, from Baltimore; steamer Falcon, from Morehead City, have arrived.

City Point will no longer be a military depot. The post has been broken up, and the quartermasters there will report to Colonel Wm. Jones, Chief Quartermaster at Richmond.

A further reduction of expenses has taken place in this Department by discharging many steamers, and numerous employees will soon be discharged.

The steamer Thomas A. Morgan has arrived from Point Lookout with commissary stores. That depot, as already stated, is to be broken up. Only from two to three hundred men are in hospital there, and one company of colored troops as a guard.

Steamers are now passing here for Baltimore, with some of the discharged troops of General Kilpatrick's command. It is said that orders had been issued to stop the contracting for supplies generally.

PREVENTION OF FRAUDS ON THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Hon. Edward Jordan, the Solicitor of the Treasury, has since the appointment of Wm. Risley as Assistant Solicitor, made arrangements to give increased vigor to the measures pertaining to the preventing of frauds and depredations on the revenue. The Solicitor being also entrusted by law with the duty of suppressing the counterfeiting of government paper and coins, has appointed Col. Wm. P. Wood as his assistant in that particular branch of business. This gentleman has recently returned from Ohio, having been successful in breaking up the Jim Brown gang of counterfeiters, and securing their arrest at Akron and elsewhere in that State. The parties have acknowledged their guilt. There is a fund at the disposal of the Solicitor out of which rewards are promptly paid for such information as will lead to the suppression of frauds and the punishment of the persons engaged in them.

The Postmaster General has arranged the compensation and other preliminaries for resuming the transportation of the Southern mails at the earliest practicable period, and is gradually restoring the service in those States.

The several heads of Departments are now busy looking over the lists of Federal officers whose commissions are about to expire. Re-appointments are already numerous as compared with the entire number. The new appointments will, it is supposed, be comparatively few.

The applications for pensions increased during June last twenty-five per cent. over the previous months. Thirteen or fourteen millions of dollars are required for such payments during the present fiscal year.

THE 7-30 LOAN.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—The subscriptions to-day to the 7-30 loan, telegraphed to Jay Cooke, subscription agent, amount to $6,275,100, including the following: From 1st National Bank of Boston, $360,000; 1st National Bank of Norfolk, $100,000; 2d National Bank of St. Louis, $110,000; 2d National Bank of Chicago, $150,000; 1st National Bank of Des Moines, $120,000; 1st National Bank of Springfield, $260,000; 1st National Bank of St. Albans, Vermont, $50,000; 2d National Bank of Cleveland, Ohio, $50,000; Central National Bank of Philadelphia, $150,000; Merchants' National Bank of Cleveland, $100,000; Commercial National Bank of Cleveland, $100,000; New York National Bank, N. Y., $200,000; Commercial National Bank of New York, $200,000; 1st National Bank of Marlboro', Massachusetts, $200,000; National Bank of Virginia, Richmond, $200,000; Leather Manufacturers' Bank of New York, $100,000; F. O. Beach, Boston, $220,000; A. Caldwell & Co., Leavenworth, Kansas, $120,000. Also, 2,511 individual subscriptions of $50 and $100 each.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF IDAHO.

WASHINGTON, July 21st.—The announcement made some time since that Mr. H. Wallace, late delegate from Idaho, had been appointed Governor of that Territory, was, we understand, incorrect. Caleb Lyon, of Lyonsville, will continue to be Governor.

THE MURDER OF THE JOYCE CHILDREN.

BOSTON, July 20.—The examination of John Stewart, who is under arrest on suspicion of being the murderer of the Joyce children, is assigned for Monday next.

From the Pacific Coast.

SEIZURES AT SAN FRANCISCO FOR EVASION OF THE REVENUE LAWS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—The Custom House authorities have seized large quantities of champagne wine, tobacco, and opium, for evasions of the revenue laws.

A fire at Marysville to-day caused the instant death of two men and fatal injuries to several others and lesser injuries to many more. The property destroyed is valued at $50,000.

Trade is in a healthy state, but quiet.

The steamer Sierra Nevada has arrived from Portland and Victoria, bringing $274,000 from the Northern mines.

THE INTERVIEW BETWEEN OUR MINISTER AT PARIS AND THE FRENCH MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS RELATIVE TO MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Mr. Bigelow, our Minister at Paris, so soon as he saw the version which had been given by M. Rouher, Secretary of State, in France to a conversation which had previously taken place between Mr. Bigelow and M. Drouyn de L'Huys, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, concerning Mexico, addressed a note to that gentleman denying the statements made by M. Rouher. M. Drouyn de L'Huys answered, admitting Mr. Bigelow's statement to be correct, and the statement of M. Rouher incorrect. This correspondence has been long since received at the State Department, and in due time will be submitted to Congress.

