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 Savannah.

NEW YORK, July 24th.—The steamer Zodiac has arrived, bringing Savannah dates to the 20th.

The Savannah Herald's Orangeburg's correspondence says that that place is yet mostly lying in ashes. The railroads are being repaired, laborers receiving $12 per month.

The crops are in fine condition.

All the towns of South Carolina that have been deserted will be occupied by national troops.

The Charleston Courier of the 18th says that the 165th New York Volunteers, Duryeas's Zouaves, were removed to Morris Island for taking part in the disturbances in the city.

They have exhibited a mutinous spirit since their removal. Gen. Gilmore sent an order demanding the colors of the regiment, but the Colonel refused to give them up.

He was placed under arrest, and the colors demanded of the second officer in command. He, too, refused, but on Gen. Hatch explaining that his conduct would be mutiny, while that of the Colonel's only disobedience of orders, he promised to deliver the colors.

A delivery was accordingly made, when it was found that only the staffs and rubber lovers had been delivered. It was then determined to disarm the whole regiment. Other troops were brought forward, guns charged with grape and canister, and trained upon the mutinous troops and orders were given to fire upon them in case they offered any resistance.

The Zouaves seeing all further opposition was useless, quietly stacked their arms and marched under guard to Fort Sumter, there to expiate their crime.

From Fortress Monroe.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 23.—Steamer Oriental has arrived from Point Lookout to Newport News, and sailed for New York.

Steamer Monitor, Captain Morton, has arrived from Norfolk.

Schooner W. A. Crocker, from New York for City Point, has been sent to Baltimore by special order.

The following steamers have arrived here: E. C. Biddle, from Richmond; Andrew Harder, from Baltimore; T. E. Cahill, from Newport News; Eliza Hancock, from Washington, with General Webb and others; C. W. Thomas, from Richmond, with Colonel Wm. L. James, Chief Quartermaster. The steamer Vineland has arrived from City Point and passed up the bay with troops.

The schooners J. T. Boyd, from Baltimore; E. W. Pratt, from Baltimore; J. B. Myers, Captain Wilden, from New York, have arrived.

The steamer Yazoo has sailed for New York.

A military commission will convene here to-morrow morning.

IMPORTANT FROM ECUADOR.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The steamer Ocean Queen has arrived from Aspinwall with important news. At Guayaquil, Ecuador, the President, Gurna Moreno, has seized an English steamer of the Pacific steam navigation company while loading, and having driven the officers and crew ashore at the point of the bayonet, placed troops and cannon and other munitions of war aboard, and steamed for the mouth of the river where the revolutionists were lying at anchor in the vessels seized from the Government. She ran into one of these vessels cutting her amidships to the water's edge and sinking her.

After a short engagement the others surrendered, the bulk of the people aboard, including the leader, Ulma, making their escape to the woods. The prisoners were brought to Guayaquil, and 27 of them instantly shot. After this Moreno started for Tumles, where he expected to capture more victims. After his return to Guayaquil, the President returned the steamer to the Captain, who received her under protest, and got at the same time $20,000 for three days' services of the vessel. The seizure is still an open question, having been referred to the manager of the company at Callao. The President holds that under some old law, spoken of by Vattel, he had a right to take the vessel, and the British Consul appeared to agree with him.

The United States double-ender gunboat Suwanee arrived at Panama, with news from Callao to the 6th.

The rebellion in Peru appeared to gain ground. On the 5th a bloody engagement occurred six miles from Lima, between 12,000 rebels and 6000 Government troops, in which the latter were successful, taking prisoners 100 men and 25 officers, besides the killed.

A few days previously a mutiny broke out on board the flag ship Amazine, blockading Arica. The mutineers gained possession of the ship under direction of the officer of the deck. The Admiral General Paniso was shot in his cabin, and afterwards hanged from the yard-arm. The mutineers afterwards decoyed the Captain of the America and captured his vessel. This is the ship recently sent out from England. They also captured the Tumbes, leaving the Government with only two vessels of real service.

THE POSTAL CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—About 50,000 worth of defaced or worn out fractional currency is destroyed per day, and its place supplied by new, the entire amount in circulation being upwards of $21,000,000. No more three cent notes will be issued, the act of Congress prohibiting them; and the five cent notes will also be gradually withdrawn.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The weekly statement of the New York Banks is as follows:

Increase of loans, $1,600,000; increase circulation, $330,000; decrease of specie, $70,000; decrease of deposits, $6,630,000; decrease of legal tenders, $7,000,000.

RELEASE OF REBEL OFFICERS FROM FORT WARREN—HARRY GILMOR AT LIBERTY.

