BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

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

VOLUME LI.—NUMBER 25. BALTIMORE, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1865. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Latest News by Telegraph TO THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK—THE ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND—GAIN OF THE LIBERALS.

CAPE RACE, July 27. via ASPY BAY, on the 29th.—The steamship City of New York, from Liverpool on the 19th, via Queenstown on the 27th, passed this point to-day *en route* to New York.

The Great Eastern was still off Valentia on the morning of the 20th.

The elections in England still absorb public attention. The Liberals had gained eighteen. Gladstone has been defeated in Oxford.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Cotton opened buoyant but closed dull with a downward tendency. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn firmer. Provisions quiet and steady. Consols closed at 89¼a90 for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Illinois Central Railroad 88½a89; Erie 54¼; U. S. Five-Twenties 72a72¼.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Mr. Gladstone is now running for South Lancashire.

The Prince of Orange and the Princess Helena are to be married.

The French Prince Imperial is convalescent. The cholera in Egypt is decreasing.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORT MONROE, July 28.—The steamer Columbia arrived here last night from Richmond and bound to Baltimore with the 10th Ohio Regiment, numbering 700 men, bound home.

The Government will sell at this place, on the 3d of August, 170 cannon, several brass pieces, and a lot of muskets all taken from rebel fortifications or captured elsewhere.

The weather continues excessively severe here. The thermometer for several days has ranged at about 100 degrees in the shade. Yesterday at Norfolk it reached 106 degrees in the shade.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 29.—Gen'l Miles returned from the Eastern Shore of Virginia last evening. It is understood that the military post there is to be discontinued.

The U. S. gunboat Agawan has arrived from Richmond.

Chief Quartermaster Wm. L. James, of this Department, has ordered the following vessels to be discharged from the Government service:—The propeller Leader, steamer Newton, schooner L. A. Johnson, barges Perry Wadhams and Metropolis.

Arrivals:—Steamer Cossack, Captain Thompson, from Baltimore bound to City Point for troops; steamer Everett, Captain Elter, from Baltimore for City Point; steamer Wyoming from Newport News, and propeller Eagle, No. 3, from Baltimore; st'mer Lizzie Baker from Richmond; steamer Amanda Winants, Captain Bloodgood, from Newport News; steamer Monitor, Captain Morton, from Norfolk; steamer Guide from Washington bound to Savannah; Karnack from Alexandria bound to Charleston; propeller D. H. Mount from Baltimore; steamer Ocean Wave and bark Heiress, Captain Clark, from New York for City Point, to receive tobacco from Richmond.

Lieutenant Robinson, Assistant Quartermaster at Newport News, had an attack of sunstroke yesterday and is still in a critical condition.

The weather continues excessively hot here and the heat is suffocating. The thermometer to-day indicated 102 degrees in the shade.

The mayor of Portsmouth was arrested by order of General Mann, commanding the sub district. The cause of the arrest is said to be some interference with military law.

LATEST—5 P. M.—Information has just reached here that the steamship Blackstone is ten miles Southeast by East from Cape Henry in a disabled condition. She has a pilot on board from the pilot boat Pride, No. 2. Captain Andrew Ainsworth has gone to her assistance on the steamer Eliza Hancock, Captain Rost.

AFFAIRS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Anson Burlingame late minister to China, is in town *en route* to Washington.

Considerable excitement was created here in the vicinity of the Battery yesterday, caused by the appearance of an armed guard escorting five prisoners to the boat for Fort Lafayette and statements being made that prominent Generals of the late rebel army were among the number. The following were the prisoners: H. S. McCormick, Lt. Col. F. R. Anderson, P. F. Mohle, of the Ordnance Dept. Lt. J. A. Fratt, of the late Confederate navy; J. A. Homer—all of the above were rebels—and Lt. Wm. Kane, of the 35th U. S. Colored Infantry.

The steamers city of Washington, for Liverpool, and Hansa, for Bremen, sailed to-day, taking out $73,000 in specie.

SEVERE RAIN STORM AT WASHINGTON—DAMAGE TO THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The storm of yesterday afternoon, though of but brief continuance, did much damage all over the city. A spout leading from the roof of the Executive Mansion, and extending through the west wing of the building, became clogged by some refuse material left by workmen who had been making repairs. Some of the chambers were overflowed to the depth of several feet, and the ceiling of one of them fell.—Much alarm was occasioned to the inmates, and the utmost activity was required to prevent the East Room and other apartments from being similarly invaded.

DISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS.

CAIRO, July 29.—The troops now at Memphis, about 5,000 in number, will be divided into squads and posted over the country to maintain law and order.—Troops continue to arrive at Cairo en route for home to be mustered out.

THE PRESIDENT ON A PLEASURE EXCURSION.

The President, accompanied by his family and the Hon. Preston King, left Washington yesterday on a trip down the river, expecting to return to morrow morning.

FROM TENNESSEE.

The Case of Emerson Etheridge.

VIEWS OF GEN. THOMAS ON THE SUBJECT.

NASHVILLE, July 28.—This morning's Press publishes a letter from General Thomas to Governor Brownlow. General Thomas says: "I am only waiting a report from Colonel Devassey to determine my course in regard to Emerson Etheridge. If he has been guilty of the language charged against him, he is clearly amenable to the military authorities in the absence of the civil, and is liable to be tried before a military commission.

"My attention has been called to the speeches of other parties, but as yet I have not seen any report that could justify the interference of the military authorities. If, however, there should be, in the judgment of the Government at any time, a necessity for such interference, in consequence of inability or indisposition on the part of the civil authorities of the State to take action, an expression of such a desire on the part of the Governor, stating the inability or indisposition of the civil authorities to act, will be sufficient. I will cause the parties complained of to be attended to according to the nature of the case.

"The State of Tennessee is under martial law, but military authority will not be resorted to unless the civil authority fails to act, either from inability or indisposition. Even in the event of a failure of the civil authorities to do their duty, the military should refrain from interfering in all minor cases, because the military should, as far as possible, sustain the civil government, but never assume its functions unless in cases in which prompt action is necessary to insure public safety.

"In conclusion, the Governor may rest assured he will be fully sustained in carrying out the policy of the State and General Government, as long as the Union troops are on duty in the State."

Governor Brownlow has called upon General Thomas to send troops into the various counties to preserve order and the purity of the ballot box.

THE RICHMOND ELECTION DECLARED NULL AND VOID.

[Special to the Phila. Inquirer.]

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The attentive correspondent of the Inquirer at Richmond telegraphs to your bureau that Gen. Terry to-day issued an order declaring the late municipal election in that city null and void, and prohibiting the candidates elected from assuming their offices. Richmond papers received here to-night are silent on this subject, except the Times, which, in a short article, states that such a step as General Terry took to day was evidently under discussion yesterday in Richmond, although the Times tries to console its readers that no interference would be attempted by the military authorities.

PER CONTRA.

We learn that at 5 o'clock P. M., today, the municipal officers recently elected will take the oaths and enter upon the discharge of their respective duties. We understand, furthermore, that not the slightest objection has been interposed by the military authorities to any of the officers.—*Richmond Bulletin.*

A STEAMER IN DISTRESS.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The steamship Washington, from New Orleans, reports that she fell in with the transport Blackstone, also from New Orleans, on the evening of the 26th inst., with three of her boilers leaking. The Washington took off the children and other passengers from the Blackstone, and the latter would try to reach Hampton Roads.

The supply steamer Newbern, from Pensacola, arrived to-day with forty-six soldiers from the hospital at Pensacola.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN NEW YORK—A MERCHANT SHOT DEAD IN HIS OFFICE.

NEW YORK, July 29.—A horrible murder was committed in Beaver street this afternoon. Joseph Van Doren was shot dead in his office by John Oram, an old employee. The cause of the tragic affair originated in business quarrels between the parties. The tragedy created great excitement in Beaver and William sts.

PRIZE FIGHTING.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—The stakes in the contemplated prize fight between Clark and Keating were drawn yesterday, according to the decision of the holder, and returned to the respective backers.

A fight took place yesterday, near Cincinnati, between Newell, of Pittsburg, and Barnes, of Cincinnati, for $200 aside, resulting in the defeat of the latter, after fourteen rounds.

RAM STONEWALL.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—It is understood that the ram Stonewall is now at the service of our Government, but she will not at present be brought to the United States for fear the yellow fever prevalent at Havana, where she now lies, may thus be introduced into our country.

FROM HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 28.—The steam yacht Clara Clanta, from New York, for Aspy Bay, with Engineer Everett's party on board, arrived here yesterday. The yacht has proved herself an admirable sea boat, and no better could have been found in the United States for the peculiar service in which she is to be temporarily engaged. After perfecting some arrangements of machinery the yacht will sail for Aspy Bay, probably to-morrow.