OLD HARVARD COMMEMORATING THE PATRIOTISM OF HER SONS.

BOSTON, July 21.—Interesting ceremonies took place at Harvard College to-day in commemoration of the patriotism of the sons of Harvard. She has contributed four hundred and ninety-five of her graduates to uphold the standard of the country, of whom ninety-six were either killed in battle, or died from the effects of their wounds or diseases. The number in attendance at these exercises was about two hundred and fifty.

A large number of invited guests were present, including Major General Meade, General Bailey, General Hayes; Governor Andrews and staff were also present. The main features of the commemoration was a procession from Gore Hall to First Church, where an eloquent and touching oration was delivered by Rev. Dr. Putnam, followed by a banquet under a canvass tent on the College grounds, at which place plates were laid for nearly fourteen hundred guests. Hon. Charles G. Loring presided at the banquet.

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Over two hundred applications for pardons were filed to-day in the office of the Attorney General, and pardons were granted to about sixty, all of whom belong to the twenty thousand dollar class. Among the latter is J. E. P. Ray, former Secretary of State of Tennessee.

Christopher Hyde, of Alexandria, Va., sentenced by a military commission to imprisonment in the Clinton prison, New York, was to day pardoned by the President to leave the country.

Lieut. Col. Wm. E. Mulford, of the rebel army, formerly of Indiana, is permitted by the President to leave the United States, never to return.

THE RUSSIAN TELEGRAPH.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—The bark Golden Gate, the flag-ship of the Russian telegraph expedition, and the steamer G. S. Wright, with Col. Buckler, commander of the expedition, and a number of employees, sailed on the 12th for the Gulf of Anader and the shores of Behring's Straits. The land force of the expedition comprises about 1,500 men. Three other vessels are attached to the service. The land work is to go on at once on the whole line, from New Westminster to near the mouth of the Amoor River, a distance of 4,000 miles.

The ship Aquilla, which sank in this harbor with the monitor Camanche, and was afterwards raised and put afloat, ran ashore a few miles below. The steamer Merrimac gave her relief.

THE BURNING OF THE SHIP "WM. NELSON."

NEW YORK, July 20th.—A letter from the Captain of the steamship Lafayette has been received by the agent of the French line of steamers in this city, detailing the rescue of the forty-four persons from the boats of the ship William Nelson, recently burned at sea. The sufferers were well cared for by the passengers on board the Lafayette, who raised 2,862 francs for their benefit. Among the saved is the Captain, first and second officers, steward and cook, and sixteen sailors. The remainder were passengers, mostly females.

LATER—STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAIN.

I was in command of the ship William Nelson, one thousand thirty-nine tons, with a crew of thirty men. I left Antwerp on the 23 of June and Flessington on the 4th, with six hundred tons of merchandise and four hundred and fifty emigrant passengers, for New York. On Saturday, June 26, at half-past twelve, latitude 41.21, longitude 50.22, (having just taken observation), I was informed that the ship was set on fire, while fumigating, and the flames spread so rapidly that I had only time to order the four boats to be lowered, which were immediately filled by those nearest, and finding all efforts useless I soon followed. The scene on board was horrible in the extreme. This morning, at four o'clock, the ship had entirely disappeared. I stood out for the northwest, the other three boats keeping company as long as they could.

THE LAFAYETTE SEARCHING FOR THE MISSING BOATS.

I stood south in search of the two missing boats, and at twenty minutes to eight P. M. sighted a boat at a great distance. Stood for her, but the Russian ship Hari, Captain Adolph Niska, having come up, the fourteen passengers in the boat were picked up by that ship, and at once transferred on board the Lafayette. I learned from these passengers that the remaining fourth boat parted from them at about four o'clock on the previous evening; that she contained thirty-seven passengers, and must be in a northeasterly direction. I stood, therefore, in that direction, searching for her part of the night, firing signals every five minutes; but did not succeed in discovering the lost boat.

The forty four passengers were carefully attended to on board the Lafayette. I had the men all clothed with the ship's seamen's clothing, and the lady passengers on board the Lafayette provided for the female sufferers. The passengers also collected two thousand eight hundred and sixty-two francs for their benefit.