BOSTON, July 24.—The following officers of the late rebel Confederacy arrived in this city this evening from Fort Warren, having taken the oath of allegiance:—Major Generals S. J. B. Kershaw and J. S. Marmaduke; Brigadier Generals S. N. Barton, W. S. Cubell, M. D. Corse, D. M. Duboise, J. W. Frazier, E. Hunter, G. W. Gordon, J. A. Jones, J. C. Scott and T. B. Smith; Major Harry Gilmor and Lieut. C. W. Reed and T. T. Hunter. Probably all of them will leave for the South to-morrow. The only prisoners remaining at Fort Warren now are Vice-President Stevens and Postmaster General Reagan.

From Mexico.

SPAIN WITHDRAWING FROM ST. DOMINGO.

NEW YORK, July 24th.—The steamer Liberty from Havana on the 19th, has arrived with Vera Cruz advices to the 14th. The Vera Cruz Reolista says three columns of troops under Generals Mejia, Bringarist and Jeanlingros were ordered to operate against Negrete, each column taking separate roads. They failed however to make a connection, and Negrete learning their intention retreated on the Montora road, sending one thousand men in the direction of Tamaulipas. General Jeanlingros followed closely in pursuit of Negrete, skirmishing with his rear guard, but finally returned to Saltillo and thence took off to Monterey, leaving the foreign legion at Saltillo. General Mejia was still at Matamoros. Two important points on the frontier, Camargo and Piedras Negras, will soon be occupied, and if any filibusters present themselves, they will be well received.

Officers, soldiers and munitions of war continue to arrive at Havana from San Domingo. The health of Havana continues good.

GOVERNOR PERRY, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, VINDICATED.

WASHINGTON, July 23, 1865.—A friend of Governor Perry, and apparently by his authority, has caused the publication of a communication in which he says that three days before the meeting at Greenville, South Carolina, Governor Perry was appointed Provisional Governor; that the latter at that time was not only uninformed of his appointment, but had not the remotest idea that such an honor was to be conferred upon him. The purpose of Governor Perry in his address, the writer says, was to show the people of South Carolina the great mistake they had made in seceding, the ruinous consequences to their beloved State, and the humiliation and degradation to which they had reduced her, boldly declaring that they had no cause for seceding, and were in no danger from the election of President Lincoln. The writer says it is not true, as stated in some of the newspapers, that the Governor feels personally any humiliation in coming back into the Union, for he had no agency in going out of the Union; but that he has feelings for his State; and Governor Perry entreats the Southern people, in terms of earnestness, to become loyal citizens and repudiate forever, and to teach their children to repudiate the political heresies which have ruined their country.

FROM TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA.

NASHVILLE, July 21.—General Fisk, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau for Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, has directed that no more refugees from Georgia and Albama shall be transported southward from Louisville, except upon special authority from him.

Refugees from Georgia and Alabama, in the States north of the Ohio river, now desiring to return to their homes, will not be transported South unless they can show by the best evidence that upon their return they will not become a charge upon the Government for their subsistence.

This action is made necessary by the return to Nashville of large numbers who have but recently been furnished transportation to their homes, and upon their arrival they were unable to procure food sufficient to prevent starvation.

The Crane and Ferguson trials are progressing slowly, the testimony for the prosecution still occupying both Courts, and in both cases is very damaging to the accused.

THE PERSONAL LIBERTY OF FREEDMEN.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The Secretary of War has "ordered that to secure equal justice and the same personal liberty to the freedmen as to other citizens and inhabitants, all orders issued by post, district, or other commanders adopting any system of papers for, or subjecting them to any restraints or punishments not imposed on these classes are declared void.

Neither whites nor blacks will be restrained from seeking employment elsewhere, when they cannot obtain it at a just compensation at their homes, and when not bound by military agreements. Nor will they be hindred from traveling from place to place on proper and legitimate business.

THE MARYLAND APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Hon. Montgomery Blair, in company with a large delegation from Baltimore, had another interview with the President to-day in reference to the Maryland Federal appointments. It will be remembered that two sets of appointments have been made, but the commissions issued to neither. They are all now held in abeyance. The opposing parties are still earnestly engaged in prosecuting their respective claims.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—The eastern bound mail train on the M. & C. R. R. met with an accident on Friday last, caused by the washing away of a culvert. The engineer was drowned, but none others injured.

The accident on the Central Ohio Railroad was caused by the breaking of one of the engine wheels. Eight discharged soldiers of the 17th Ohio and one civilian were instantly killed.

THE 7-30 LOAN.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—The subscriptions to-day to the 7-30 loan in all parts of the Union, as telegraphed to Jay Cooke, subscription agent, amount to $10,213,300. The number of individual subscriptions of $50 and $100 by working men and women, making up portions of the above aggregate, was 7,145.

WITHDRAWAL OF BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—It is understood that the Brazilian Government withdrew its concession of belligerent rights to the insurgents in this country on the 31st of May last.

The Fenians.