MISSION TO CANADA.

ALBANY, July 28.—What is in the wind? It is stated that Peter Cagger, of the Albany Regency, and several other kindred politicians from this State, were in secret conclave with George N. Sanders at the St. Lawrence Hall last week. What for?

GEN. GRANT AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 29.—Lieut. Gen. Grant and staff arrived here last evening, and attended Leland's Opera House. Afterwards he had a reception in the large Union Hotel where a number of the *elite* and fashion of the place called upon and warmly and enthusiastically greeted him.

FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, July 28.—An arrival from New Orleans brings 470 bales of cotton for the East. 330 bales have passed up for St. Louis. A steamer has arrived at Memphis from the Arkansas River with 200 bales. The Memphis market is unchanged. The receipts from wagons are very heavy, but in two weeks time the main bulk will be in.

The troops now at Memphis, estimated at 5000 men, will be divided into squads and posted over the country to maintain law and order.

Troops continue to arrive at Cairo, en route home, to be mustered out.

MEXICO.

SANTA ANNA BEDIVIVUS!!

His Proclamation to the Mexicans.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

We have received a manifesto in Spanish by the Mexican General, Antonia Lopez de Santa Anna, dated at the island of St. Thomas, and addressed to his unhappy countrymen in Mexico, which we translate for the Inquirer, as follows:—

Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, well deserving citizen of the country, and General of Division of the National Armies of Mexico, to his countrymen:—

Mexicans! He who has always addressed you on solemn occasions, whether to explain to you his political conduct, or to give you advice, or to offer you his sword, is the same who now claims from you the greatest calmness and attention, in order that you may listen to him once more. I speak to you from the heart. I have never deceived you because truth has always been my rule.

The respect which in all times and under all circumstances I have paid the majority of the people, imposes upon me the duty to impress upon you that which you have already read in my manifesto, issued at Vera Cruz on the 27th of February, 1864.

I adhered to the system of government which appeared to be proclaimed by a considerable majority in obedience to the principles which I professed based upon submission to the national will, under the conviction that the Mexicans were those who, exercising their civil omnipotence, had given themselves new institutions, and were trying to find the way to conciliate order with liberty. But what a painful error! From this hospitable island I contemplate with increasing indignation the scaffold which the tyranny of an usurping people are raising in our beloved country to stain it with the blood of our brothers, and for the destruction of our people.

From this island I have contemplated also, with pride, your struggle for life with the invaders of your country, the soldiers called forth by the intervention, and the trumpet of the free has made my heart palpitate with joy, as in the happy days in which we combated together in defence of our firesides and our outraged rights. The hopes of those who sought in monarchy the repose which the Republic denied them have been disappointed; the National dignity has been contemned; justice derided; our holy rights trodden under foot; thought enslaved; prostitution elevated and virtue vilified; the sanctuary draped in mourning, and the Church afflicted with tribulations. Terror is seated upon the scaffold, brandishing over the patriots the knife of extermination. War to the invaders: Liberty or death should be the cry of every generous bosom in which honor has her home, independence her altar, and liberty her rites.

We thought that the Archduke Maximilian, of Austria, would restore to us peace, and he has been the new element of discord; that with wise laws he would enrich our treasury, and he has impoverished it in an incredible manner; that he would bring us happiness, and the misfortunes are innumerable which in so short a time he has heaped upon the ruins of ensanguined Mexico; that, in fine, he would be consistent in his principles and promises, and he accepted the views of President Juarez in all that related to reform, at the same time that he persecutes him and gives him war to the knife.

European adventurers formed his guard of honor. The French bayonets are the foundation of his throne, and in the meantime so many see themselves condemned to oblivion, to the contempt of the veterans of independence, once the glory of our nation, and now objects of derision and mockery for the foreign soldiery. Such insults cannot be tolerated any longer.—The hour has come in which we should exterminate from the sacred soil of the free the farcical rabble who profane the land with their feet, and insult us with their presence.

Liberals and conservatives, forget our fratricidal contentions and advance to the rescue! Let us unite together against the common enemy! One banner covers us, the flag of liberty! One thought alone animates us, that of war and death to the invaders who destroy our towns and cities, and behead our brothers. Eternal execration to the tyrants of our country!