THE ELECTION IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, July 19, 5 A. M.—[Special to the Phila. Inquirer.]—The election for the county of Henrico came off yesterday, as announced. Temple Ellett was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court, Wm. Folkes Clerk of the County Court, and W. F. Pleasants Surveyor, there being no competition for these offices. At a late hour last night returns from but two districts had been received, but they indicated the election of P. H. Hoffman as Sheriff, and of A. R. Courtney, for Commonwealth's Attorney. The contest for this last office between Young and Courtney was the only one that affords any insight into the condition of the Virginia election, and this only partially.

Both candidates were what are called here Locofoco Secesh, and so far stood equal, but Young stayed at home, while Courtney raised a battery of artillery, was commissioned as its captain and commanded it during the war, and he has beaten his opponent, who was personally popular, has long held the office, and was universally conceded to be much the abler lawyer of the two. The vote between Young and Courtney in the First District, including some suburbs, stood:—Young, 201; Courtney, 335.

The election was described with something of enthusiasm as "an old-fashioned Virginia affair," which resemblance to the antique was attained by its being garnished with something near fifty fights at the Court House polls alone. These *rencontres* were none of them serious in themselves or their results, being waged only with the arms nature gave the combatants, but they were exceedingly disgraceful, of herculean frame, suddenly attacked Mr. Hoffman, the candidate for Sheriff, a quiet, gentlemanly man, knocked him down, beat him seriously, and then escaped without arrest.

It is but just to observe that all the disorder was confined to the immediate vicinity of the polls, and was almost wholly the result of a too free imbibation of bad whisky. In the parts of the city remote from the polls everything jogged on as usual, the major portion of the people being apparently ignorant that an election was going on.

FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, July 19.—At a meeting of the Union State Central Committee, held to-day in this city, a resolution was unanimously adopted providing for the assembling of the Union State Convention at Harrisburg on the 17th of August.

The reports of the members from the different parts of the State indicate an effective and thorough organization of the Union men throughout the State.

After the adjournment of the Committee, the members retired to the residence of General Cameron, to be present at the presentation of a life-size portrait of himself by a party of gentlemen from Philadelphia, representing the Union men of that city.

James H Kerns, on behalf of the Committee, presented the portrait to General Cameron, who replied in his usual happy style. Afterwards the guests partook of a collation.

The arrival of troops at this post continues uninterrupted, and the paymaster and mustering officer are constantly at work.

Orders have been received to provide accommodation for a regiment of Hancock's Corps, which has been detailed for guard duty at this post.

General Knipe, who has been rendering such efficient service in the Southwest as a commander of a cavalry division, was in Harrisburg to-day to receive his old regiment, the 46th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

THE CONFISCATION ACT IN RICHMOND.

WASHINGTON, July 19—Great excitement previls in Richmond concerning the sweeping enforcement of the Confiscation Act, which is now going on there. Proceedings have been instituted against many who have applied for pardon, but whose cases have not been acted on. These proceedings have caused a great stagnation in business, as there was no security concerning titles, and many building improvements have been stopped in consequence.

To-day S. T. Suit, President of the First National Bank of Virginia, arrived here to urge the President to suspend the operations of Government officers under the Confiscation Act in Richmond and elsewhere in Virginia, until the people have time to send in their application for pardon, and have them acted upon.

SPORTING ITEMS.

MONTREAL, July 20.—A game of billiards, for $2,000 in gold, was won last night by Dion, of Montreal, beating Foster, of New York, 396 out of 1,500 points.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 20.—The annual regatta on Lake Quinsagamond will take place on Saturday morning, July 29th, for the championship between Harvard and Yale Colleges. The sum of $650 is offered in prizes, as follows:—Six oared boat, $200 and $75; four oared boat, $125 and $50; single sculls, $75 and $25; and a purse of $100 for a wherry race, open only to Messrs. Hammill and Radford.

POSTOFFICE AFFAIRS.

Postmaster General Dennison on Thursday ordered the following:

Maryland.—On route No. 3,259, Port Tobacco to Pisgah, contract is renewed with Edward S. Welch, from date of commencement to 30th June, 1868.

The postoffice at Mitchellville, Prince George's county, Md., is to take the place of the Queen Anne office, recently discontinued, and to be supplied with the mail from Buena Vista.

Virginia.—The office at Upperville, Fauquier county, Va., is reopened, and G. A. Water appointed postmaster, in place of L. Hutchinson.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—Billy Mulligan, who was expatriated by the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, in 1856, and who afterwards raised a volunteer regiment, which he was not allowed to lead to the war, shot and killed two men while in a fit of delirium tremens, and was about to fire again, when he was killed by a policeman. He had defied all previous efforts to arrest him.