MAMMOTH PICNIC OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF NEW ENGLAND—SPEECH OF JOHN O'MAHONY, THE HEAD CENTRE.

It appears that the Fenian Brotherhood of New England have been holding a mammoth picnic in New Haven. The parade of the Brotherhood is described as most imposing, the procession being followed by a gorgeous caleche drawn by our horses with red, white and blue plumes, and containing the guest of the day, Colonel John O'Mahony, the Chief for the United States, together with Captains O'Brien and Collins, of the Ninth Connecticut Volunteers, and J. W. O'Brien, President of the Fenian literary branch of this city.

The Head Centre was urged to make a speech at the end of the exercises. He said:—

BROTHER FENIANS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Pleased and proud as I am to witness the generous enthusiasm and splendid deportment that have characterized this successful and edifying demonstration, and grateful as I feel for your warm reception, I cannot forget, and will ask you not to forget, that speech making is not one of my attributes. I am a man of works, not words. (Cheers.) While I have many things to say to my trusty coworkers, the centres and men of Connecticut here assembled, I do conceive that you will pardon me if on this public occasion I refrain from details which might compromise our partners in another land; men who have done all their duty so faithfully and heroically. (Cheers.) Engaged as I have been ever since my boyhood in movements for Irish independence, it is safe to say that I have never once indulged in sanguine predictions nor urged upon my countrymen a single hope not founded on data reliable and well considered.—(Cheers.) I weigh well my words, then, when I say to you that this present movement has at home and abroad at this day attained a status calculated in every respect to cheer the worker and silence the critic. (Loud cheers.)

Let us not forget that it is only by the hardest toil on the part of the faithful few that this result has been reached, and it is only by continued and redoubled exertions that our native land may be enabled to vindicate her claims, and to assert and maintain before the world as a nation the manhood which strengthens the hearts and sinews of the national workers. (Cheers.) True men of New Haven, go, then, to your homes, and inspirited by the facts by this time in your possession, and stimulated by the noble example of your wives and daughters, who, I rejoice to find are scarcely second to yourselves in zeal and devotion, prosecute your praiseworthy efforts, and invite every man who is not recreant to the best principles of a freeman to embrace and sustain your doctrine, at once. (Cheers.) If each man discharges his whole duty promptly and well, I promise you that ere long we will pass through the great ordeal which is not far off, with our flags flying and our poor country at last and effectually redeemed. (Amid a burst of enthusiasm the Colonel here retired.)

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Hon. J. M. Brodhead, Second Comptroller, in response to numerous inquiries, has rendered in the following letter a very important decision:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
July 22, 1865.

Sir:—The question has been presented whether or not the three months' pay proper granted by the fourth section of the Act of March 3, 1865, (XIII. Stat., 497,) to officers, on discharge at the close of the war, is subject to the internal revenue tax of five per cent., to be deducted by the proper disbursing officer.

On a careful examination of the law I am satisfied that it must be so deducted.

The 123d section of the Act of June 30, 1864, (XIII. Stat., 223), enacts that "there shall be levied, collected, and paid on all salaries of officers or payments for service in the civil, military, naval, or other employment or service of the United States, * * * when exceeding the rate of six hundred dollars per annum, a duty of five per centum on the excess above the said six hundred dollars."

It is clear that this extra pay is given for military service, or is given for nothing. A capricious and irrational donation of the public money to any number of individuals cannot be imputed to Congress. It was for services gallantly rendered by the officers, and gratefully recognized by the country that this payment was authorized, and being for services, the tax must be deducted.

It is said that if no deduction be made on payment, the officers will be obliged to return the extra pay to the assessors as a part of their income. This is a mistake. There is no legal obligation whatever on the part of the officers to return it. The 117th section of the Act of June, 1864, enacts that in estimating the annual income of any person, there shall be deducted from such income, "the salary or pay received for services in the civil, military, and naval, or other services of the United States," and in returning their several incomes, the officers, by the terms of the law, would have an undoubted right to deduct their extra pay which would thus altogether escape taxation, unless the five per cent. be retained by the Paymaster.

You are therefore respectfully requested to notify paymasters that in making payment of the extra pay allowed by the 4th section of the Act of March 3, 1865, the five per cent. tax imposed on payments for services by the 123d section of the Act of June 30, 1864, must in all cases be deducted.

As some discordance of opinion and practice exists on this subject, I would suggest that the notice of this decision be given as soon as your convenience will permit, in order that the great number of cases now arising, and to which it will apply, may be properly adjusted.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. M. BRODHEAD,
Comptroller.

Gen. B. W. BRICE, P. M. G.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

A MAIL CAR IN THE HUDSON RIVER—MANY LETTERS AND PAPERS DESTROYED.

NEW YORK, July 22.—A singular accident, by which the Southern mail, containing letters from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and other points South, was lost in the Hudson River, occurred this morning.