Compatriots! if, on reading my manifesto of last year your attention should be arrested by the expression that "the last word of my conscience and of my convictions is constitutional monarchy," remember that I also said on the same occasion, "I am not an enemy of democracy, but of its excesses," and above all do not forget that I was the founder of the Republic. A people is free whatever be their form of government, when the head of the nation forgets that he is human. Let him remember only that he is the organ of the law. This, my belief, was also yours, when the Republic was changed to an empire.

But we have been mistaken. The Prince whom you chose is not the organ of the law, but the usurper of our rights. He is not the defender of national independence, for if he were he would not cede Sonora. He is not the sovereign of the nation, but the humble vassal of a foreign potentate.

In order to inspire greater confidence in the new form of government which you have just adopted, and to carry to the throne for your benefit the advice of experience, I went to Vera Cruz to meet the proclaimed Emperor, disposed to give him without reserve all my support; but his arbitrariness and discourtesy closed the doors of my country upon me. The decree of my expulsion was written in a language which our forefathers did not speak.

I owe you an explanation. The public journals of the capital published my recognition of the French intervention.—This act of mine did not originate from my own will, but was imposed upon me by the force of circumstances.

Scarcely did the steamer that conducted me anchor in the port ere a French commander presented himself before me on board of the vessel, as the Chief Superior of Vera Cruz, and made known to me that I would not be allowed to land, but, on the contrary, he should oblige me to return in the same vessel if I did not immediately comply with the conditions which he presented to me, written in French.—These conditions required me to recognize the Intervention and the monarch elect, and not to address the people.

Such great insolence could only excite my indignation. But the sufferings of my wife, caused by the painful journey by the sea, and the advice of some friends who came to meet me, inclined me to subscribe to these conditions, which, however, did not liberate me from the annoyances to which I was exposed.

All this proves that the intervention could not be supported without mistrust of the presence of the soldier who had always defended with energy the rights of his country, humbling on various occasions the flag of the haughty potentates, and making their so-called invincible legions bow under the yoke of democracy.

My friends, in addressing you to-day I am only inspired with the desire for your happiness and the glory of Mexico. No unworthy sentiments dictate my words. I have shed some drops of my blood in your defence, and I would shed it all, were it necessary, fighting in your armies, if not as your chief, then as a private soldier. In the meantime, while circumstances prevent me from joining your ranks, I wish you to know the sentiments with which I am animated.

Compatriots: On the memorable second of December, 1822, I adopted as my motto these words—"*Down with the Empire!—Live the Republic!*" [*Abajo el Imperio! Viva la Republica!*"] And now, from the foreign soil upon which I am exiled, I repeat that motto with the same enthusiasm. A. L. DE STA. ANNA.

St. Thomas, July 8, 1865.

From Hayti.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR THERE—SALNAVE'S SUCCESSES.

[From the Nassau N. P. Guardian, July 19.]

By the schooner Ocean Gem, which arrived from Turk's Island on Friday last, we learn that the war is still going on in Hayti against the Government of President Geffrard.

Gen. Salnave has met with complete success in all the battles he has fought. Since the return of his army from Plaisance, he has thrice beaten the army of President Geffrard, viz., at Belair, Barriere bouteille and Vertiere. In all these encounters the army of Gen. Salnave has been victorious.

The people of Hayti are determined to get rid of President Geffrard's Government, and are willing to be buried beneath the ashes of their towns, rather than be governed by Geffrard.

A Commission of Public Welfare, composed of men of talent and energy, has been established at the Cape. It has the direction of the revolution. No means are neglected in order to insure a complete triumph.

During the short space of six years II revolutions have taken place in Hayti, and 83 men have been shot. $1,500,000 have been missed during the administration of General Geffrard. The punishment of death has been abolished in political matters.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, July 24.—Governor Holden has recovered from his illness. The Standard says that rebel papers are springing up in all parts of the State which openly denounce the Government and promulgate treason. Most of the Federal appointments in the State are unable to qualify, not being in a position to take the oath prescribed by Congress. Among the number is District Judge Dick.

The large landholders in this city and county, who comprise the aristocracy and leading rebel sympathizers, made a strong effort through Gov Holden, to have the Government tax suspended, but failed, and are now promptly paying their taxes to save their property.

The Raleigh Progress continues to make fresh disclosures of the designs of the rebel element in the State against Union men and negroes, to be put into effect when the troops are withdrawn and the new State Government goes into operation.

The announcement that the arrogant rebels of Virginia are to receive the full benefit of the Confiscation Act is making many friends for the Administration in North Carolina, where the same rigor is greatly needed.