HEALTH OF MR. SEWARD AND SON.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Secretary of State, accompanied by his son, Mr. Frederick Seward, and wife, and Major Wilson, U. S. A., returned this morning from a trip to Point Lookout, much benefitted by the excursion. The health of Mr. Frederick Seward is rapidly improving. He will leave Washington next week for Cape May.

SEIZURE OF A SUPPOSED SLAVER.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The bark Dahomey was seized to day by the Government authorities on suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade.

MR. JOHN T. FORD VS. THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

It is understood that Mr. John T. Ford, proprietor of Ford's Theatre, in this city, has instituted a suit against the United States Government. The damage claimed by him has not as yet been made public. The counsel engaged are known to be Hon. Winter Davis, General Ewing, and Wm. Schley, Esq., of Baltimore.—*West. Republican.*

The Conduct of the War.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE OF GENERAL SHERMAN HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN EXAMINED.

"HEADQ'RS MILITARY DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD,
"RALEIGH, N. C., April 18, 1865.

"General: I received your despatch describing the man Clark detailed to assassinate me. He had better be in a hurry, or he will be too late.

"The news of Mr. Lincoln's death produced a most intense effect on our troops. At first I feared it would lead to excesses; but now it has softened down and can easily be guided. None evinced more feeling than General Johnston, who admitted that the act was calculated to stain his cause with a dark hue; and he contended that the loss was most serious to the South, who had begun to realize that Mr. Lincoln was the best friend the South had.

"I cannot believe that even Mr. Davis was privy to the diabolical plot, but think it the emanation of a set of young men of the South, who are very devils. I want to throw upon the South the care of this class of men, who will soon be as obnoxious to their industrial classes as to us.

"Had I pushed Johnston's army to an extremity it would have dispersed and done infinite mischief. Johnston informed me that General Stoneman had been at Salisbury, and was now about Statesville. I have sent him orders to come to me.

"General Johnston also informed me that General Wilson was at Columbus, Ga., and that he wanted me to arrest his progress. I leave that to you.

"Indeed, if the President sanctions my agreement with Johnston, our interest is to cease all destruction.

"Please give all orders necessary according to the views the Executive may take, and influence him, if possible, not to vary the terms at all, for I have considered everything, and believe that the Confederate armies once dispersed, we can adjust all else fairly and well. I am yours, &c.

"W. T. SHERMAN,
"Maj. Gen. Commanding.

"General H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C."

Lest confusion should result to the mind of the committee by the latter part of the above letter, I will state it was addressed to General Halleck as Chief of Staff, when he was the proper "maker of orders" to the Commander in Chief. The whole case was changed when, on the 22d of April, he became the Commander of the Separate Division of the James.

As stated in my testimony, General Grant reached Raleigh on the 24th. On the 25th, on the supposition that I would start next day to chase Johnston's army, I wrote to him the following letter, delivered in person:

"HEADQ'RS DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD,
"RALEIGH, N. C., April 25, 1865.

"General—I had the honor to receive your letter of April 21, with enclosures, yesterday, and was well pleased that you came along, as you must have observed that I held the military control so as to adapt it to any phase the case might assume.

"It is but just I should record the fact that I made my terms with General Johnson under the influence of the liberal terms you extended to the army of Gen. Lee, at Appomattox Court House, on the 9th, and the seeming policy of our Government, as evinced by the call of the Virginia Legislature and Governor back to Richmond under yours and President Lincoln's very eyes. It now appears that this last act was done without any consultation with your or any knowledge of Mr. Lincoln, but rather in opposition to the previous policy well considered.

"I have not the least desire to interfere with the civil policy of our Government, but would shun it as something not to my liking; but occasions do arise when a prompt seizure of results is forced upon military commanders not in immediate communication with the proper authority. It is probable that the terms signed by Gen. Johnston and myself were not clear enough on the point well understood between us—that our negotiations did not apply to any parties outside the officers and men of the Confederate armies, which could easily have been remedied.

No surrender of any army not actually at the mercy of an antagonist was ever made without 'terms,' and these always define the military status of the surrendered. Thus, you stipulated that the officers and men of Lee's army should not be molested at their homes so long as they obeyed the laws of the place of their residence.

"I do not wish to discuss these points involved in the recognition of the State Governments in actual existence, but will merely state my conclusions, to await the solution of the future.

"Such action on our part in no manner recognizes for a moment the so called Confederate Government, or makes us liable for its debts or acts.

"The laws and acts done by the several States during the period of rebellion are *void*, because done without the oath prescribed by our Constitution of the United States, which is a 'condition' precedent.'

"We have a right to use any sort of machinery to produce military results; and it is the commonest thing for military commanders to use the civil Governments in actual existence as a means to an end. I do believe we could and can use the present State Governments lawfully, constitutionally, and as the very best possible means to produce the object desired, viz: Entire and complete submission to the lawful authority of the United States.