It appears that the mail train, due early this morning, was delayed, it is said, by a collision, and when it reached Jersey City the car containing the mail matter fell into the river at the ferry.

A mistake was committed, by which the car was run toward the boat after the boat had left the bridge, and thus went into the water.

A derrick was procured, and men "fished" for the mails till nearly noon, when the car was raised and the bags removed. They were brought to the Post Office in an exceedingly damaged condition.

Among the mails are bags for Europe and other parts of the world. Some of the bags were for California. Many of the papers and letters are reduced to a pulp, and their addresses are entirely illegible.

The mails will be forwarded to their destination as soon as they can be dried and arranged.

The Marquis of Hartford spent a million of dollars at a recent sale of choice paintings in Paris.

RAISING AN OLD SEA DOG.

FRIGATE CONGRESS.

She is Brought Up to the Surface.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE OPERATION

A SOLEMN AND SAD SCENE.

BARNACLES ON HER RUSTY GUNS.

NEWPORT NEWS, July 21.—[Special to the Philadelphia Inquirer.]—Another determined effort to raise the wreck of the United States frigate Congress was made yesterday, and the effort was partially successful. Five powerful steam pumps were put in motion at the beginning of the ebb-tide yesterday; this was at 10 A. M. The five pumps threw out eight thousand gallons per minute, and at one o'clock the water in the bulkhead surrounding the wreck had fallen four feet. At this time the hull became buoyant and began slowly to rise, the surrounding water-tight bulkhead rising with it. Slowly the great mass emerged from beneath the surface of the water, and at two o'clock the light of day once more shone on the deck of the good old Congress.

Several tugs were present, bearing officers and privileged citizens to witness the novel experiment. All these craft had the American flag flying, and the steamers which carried and worked the great pumps were also adorned with the Stars and Stripes. Thus the brave old ship that went down on this very spot three years and four months ago, her officers and crew dead or dying, her decks slippery with blood, but the American flag waving in defiance from her highest mast, to day arose a battered hulk, the centre of a coronal of the flags of our Union.

The heaven-born glories of the proud flags burned in the bright July air, a canonizing crown over the bones of the disinterred Congress. As the wreck came into view, we looked around at the faces of the spectators; all were silent; there was no exultant cheer. The faces of all were stern and rigid as the faces of strong men standing about the coffin of a dear friend. All were thinking of that March day in '62, when this ship, the pride of our then navy, went down in a bloody and helpless wreck.

THE WRECK,

As appearing above the waters, gives a fair idea of the original size of the ship, though much of the after part of the vessel is gone. On the deck are two rusted guns, to which oysters and barnacles are tightly clinging. The mermaids have woven a carpet of algæ and spread it over the deck, the deck that sank down, crimsoned with patriotic blood. Algæ is perhaps the nearest approach to laurel that grows in ocean's caves, and hence with it, as with laurels, have the water sprites decked the glorious old ship. Over the bulwarks and about the ribs floats the soft, fine grass. We stepped on the wet and slimy deck, and looked down into the hold, yet deep in the water; oysters we saw in abundance, and chains, and great bolts of copper.

The *teredo* has bored into the timbers, and the ribs of oak are honeycombed and unstable. Save the great amount of metal in and about the wreck, the remains of the Congress are useless.

There are vague rumors as to a paymaster's safe, with twenty thousand dollars in specie, being somewhere about the wreck. This is a rumor only, but the divers will take a sharp look to discover, if possible, anything bearing the resemblance of a paymaster's safe. The amphibious workers will be delighted to obtain the specie.

NOW,

The wreck, although off the bottom and afloat, is not yet raised. But the prospects of success are exceedingly fair.—The pumps are driving away again to day, freeing the hull of water. The water is smooth as a mirror, and the pumping proceeds very satisfactorily. The divers, Messrs. Underdown & Co., deserve credit for the perseverance with which they have persisted in carrying on their what seemed hopeless and money losing task. Engineers and old sailors shook their heads dubiously and pronounced the raising of the Congress impossible.

The divers persevered, and, as usual, Yankee perseverance and ingenuity has won the day. These divers, in plying their dangerous and uncertain craft, are only paid in proportion as they are successful. They generally receive one half the money value of the property they recover. If after laying out money and toil they fail in their undertaking, they receive no compensation.

A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS REFUSED IN THE CASE OF EMERSON ETHERIDGE.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

NASHVILLE, July 21.—A writ of habeas corpus having been sued out, directing Col. De Bussey to produce the body of Emerson Etheridge, the former telegraphs to General Thomas for instructions. The following is the reply:

Nashville, July 21.—To Lieut. Col. P. P. De Bussey, at Columbus, Kentucky: Make the following return to the writ of habeas corpus in the case of Emerson Etheridge.