FROM MILWAUKIE.

MILWAUKIE, Wis., July 28.—An exciting occurrence took place on board the steamer Anne Johnson, while on her way from La Crosse to St. Paul, yesterday afternoon. An insane man, named Stocking, approached a group of passengers on the deck and fired three shots, the first striking a passenger named S. Roberts, of Syracuse, killing him instantly. Another shot struck a soldier in the arm, severely injuring him. Stocking was finally disarmed and taken to St. Paul for examination.

THE CROPS IN WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKIE, July 28.—The crops throughout this State are in excellent condition, and the weather has been remarkably fine for harvesting during the past three or four days. The wheat crop exceeds any we have had since 1859.

BISHOP POTTER'S REMAINS.

NEW YORK, July 28.—A telegram from San Francisco, dated 19th instant, says that the remains of Bishop Potter left there by the steamer of the 18th, accompanied by Mrs. Potter and the Rev. Mr. McAllister.

ONE OF THE EVILS OF HEREDITARY ARISTOCRACY.

It is now nearly ten years since the House of Lords, under the guidance of Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Brougham, and Lord Campbell, refused to acknowledge the right of the Crown to create life peers who should sit and vote in Parliament.—But surely there ought to be much less difficulty than there was nine years ago in convincing the House of Peers that an act conferring such a power on the Lords would be expedient. Certainly the prospect which lies before some legal peers is far from enviable. In the case of an ex-Chancellor the nation might have been spared the apprehension of seeing an illustrious name borne by one who still labors under the severest censure pronounced by those who must before long acknowledge him as their equal.

And should anything befall the Chancellor, his name will be borne by a son of whom his own father has said that his "childish vanity and weakness are such that he is always the prey of some rascal or other;" and that "his wife and six little children, affection for his father and brothers and sisters, and regard for his own character and position, have not been sufficient to keep him from plunging a fourth time into mad and evil courses." Does any reasonable person doubt that the pangs of the Lord Chancellor are rather aggravated than relieved by the certainty that this worthless creature must succeed him!—*London Daily News.*

A CORRECTION.

Gen. Howard, of the Freedman's Bureau, requests a correction of the statement published in several Northern papers, that he intended to confiscate the property of the citizens of Maryland, on account of their alleged ill treatment of the freedmen.

He has no authority to confiscate property; that power belongs to the Federal Civil Courts, under the Confiscation act. The General of the Bureau only takes possession of abandoned lands, and provides for the care and kind treatment of the freedmen.

PARDONS.—The President to day pardoned S. McCubbin, of Baltimore, rebel; T. K. Miller, sentenced to be hanged for murder; C. C. Long, deserter to Canada; Daff Green, of Georgia, rebel; Charles Green, do., and R. L. J. Black, rebel. Arthur Carron, rebel, was permitted to leave the country never to return.—*Star.*

The Richmond Republic says: "Slavery is dead—secession is dead—hostility to the Union is dead—and the principal leaders of the secession movement are exceedingly dead; and the people of the South want only real peace and the protection of civil government." This is the best thing from that source since the suppression.

In Philadelphia on Tuesday, during a thunder storm, the lightning entered a house, knocking down a young woman, and put out the fire in the kitchen range as effectually as it could have been done by a dozen buckets of water, but did no harm to the range or the house.

The Northern Central Railway Company have contributed $2,500 to assist the borough of York, Pa., to pay for the assessment made upon the citizens by the rebel General Early, during the last rebel raid in Pennsylvania.

A movement is on foot, originating in Atlanta, Ga., for a convention of the Southern Press, to endeavor to obviate or ameliorate "the great difficulties with which the press of the South has to contend."

Cows are worth only one dollar each in Buenos Ayres.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Deaths from the Heat.—During the past few days there have occurred a number of deaths from the effect of the excessive heat experienced in this locality, several of which have been noticed in the Clipper. In addition, was that of a John Kahler, who on Friday night was discovered lifeless in the private alley of dwelling No 75 Hanover street. Policeman J. F. Miller and Lock conveyed him to the Southern Station, where Coroner Thomas held an inquest, the verdict of the jury being death from old age and exposure. He was 62 years of age. No one appearing to claim the body, it was, by order of the Coroner, buried in the Western Potter's Field, at the expense of the city.