"As to punishment for past crimes, that is for the judiciary, and can in no manner of way be disturbed by our acts; and, so far as I can, I will use my influence that the rebels shall suffer all the personal punishment prescribed by law, as also the civil liabilities arising from past acts.

"What we now want is the new forms of law by which common men may regain the positions of industry so long disturbed by the war.

"I now apprehend that the rebel armies will disperse, and, instead of dealing with six or seven States, we will have to deal with numberless bands of desperadoes, headed by such men as Moseby, Forrest, Red Jackson, and others, who know not and care not for danger and its consequences.

"I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

"W. T. SHERMAN, Major Gen.

"Lt. Gen. U. S. GRANT, present."

On the same day I wrote and mailed to the Secretary of War the following:

"HEADQ'RS MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS.,
"IN THE FIELD,
"RALEIGH, N. C., April 25, 1865.

"*Dear Sir*—I have been furnished a copy of your letter of April 21 to General Grant, signifying your disapproval of the terms on which General Johnston proposed to disarm and disperse the insurgents, on condition of amnesty, &c. *I admit my folly in embracing in a military convention any civil matters; but, unfortunately, such is the nature of our situation that they seem inextricably united; and I understood from you at Savannah that the financial state of the country demanded military success, and would warrant a little leaning to policy.*

"When I had my conference with Gen. Johnston I had the public examples before me of Gen. Grant's terms to Lee's army and Gen. Weitzel's invitation to the Virginia Legislature to assemble.

"I still believe the General Government of the United States has made a mistake; but that is none of my business. Mine is a different task; and I had flattered myself that, by four years of patient, unremitting and successful labor, I deserved no reminder such as is contained in the last paragraph of your letter to Gen. Grant. You may assure the President that I heed his suggestion. "I am truly, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major General Commanding.

"Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington."

The last sentence refers to the fact that Gen. Grant had been sent to Raleigh to direct military movements. That was the first time in my life that I had ever had a word of reproof from the Government of the United States, and I was naturally sensitive. But all I said to any one was to General Meigs, who came with General Grant, that it was not kind on the part of Mr. Secretary Stanton. The fact, however, did not qualify my military conduct. The final interview with General Johnston followed, and the terms of capitulation were agreed on and signed, and General Grant started for Washington, bearing the news; when on the 18th of April, I received in the New York Times, the most extraordinary budget of Mr. Stanton, which for the first time startled me, and I wrote to General Grant this letter—[already published by Gen. Sherman.]

Since my arrival at Washington I have learned from Gen. Grant that this letter was received, but he preferred to withhold it until my arrival, as he knew I was marching towards Washington with my army. Upon my arrival, I did not insist upon its publication until it was drawn out by this inquiry.

The Latest Horror.

EXTRAORDINARY DEVELOPMENT—A BODY SHIPPED FROM PHILADELPHIA TO RICHMOND—THE BODY IDENTIFIED AS THAT OF A WELL-KNOWN PHILADELPHIAN.

The whole country seems to be filled with horrors, and the latest diabolical transaction which has been brought to the light is that described by the Richmond Bulletin of yesterday:

A most astounding and diabolical transaction was brought to light yesterday morning at the store-room of a first class druggist in this city. The mind recoils in horror when contemplating the magnitude of the outrage, and a shudder creeps over the frame while we write of it. As yet, for obvious reasons, the full particulars, (or at least so much thereof as has been brought to light by the energy of Captain G. Willikens, acting Provost Marshal of the sixth district,) must be withheld. The high character and standing of the druggist referred to, would seem to place him beyond all suspicion of guilt in the matter, either as principal or accessory, and we should dislike to publish anything which might sully his fair name. This much by way of preface.—We are permitted to make public the following:

About the 15th of last month the house in question received a large stock of goods from Philadelphia by a steamer which discharged at Rocketts, among which were several barrels bound with iron hoops, and containing oils of different kinds. The articles were brought up to the drug store and placed, as is customary, in the cellar.

There was no circumstance at the time to cause the slightest suspicion that anything extraordinary had occurred. About a week ago, however, one of the clerks of the establishment had occasion to go into the cellar, when he discovered the existence of a most offensive odor. The latter was so strong that he suspended the business which carried him there, and made diligent search for the body which seemed to taint the atmosphere. His search, however, proved fruitless, and he returned in a few minutes to the store, where, meeting the proprietor, he stated his suspicions. Another search was then instituted, but, like the former, it resulted in nothing.