To Hon. C. S. Marshall, Judge of the First Judicial District of Kentucky:—I hereby acknowledge the service of the writ hereto attached, and return the same, and respectfully reply that I am instructed by Major General Thomas, commanding the Military Division of Tennessee, to say that the body of Emerson Etheridge is in my possession, and by virtue of the order of the President of the United States, bearing date War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, July 50, 1864.

(Here follows President Lincoln's proclamation of that date, suspending the writ of habeas corpus in Kentucky, and proclaiming martial law in that State.)

Gen. Thomas continues: Said Emerson Etheridge, having aided and abetted the enemy, and disturbed the public peace by seditious and inflammatory speeches, denouncing the government of the State of Tennessee and the President of the United States, is clearly included in the class of persons named in the order of the President, and I do not produce said body by reason of said order of the President.

In directing this return to the writ, General Thomas regrets that there should be any conflict between the civil and military authorities. At the same time the petitioner Etheridge will remember the issue was not of General Thomas' making but was forced upon him by Mr. Etheridge.

By command of Maj. Gen. THOMAS.
Whipple, Brig. Gen. and Chief of Staff.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

BOSTON, July 21th.—John Stewart, whose arrest was announced several days ago on supposition of being implicated in the murder of the Joyce children, was, to day, honorably discharged, on motion of the prosecuting attorney.

It is said that the revolution in Hayti will undoubtedly succeed. Hundreds of Jeffrard's troops desert daily, and his army has been beaten in every encounter.

NOVEL EXHIBITION—A SHOW OF MARRIAGEABLE GIRLS.

The inhabitants of London have recently enjoyed the sensation of witnessing a show of young girls competing for a number of valuable prizes. The exhibition took place in the gardens of the Kensington Horticultural Society, which institution is almost exclusively patronized by the aristocracy of Great Britain. The correspondent of a London paper thus describes the affair, and final scene:

Looking down from some high terrace, the exquisitely dressed girls seemed so intermingled with japonicas, roses, lilies, and so on, that one was at some loss to know whether the girls were flowers just liberated from stems, or the flowers were folded and spell bound maidens. Among these palpitating plateaus of human hues, there walked, unrecognized as an official personage, a man with iron gray hair, and cold, discriminating air—one who, to borrow a phrase, had "an appearance of being as thoroughly married as any man in England." He glanced without seeming to glance; he feasted his eyes—invincible dog! He was not at all in a hurry to make his decisions. At last, at a wave of his terrible hand, the music ceased; the crowd of eager mammas and aunts approached his throne, each with her darling. A graceful bow, a distant hint of the existence of a Mrs. ——, (a pretty woman, I'll warrant,) and the judge lays before him the three prizes to be awarded. The first prize was an exquisite bracelet, encrusted with diamonds and opals, value $925. O! how many diamond eyes and opalescent flushes there were! Alas! only one got it. "Mary C——," calmly calls the Judge, "born June, 1847; exhibited by Lady C——, of O——, Manor Hants." Glowing, blushing, snow-pure complexion; chesnut locks, all flushed by a tint of sunrise beaming from the cheek; eyes that might mislead the day; of a hight that would just bring her forehead up to the lips of a fellow standing six feet in his shoes. Such was Mary C——, on whose fair arm the Judge clasped the bracelet, with a feeling which made one wonder if Mrs. —— was present. The second present is a very fine white lace shawl, value $525, to receive which the Judge calls forth: "Lady Harriet D——, born August, 1846; exhibited by the Marchioness of ——" Stately, queenly, as if bodied forth from one of Tennyson's Idylls, came forth this young lady. Worthy she was of the Ohio poet Howell's delicate line:

"The curved stalk of the lily hath not her slender grace."

The third prize was a jeweled bouquet holder, value ——, which was awarded to "Laura M——, born May, 1847; exhibited by Mrs. M——, of Windsor,"—a brunette, with great luxuriance of tresses, exquisite *toursure* and, as to eyes:

"Sweeter eyes were never seen
Eyes so fiery and serene."

It was not in human nature that there should not be a few moist eyes, and pouting lips; and there was a general regret that there were not more prizes, but the Judge's decrees were universally approved. When all were about to disperse the Judge called forth a young girl to him, and taking a small morocco case from his pocket, spoke as follows:

"It was my duty, as you are aware, to consider not only the beauty, but the taste of our fair young friends as shown in their attire. I have discharged that duty to the best of my judgment, but I must now remark that I have been more struck by the cost than by the taste of the display. Not but that most—nay, all of the competitors are dressed elegantly, but I beg you to look around and see what a uniform you are all in! Where is any sign of individual, original taste?—Certain elementary laws of complexion and color being satisfied, the rest is left to one of half a dozen milliners. Of that, however, I will not treat now—only to hint that if you did exercise your own taste a little more, the taste of Madames Roger, Elise, and the rest, would be less of a monopoly, and its prodigious price would come down. I say prodigious, for, thinking my duty would be imperfectly performed if I did not take the cost as well as the beauty of the dress into consideration, I made inquiry on that point in some cases. The answer astonished me. To indicate the exact nature of my astonishment, I have resolved to add another prize for the lady whose dress is least costly in proportion to its richness and elegance; and I consider myself most fortunate in finding one altogether worthy of the distinction. That lady is as well dressed as all but three or four persons in this assembly; and yet I am assured that the whole of her attire—I need hardly say exclusive of jewels—cost no more than forty guineas, a sum which barely equals the income of her gallant father for a fortnight!"