On Saturday morning, about 10 o'clock, the attention of policeman Walker was called to the condition of a man apparently 35 years old, who was overpowered by the excessive heat, while on the open lot, between Cathedral and Decker streets, near Jones' Falls.—Dr. Greenlee was summoned to render medical assistance, and applied restoratives, but they were unavailing to prolong life, the stranger dying about 11 o'clock. An inquest was held, the jury rendering a verdict that death was caused by sun stroke. The body was removed to the dead house at the middle district station, to await recognition. The deceased was clothed in a check cotton shirt, black cloth frock coat and black cassimere pants, both of good material. In his pocket was found 35 cents in small notes, three gold rings, one of them having an American shield chased on the head part, while another ring of bone had pieces of silver fastened in it.

A man, named George Dollman, aged thirty-five years, driver of one of Odenwald's lager beer wagons, died on Saturday afternoon, from the same cause. It seems that he was sick on Friday, but being desirous of trying a new horse in his wagon, he went out as usual in the morning, contrary to the advice of Mr. Odenwald. About four o'clock in the afternoon he was passing on Franklin street, near Howard, when, to the surprise of the spectators, he rolled out five kegs and deposited them in a hardware store, thinking that it was a lager beer saloon. Immediately after he fell on the pavement, and was taken by some citizens to the drug store of Dr. Bailey, at the corner, where Dr. Van Bibber was called, but his efforts to restore him were unavailing, Dollman dying soon after 5 o'clock. It being a clear case of sun stroke it was not deemed necessary to hold an inquest, and the body of Dollman was removed to his residence, adjoining the brewery of Mr. Odenwald, intersection of the Calverton and Frederick roads. He leaves a wife and two children. He was quite temperate in his habits.

Coroner Sparklin on Saturday night held an inquest at the public house of Johnson's, corner of Eutaw Avenue and West Falls, over the body of John Newman, aged 45 years, a discharged soldier of Co. K, 15th New York Artillery regiment, who died about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The jury rendered a verdict of death from intemperance and exposure. The body was removed to the dead house at the middle district station to await the order of the friends of the deceased, who was a native of this city.

Saturday afternoon, Edward Walker, late a private in Cole's cavalry, was found lying on the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, corner of Eutaw and Ostend streets, in an insensible condition. He was taken to the Southern Station House, where he died in about ten minutes, notwithstanding the efforts of Dr. Bates and the officers of the Station House. An inquest was held by Coroner Thomas, the jury rendering a verdict of death from sunstroke. He had in his possession $56. He was buried in the Western Cemetery.

The Green Eyed Monster.—On Saturday night policeman Dolan arrested Edw. Woodside on the charge of attempting to stab Wm Nickerson. The latter soon after was arrested by policeman Cutridge for assaulting Woodside. One of the parties is proprietor of the boarding house No. 12 East Lombard street, near Front, while the other is a boarder. One was divorced two weeks ago, and the other, it is stated by the officer, assigns applying for a divorce. The first one made a remark, which led the other to suspect something wrong, and being afraid that before he could obtain the divorce, his honor might be compromised, he quarreled with the other.—Several blows passed between the parties, when they were separated. The quarrel was renewed on Saturday night, when Woodside, it is alleged, aimed a blow at the breast of his opponent, but luckily the knife grazed the ribs, and he was prevented from attempting any further injury. Both parties were locked up for an examination at the Middle district station.

Suicide from Taking Arsenic—Crossed in Love.—A man named William Forber, a discharged soldier of Company F, Third New York Cavalry Regiment, committed suicide by taking arsenic, about 10 o'clock on Friday night, at the boarding house of John Gasperine, No. 66 President street. He lingered in great pain until eight o'clock on Saturday morning, when death put an end to his sufferings. Coroner Sparklin held an inquest—the jury rendering a verdict that he came to his death by his own hands. The cause alleged for the rash act was disappointment in love matters, and jealousy at the preference given to another man by a female to whom he was attached. He is a native of England, and was 22 years old. He had previously threatened that he would go on to New York and kill the man to whom the female was married, he having received a letter informing him of the fact. He changed his mind, however, and killed himself, telling a young lady boarding in the house that she would not find him alive the next day.

The Concert at Druid Hill Park, by Prof. J. Deems' Cornet Band, this evening, from 4½ to 7 o'clock, will consist of the following programme:

1. Overture from "L'Elisir d'amori,"..Donizetti
2. The Merdman's Mountain Home.....Abt
3. Union Quickstep.....Deems
4. La Bravache Waltz.....Deems
5. Then You'll Remember Me.....Balfe
6. Sounds from Home.....Gunge

PART II.