Yesterday, however, an order from the country was received, which rendered it necessary to open one of the barrels then in the cellar. The porter was accordingly sent for it, and it was soon hoisted to the first floor. The top hoops were knocked off, and head removed, when, lo! the mystery of the offensive odor was solved. The barrel, or cask, was discovered to contain a body more than half of which had become *a liquid mass!* Let us draw a veil over the sickening scene, nor attempt to portray the horror of the employees, who quickly gathered around. It was now late in the evening, and the doors were immediately closed, while the proprietor was sent for.

Upon his arrival, he deemed it proper to call in the Provost Marshal of his District, Capt. G. Willikens, and that officer, with the most commendable zeal and secresy, began immediately to sift the whole transaction. The body was examined at once for traces of identity, and as patient toil is ever rewarded, the parties soon discovered traces which leave no doubt as to the name, &c. The body must have been shipped in the cask from Philadelphia, and we are permitted to say it is that of Lynn C. Doyle, for several months occupying a room at No. 119 Market street, Philadelphia.

A number of persons have endeavored to obtain a look at the cask, but in order that the ends of justice may not be defeated, this is not permitted as yet. For the same reason the name of the druggist ought to be and will be, for the present, withheld. The officer in charge has laid a train by which the whole mystery will be solved. At the earliest moment we will lay before our readers the full particulars of this extraordinary affair.

THE CAT AGE.

The palmy days for cats was in the time of Egypt's power as a nation, some five hundred years before Christ. They were held there as sacred as dogs or crocodiles, and death was the penalty for killing them. From their nocturnal habits and glossy fur the Egyptians deemed them symbolical of the moon, and a golden cat was worshipped at Syene. Herodotus tells us some marvels about them. "The Tems," it seems, in his time, had a peculiar liking for making away with kittens—a very fortunate thing, too, or the land would have been overrun with cats.—Crowning wonder of all, when a fire breaks out, the sole care of the natives is to keep the cats from it; to do which they post themselves as guards around the burning house, and take no thought for putting out the flames.

A divine impulse, however, says the chronicler, seizes the cats; they dart under the men, or leap over them, and fling themselves into the flames; then great mourning takes possession of the land. If a cat were found dead in any one's house, the inmates had to shave off their eyebrows. The defunct animals were carried into the temples, where they were embalmed, and solemnly deposited in the city of Bubastis. Specimens may be seen in the British Museum. Very different is their fate at modern Rome. A recent traveller tells us they are there as highly esteemed for culinary purposes as puppy dogs in China. If you have a roast hare for dinner, you had better not make too many inquiries as to what kind of "puppy" it was before it came into the chef's hands.

ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday last, 19th inst., whilst Mr. Jacob Weiner, who resides about a mile and a half east of Towsontown, was engaged in cutting grass with a mowing machine, a little daughter, Priscilla, about five years of age, ran in front of the knife bar, and was caught in the knives, receiving two very severe gashes in the left leg, between the ankle and knee. Mr. Wilson immediately checked the machine, otherwise the result must have proved very serious. Dr. Piper dressed the wound, and she is getting along as well as could be expected, though she is seriously injured.—*Towsontown Journal.*

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Project for the Building of a Large Hotel near Druid Hill Park.—A number of influential citizens, of the western section of the city, are projecting the erection of a large hotel and boarding-house on the property of Mr. Owen, adjoining the northern boundary of Druid Hill Park. It is to be very large and commodious, costing in its erection and outfit about $50,000, the money to be raised by the selling of stock. The property on which they contemplate building, can be secured for a very reasonable sum, subject to a small ground rent. The building site is on a beautiful elevation, affording a *splendid* view of the surrounding country, the bay, &c. It is to be hoped that the gentlemen having the affair in charge will be successful, as it is just the institution the citizens of Baltimore so much stand in need of, affording to them a home in the country during the summer months, where they can enjoy all the comforts of rural life, such as picturesque scenery, pure air, good water, &c., and without incurring the enormous expense, securing from sojourning so far away from home, besides it will give to merchants the opportunity of having their families in the country, and yet *affording* them a chance of seeing them every day, as it is the intention to have a line of omnibuses connect with the Druid Hill Railway, to convey guests to and from the hotel. It is not the purpose of the gentlemen having it in charge to open a public bar, but simply to keep the choicest liquors on hand, for the exclusive use of guests, which will be furnished to them in a wine room prepared for the purpose or by the bottle in their rooms, thus avoiding the unpleasant results arising from the public sale of liquors. Those desirous of making a safe and profitable investment, or those intending to spend the summer months in the country, will no doubt see the advantage of purchasing stock immediately on its appearance in the market, which probably will be at an early day, the latter class thus securing to themselves a pecuniary benefit while enjoying the pleasure of sojourning in so enviable a position during the sultry days of summer.