Upon which the blushing lady received a thimble of gold. And the Exhibition of Taste and Beauty was over.

A FEDERAL SOLDIER KILLED.—On Saturday last a Federal soldier named Warren, belonging to the 1st New York Mounted Rifles, entered the house of Catlett Rhodes, at Verdiersville, Orange county, and beat and otherwise maltreated Mr. and Mrs. Catlett Rhodes, and was advancing, sabre in hand, to assault their son, Mr. Achilles Rhodes, when he was fired at and severely wounded. From the effects of these wounds the soldier died in twenty four hours. Mr. A. Rhodes was brought to this place, but having introduced evidence to show that the killing was in self defence, he was *paroled* to await an investigation of the matter by Military Commission. The soldier is represented to have been drunk, and to have acted very badly.—*Fredericksburg (Va.) Ledger.*

IMPORTANT INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has rendered the following decision:—

Banks in making returns of dividends and taxable gains, should include the amount of income derived from investments in bank, insurance and railroad stocks, although such may have previously paid tax as a dividend. The tax imposed upon the circulation and deposits of banks constitutes an indebtedness by such banks, which continues to accrue so long as the prescribed conditions exist—While, therefore, any portion of the circulation exceeding five per cent. of the chartered or declared capital is outstanding, or any of the deposits remain in the custody of the bank or its agents, the liability to make returns and pay tax thereon will continue.

MORTALITY AMONG GEORGIA NEGROES.—We are informed by a physician that there is great suffering among the negroes that have congregated around the city. Many are dying and more are confined by sickness.—They are destitute of all comforts, not able to procure medical aid, nor even the absolute necessaries of life. Numbers are crowded into small rooms, which renders recovery very improbable. It is stated that in two small rooms there are fifty of these miserable wretches crowded. This excessive hot weather is bringing disease of every character among them. Unless there are steps taken soon to relieve them they will die by scores. Little sympathy is felt for these poor creatures, for they are mostly from the country, and had they acted wisely they would have stayed with their masters until some provision was made for them. The Government has no means of helping them at present.—*Macon Journal and Messenger.*

PROMOTION OF COL. BAKER.—Colonel L. C. Baker has been appointed to the rank of brigadier general, for, as the commission recites, "meritorious services as provost marshal during the war, and especially for diligence in the suppression of fraude against the government in recruiting, and in pursuing the murderers of the President, J. Wilkes Booth, and his accomplices." The commission is to date from April 26, 1865, the day of Booth's capture and death.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Official Visit of the Grand Jury to the City Jail.—Yesterday the Grand Jury of the Criminal Court made one of their official visits to the city jail, which resulted in giving entire satisfaction to the visitors. Truly few, if any, cities of the United States have cause to be as proud of their city jail as Baltimore. Not to speak of the elegant architecture of the building, we wish only to dwell upon the interior arrangements and superior management, which plainly tell that justice is here displayed according to the strictest rules of humanity and urbanity. The sanitary arrangements, manifested in cleanliness, purity of the atmosphere and healthy appearance of the prisoners, as well as the discipline shown in the quiet, calm and (*sit venia verbo*) contented behavior of the inmates of a rather unenviable habitation, combined with the dignified and kind bearing of the officials, together with the smiling promises around it, form an *ensemble* not often seen in institutions of a similar kind. We found in all 253 persons confined there, of whom 145 were white and 71 colored males, and 40 white and 36 colored females. No complaints of bad treatment were heard, although of the number confined there were 84 peace cases, 40 charged with vagrancy, 13 charged with violating the city ordinances, 52 persons were awaiting trial, 20 under sentence and 13 military cases. Too much credit cannot be given to the administration of the Warden, Captain Thomas C. James; the Surgeon, Dr. John F. Powell; the Matron, Miss Eliza Deiter, and the Clerk, David Owens—but it would be unfair to pass over without a word of praise the Deputy Wardens, viz: James Wright, E. H. Price, James A. Feaney, A. J. Burke, James Watsons, John W. Sindall, W. V. Woodward and Walter Mexley, Jr.; and the Engineers, H. Hughes and Wm. Fadux, and the Baker, John Shrote. If there is any defect about the whole institution it is the absence of a somewhat improved ventilation, as the solid stone and iron material of the building calls for extraordinary means for this purpose.