School Circular.—Rev. L. Van Bokkelin, State Superintendent of public instruction, has issued an elaborately gotten up circular to be distributed among the different counties in the State. The circular sets forth the duties devolving upon the new board of School Commissioners, the mode to be pursued in order to put into operation the new school system, &c. The Schools are to be opened on the first Monday of September, the counties are to be divided into school districts, so that each Commissioner will have about an equal number of schools to attend to, the schools to be situated so as to be within easy access of every child. The President of the Board of School Commissioners for each county is to be the General Superintendent of Education within said county. All teachers will be required to have a certificate signed by the President, in order to make him eligible to the position of teacher. The tuition to all primary and grammar schools is to be free, each pupil to purchase their own text books, which are to be uniform throughout the State except orphan children, and children of indigent parents, who are to be furnished with books gratuitously. A convention of the School Commissioners, embracing all within the State, is to be held in this city on Tuesday, August 22d, when the salaries of teachers will be fixed upon, and other important business attended to.

A Singular Freak of Nature.—Dr. Thomas Hackett, a practicing physician of Hillsborough, Caroline county, Maryland, brought to the city, two days since, one of the most remarkable specimens of freak nature perhaps ever witnessed. It is a full grown female birth, delivered by Dr. H. on the 13th instant, the mother being a highly respectable lady of Talbot county, Maryland. It weighed at its birth 11½ pounds, and measured 8 inches across the shoulders; it has two fair and distinct heads and necks, the features of each face being well marked; they join together at the base of the necks, and run into one body with a single pair of upper and lower extremities. The internal thoracic and abdominal organs are double, that is to say there are two pair of lungs, two hearts, two livers, two alimentary canals, &c., with a caudal appendage not unlike the tail of a turtle. It is pronounced by medical gentlemen to be one of the most curious freaks of nature they have ever witnessed. Dr. Hackett was about to proceed to New York or Philadelphia in order to deposit it in one of the anatomical museums of those cities, when he was induced by some of our citizens generally to remain a few days and afford our citizens an opportunity of witnessing this greatest of natural wonders in anatomy. He has accordingly perfected arrangements to exhibit it at the Maryland Institute during the day and evening, commencing on Monday next.

Closing of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church.—This church, situated on Hanover street, near Barre, which has been so satisfactorily conducted for the past five or six months by Rev. L. Van Bokkelin, will be closed from now until about the middle of August, during which time it is to undergo a thorough course of renovation and improvement; new furnaces to be put in, &c, the expense of which is to be met entirely by contributions received by the lady members of the congregation, who have shown their usual good taste in thus endeavoring to enhance the appearance of their chosen place of worship. The congregation attending this church, since it has been under the rectorship of Rev. Mr. Van Bokkelin, has been very much increased, the church now standing in a very prosperous condition. Rev. Mr. Gambrill has been appointed assistant rector of the above church, to aid Mr. Van Bokkelin in the discharge of the duties devolving upon the rector of so large a congregation.

Unhappy Occurrence.—Yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, a very unhappy row occurred among the members of the 1834 Regiment Ohio Volunteers, caused by liquor, and as it is asserted by some, by drugged liquor.—Among the unhappy victims of the fracas was Captain Amor, company E, of said regiment, whose skull was fractured in two places, so that his life is despaired of, Sergt. Ginger, of the same company, is also supposed to be fatally and twelve to fourteen privates very seriously injured, one of whom, J. Hagan, had his arm broken in two places. All the wounded men, with the exception of Hagan, were taken in charge by the regimental surgeon. The fight was mainly carried on with the butt ends of muskets, and threatened at one time to assume serious dimensions, which was only avoided by the prompt interference of Gen. Woolley's provost guard.

Baltimore County Teacher's Association.—This association held its regular quarterly meeting a short time since, at the county building, No. 21 North Calvert street, when a very interesting programme was gone through with. An introductory lecture was delivered by Mr. Broadbelt, and an interesting lecture in behalf of the association was delivered by Dr. R. M. J. Harker. This association, composed of the teachers of the public schools in Baltimore county, meet once every three months, the exercises of which are generally of a very interesting character, both to the members of the association as well as visitors.

New Literary Association.—On Thursday evening a number of young men in the Western section of the city assembled together and resolved themselves into a Literary Association, under the name and style of the Jefferson Literary Association of Baltimore. The following gentlemen were elected as officers, to serve for three months, viz: Harry F. Hildebrand, President; John Monroe Dutrow, Vice President; George Philpot, Corresponding Secretary; Stephen B. Mealy, Recording Secretary; Harry Starr, Treasurer; Augustus Crock, Assistant Treasurer; Charles E. Hines, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Run Over by an Express Wagon.—About eleven o'clock yesterday morning a small boy named Peter Wagner, aged twelve years, was accidentally run over by an express wagon at the corner of Caroline and Baltimore streets, and was quite severely injured about his body, face and hands. Dr. Muller was in attendance, and done all he could to alleviate the sufferings of the little fellow.—Officer W. F. Sparkin had him conveyed to the residence of his parents, corner of Hampstead and Spring sts. No blame is attached to the driver of the wagon.

Discharged.—Michael Harris and Daniel Kelley, arrested upon the charge of stealing the sum of thirteen dollars from J. L. Teetz, at the Maryland Hospital, underwent an examination yesterday before Justice Spicer, who ordered them to be discharged from custody.

Died.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. John C. Hines, one of the clerks in the office of the Register of Wills. The Court adjourned when they learned of his death as a token of esteem for his character as a gentleman and efficiency as a clerk.

The Return of Federal Soldiers.—Within the present week about eleven thousand soldiers have passed through Baltimore on their return home, having been mustered out of service, and will be paid off upon the accounts and vouchers having been presented to the paymasters. Among these regiments was the Second Maryland, Col. Taylor, which has seen nearly four years hard service, and participated in many a hard fight from the State of North Carolina to the extreme points of the South. They have been mustered out of service, but not yet paid off. We also noticed four Illinois regiments, one of Hancock's Veterans, and the old Fifth New York Heavy Artillery, which for nearly two years were stationed in Baltimore. During that period they occupied forts Marshall, McHenry and Federal Hill, and other posts contiguous to the city.

Among the principal officers who are most favorably known to our citizens as brave and noble defenders of the Union were Colonel Samuel Graham, Lieutenant Colonel Edward Murray, and Majors F. C. Wilkie and H. B. Wilder, who were most enthusiastically cheered as the column passed along. When the men reached Upton avenue, near the Philadelphia depot, and saw the United States flag floating gally to the breeze from Fort Marshall, their favorite post, they cheered most lustily. This regiment have, since their entrance into the service, recruited in all about 5,000 men, and at their celebrated dress parade through Baltimore, about two years ago, mustered nearly 3,000 muskets. Both officers and men of the Fifth speak in the highest terms of the hospitality of their numerous friends in Baltimore.

The Concordia Opera House.—The work of completing this fine building is progressing rapidly, and the building committee state positively that it will be formally opened during the first week of September. The entertainments will consist in part of grand operatic performances, ball, concert and banquet, which will occupy the six nights of the week. The main hall, which will comfortably seat an audience of fifteen hundred persons, has been tested in regard to its acoustical qualities, and is pronounced most admirable. The frescoing of the ceiling and walls is nearly done, and with the exception of similar work in a few private parlors of the city, is unequalled, both in points of taste and artistic excellence. Much of it has been done by the artists who were engaged in the Capitol building at Washington, whilst Mr. Wiedenbach, a Baltimore artist, has done the chief drop curtain and much of the most elaborate work. The Concordia Society now numbers about 600 members, and although nearly all are Germans, yet Americans are freely admitted.

Sad Case of Drowning.—On Friday morning, about one o'clock, a young lady named Miss Emma Watson came to an untimely end under the following circumstances: She, in company with a number of friends, had been down the bay on an excursion or picnic on the schooner Fanny Byas, and when returning to the city yesterday morning at the above hour became quite sleepy, and, when near the new fort, she fell overboard and was drowned before assistance could reach her. The schooner was in command of Captain Smith Darbason. No blame is attached to any one of the crew, the drowning being entirely accidental. It is said she never rose to the surface after once going down. Her body had not been recovered up to a late hour last evening.

Camp Meeting at Mount Airy.—Remember the delightful camp meeting trip over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, starting Monday morning at half past eight o'clock, to Mount Airy, a cool and pleasant place these hot days, being an elevation of some five hundred feet above tide water. Double track all the way, and no other trains on the road on Monday. The eloquent minister, Rev. Mr. Harding, will preach in the morning. Passengers will have seven hours on the ground, leaving at half past six o'clock, arriving in the city by dusk.

Habeas Corpus Case.—The Criminal Court passed an order yesterday for the discharge from the custody of William Jones of six children of Henry Quinn, (colored,) in Anne Arundel county. The three younger ones, 5, 8 and