Evacuation of McKim's Mansion U. S. Hospital.—The completion of the Hicks Hospital, near the western limits of the city, renders the occupancy of the several buildings heretofore used for the sick and wounded soldiers unnecessary. All who remain under treatment will, during the current week, be transferred to the well arranged apartments recently erected under the supervision of the energetic Medical Director, Colonel Simpson. The new hospital is well worth visiting. It contains space for 3,000 beds, and has every adjunct for comfort and convenience. Last Sunday was a farewell day with the Chaplain of "McKim's." Rev. George A. Leakin, who has been stationed there for a considerable length of time. He gave his parting advice to the patients, and conducted with much fervor and solemnity the beautiful services of the church, of which he is a minister. A prayer book especially prepared for soldiers was used. The services were preceded by the baptism of a child of one of the attending domestics, which was followed by singing, exhortation and prayer, after which a discourse was delivered by Rev. L. Van Bokkelin, who illustrated the ever watchful providence of God by the constant and liberal care of the Government for its suffering. He also, in a very forcible manner, urged upon the men the fact that though they would soon be mustered out of the service of the country, that they would never cease to be soldiers in the army of the Lord.

The Chaplain's farewell address was exceedingly impressive. He spoke of many encouraging incidents in his ministry. His labors have been abundant and blessed. After the consecration of the service, Bibles and prayer books were distributed to all who wished to possess them.

At 6 P. M., Gen. Hancock paid a short visit to the hospital, and met with a hearty welcome from those present.

Health of the City.—For the week ending yesterday morning, Drs. Knight and Morgan report the number of deaths to be 165, three more than on the week previous, and twenty-four less than the corresponding period of last year, when the number of deaths reached 137, showing the city to be, in the midst of summer, in an extraordinary good sanitary condition. The following are the number of deaths from the different diseases:—Cholera infantum, 20; consumption, 13; convulsions, 3; croup, 3; dropsy 2; dysentery, 4; typhoid fever, 2; inflammation of the bowels, 2; inflammation of the lungs, 2; old age, 4; organic disease of the heart, 2; palsy, 2; rheumatism, 2; teething, 5; whooping cough, 4, and 1 each from apoplexy, cancer, cholera morbus, cholic, congestion of the brain, congestion of the bowels, diarrhoea, diptheria, bilious fever, marick fever, hemorrhage, inflammation of the brain, spinal affection; unknown adult, 4; unknown infantile, 21. Under 1 year of age, 31; between 1 and 2, 10; between 2 and 5, 20; between 5 and 10, 1; between 10 and 15, 1; between 15 and 20, 2; between 20 and 30, 13; between 30 and 40, 7; between 40 and 50, 8; between 50 and 60, 6; between 60 and 70, 4; between 70 and 80, 4; between 80 and 90, 4; between 90 and 100, 2; above 100, none. Males 57; females 51—total, 108; of which number 19 were colored persons.

The Holliday Street Railway.—The work on this road, which is to connect at the corner of East and Hillen streets with the Towsontown railway, was begun yesterday morning by the contractor, Mr B. Parks. This road, when completed, will be a great accommodation to those travelling upon the latter road, as those desirous of coming to the central portion of the city are now compelled to come by the way of Charles street, and besides the convenience it will be an economy of time. Mr Tyson is showing his usual disposition to please by the construction of this useful branch railway. Mr. Parks expects to have the road in running order in the course of four or five weeks.

Colored Meeting House Destroyed by Fire.—A meeting house, used by the negroes, situate at the head of Rock Creek, in Anne Arundel county, near the place of Joseph Armiger, was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday evening, about 8 o'clock. There was, during the day, a colored bush meeting held near the church, and about the above hour, after the meeting had entirely dispersed, the house was discovered to be on fire, resulting as above stated. Colored bush meetings seem to be the order of the day at present, there being one held every Sunday in different parts of the country, a few miles from the city.

Assaulting and Beating Females.—From the numerous cases of arrests for assaulting females chronicled in the police reports of the different station houses, one would suppose that gallantry was materially below par. We noticed in the reports yesterday morning two more cases of the above character, one the arrest of Jacob Bellman, for assaulting and beating Mary Stellings; the other was John Gauss, for assaulting and beating Elizabeth Gazes. The former was released on security for the action of the Criminal Court by Justice Griffin, and the latter Justice Spicer committed to jail to keep the peace.

Excursion.—One of the most promising excursions of the season will take place to-morrow morning, on the steamer "Pioneer," which will leave Light street wharf at 7 o'clock A. M. for Cambridge. It is under the auspices of the teachers of Fayette street M. E. Sabbath School. This announcement alone is sufficient commendation for parents and children who wish to enjoy a trip upon the waters without any disturbance or disagreeable occurrence. The advertisement explains the more particular arrangements.

The Child with Two Heads.—This remarkable natural phenomenon or malformation was viewed by hundreds yesterday, all of whom concurred in its being the greatest curiosity ever heard or read of. It will remain for a few days at the Maryland Institute, on exhibition, from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M. Thursday afternoon next is set apart exclusively for day afternoon next is set apart exclusively for ladies, from 3 till 6 o'clock. On Thursday Dr. Hackett, who is always in attendance, will deliver a lecture to ladies only. There will be no extra charge in the lecture room.

Thrown from a Horse.—About half past 5 o'clock on Sunday evening, a boy aged fifteen years, named Henry Beall, was thrown from a horse on Washington street, near Gough, and sustained about the body and hands quite severe injuries, though no bones were broken. Through the courtesy of officer Harris of the Eastern district, he was conveyed to the residence of his parents, corner of Happy alley and Pratt street, where his injuries were attended by Dr. Dwinelle.

Fast Riding.—Thomas Mexley was arrested yesterday by officer Saville, of the eastern district station, on the charge of fast riding through the streets and also for being drunk and disorderly. He was fined by Justice Whalen $5 on the first charge and $1 on the latter, and in default of payment committed him to jail.

The City Union Convention.—The City Convention last night was rather a boisterous affair and no business was transacted, except a motion was carried to adjourn until to-day at 10 o'clock A. M.

Fire—A Man Nearly Suffocated.—The alarm of fire last night, about a quarter past 8 o'clock, from box No. 3, was occasioned by the burning of a portion of the 3½ story building on the corner of Lombard street and Franklin lane, which was occupied by Mr. L. M. Beebe as a cedar ware and broom factory. The loss is estimated at about four to five hundred dollars, caused partly by the water used in extinguishing the flames. We did not learn if it was insured or not. But for the prompt action of the fire department, the conflagration might have proved very serious. A man named Carter, an employee of Mr. Beebe, nearly came to his death in attempting to put out the fire. A hack was procured by Mr. Beebe, and Sergeant Hatton and officers Green and Miller conveyed the injured man to the Lombard street infirmary. He is very badly injured and not expected to live.

Accident.—Yesterday as a gentleman with his wife was passing the corner of Gaston avenue and Broadway in a wagon, one of the wheels was suddenly precipitated down a deep gully at that point, causing both the occupants of the wagon to be thrown out, the man being considerably injured, though not seriously. The lady escaped injury though being thrown immediately under the horse, which being a very quiet animal no doubt saved her from serious if not fatal injury. Through the kind assistance of officer Robinson of the Eastern district, they were enabled to proceed to their destination. It would be well for those having the repairing of the streets in charge to take a ride down that way.

Found Dead.—Yesterday, early in the morning, a man was found lying dead on the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad, at a point opposite the Bay View Asylum, near the bridge on the old Trap road. He was lying across the track, with his head nearly mashed off, evidently having been run over by the cars during the night. Justice Butler, of the county, summoned a jury of inquest, who rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts. He had on a soldier's blouse, consequently it is supposed he was or had been a soldier. His name is unknown, and finding nothing upon his person to lead to his identity, his body was interred near the place he was found.

Arrested.—Wm. Reese was arrested yesterday by Capt. Cassell and Sergeant Cadwallader, upon the charge of violating the person of Catherine Hooker, Franklinville, Baltimore county, and extorting from her $20. He is alleged to have brought her to a house of ill-fame, where the outrage was committed.—Reese was admitted to bail and Catherine Hooker held to appear against him by Justice Showacre. John Kelly was arrested by Sergeant Cadwallader, upon the charge of assaulting Wm. J Brown with intent to kill. He was held to bail by Justice Dryden.

Base Ball.—A return game of base ball between the well-known Maryland Club of Baltimore and the Jefferson Club of Washington, was played in the latter named city on Saturday last. The game resulted in favor of the Maryland Club, they scoring 63 and the Jefferson 44. It is worthy of notice that since the organization of the Maryland Club, two years thirteen hundred games, as we are informed, is literally saturated with the crude petroleum. One gentleman informs us that the clay can be taken in the hand and the oil wrung from it like a sponge."

Two boys broke into the post-hospital connected with the hospital at Readville, Mass., last week, and stole a large quantity of blankets and sheets. An officer of the hospital detected the bundle on the train, and caused it to be burned and the boys arrested. Serious results might have followed this crime.

Extensive silver mines have been recently discovered fifty miles west of Denver, Colorado, at the foot of Snowy Range. Hundreds of assays show from $500 to $3,000 per ton. Great excitement is manifested at Denver and in the mountains. Hundreds are out prospecting