7. Maryland Volunteer's Troop.....Deems
8. Brabandt Mazurka.....Deems
9. Potpourri from "Martha,".....Flotow
10. Blanche Alpen.....Glover
11. Halberg Gallop.....Bilse
12. The Stars and Stripes.....Looms
13. The Star Spangled Banner.

New Inventions.—Notwithstanding that the war is ended, there is no end of inventions to the deadbringing missiles and projectiles of war fare. Major Buckley, an ingenious Hagerstown, who served in our army during the late Rebellion has invented a new kind of shell, called "Rocking Shell," which is filled with quick fires of his own invention, and also a "hand grenade" filled with the same material, which catchingly sets on fire any combustible object it may strike. The invention has been tested by Gen. Wilcox in Indianapolis, and found of excellent effect and practical use. The inventor came through this city on last Friday on his way to Washington, where a large contract awaits him. He brought us specimens of his invention.

Charge of Robbery.—Detective Morgan on Saturday arrested a man named A. Jones, keeper of public house No. 96 Camden street, near Howard, on the charge of having robbed Wm Pearce, a discharged soldier, of the 21 Maryland regiment, of $100. The robbery was effected on Wednesday last, Pearce having gone to sleep in a back room of Jones' house. The thief took a pocket book, containing $200, out of the pocket of Pearce, and after abstracting $100 of it, returned the book with the balance. Jones was arraigned before Justice Shower, who committed him to jail to await an examination on Thursday next.

Bathing in the Harbor and Falls.—The repulsive habit of grown boys and men bathing in the harbor and Jones' Falls, in sight of females passing by either on the streets or on the wharves, is likely to be checked by the police acting under stringent orders from headquarters. James Kelley, James Bradyhouse and Wm. Low, were each fined $1 with costs by a Justice of the Peace for such infraction of city ordinances.

Slight Fire.—About 10 o'clock on Saturday morning officer Green, while patrolling his beat, discovered fire issuing from the roof of house No. 5 State street. The officer, with the assistance of some persons residing in the neighborhood, extinguished it without causing an alarm to be given. The fire originated with the burning of the chimney. The damage to the building was very slight, being only about $10.

Military Meeting.—The late officers of Maryland regiments are reminded of the meeting which will take place this evening, at eight o'clock, in the City Guard Room.—All those who wish to join a social organization with their comrades are expected to be present, as the committee appointed for the framing of a constitution and by-laws will report this evening.

The Hicks Hospital.—It is of decided interest to our citizens to know that all military hospitals within this Department are now discontinued, except the Hicks Hospital, and one in Frederick city, which also will soon be discontinued and its patients transferred.—The erection of a new hospital of so huge dimensions was caused by economical reasons, as the reduction in the number of medical officers and attendants, guards and convalescents, as well as the saving in rents and the simplification in the administration, largely overbalances the cost of erecting the new institution, which is one of the largest in the Union, and certainly the grandest ever established in this State. Its grounds consist of [illegible] and 40 acres, in the Northwest end of [illegible] upon a rising plateau, which contains [illegible] designate as a most healthy and [illegible] location for patients and convalescents. There are 18 wards, in frame buildings of 100 feet length by 30 feet width, in radiating position, forming a large semi circle, in the centre of which is the executive office, 100 by 30 feet; on the right of which the officers' quarters and mess rooms are situated. Opposite the centre on the Northern terminus of the semi-circle is a large building, 150 by 60 feet, containing the chapel, 30 by 40 feet, the lodging and mess rooms of the matron and female nurses, the cook house and other necessary premises. Each ward house has on its convex front bathing rooms, wash house and other necessaries for the patients, and is on its concave front connected on the right and left by a tapestry walk 10 feet wide, which runs along the entire inside of the whole establishment. The buildings have a capacity for from 1000 to 1200 beds, which is doubled by another row of wards in hospital tents, each containing eight cots, and connected hospitalwise with the porches. The dwellings and messrooms of hospital stewards and other attendants, as well as the death house and other buildings of necessary use, are erected in proper positions on the outside of the fall circle, which is formed by the frame wards and tent wards joining on the eastern and western ends. The whole institution is admirably arranged and administrated, and Dr. Simpson, Brevet Colonel and Medical Director of this Department, deserves unbounded praise for what may be called his work.

The medical officers of the institution now are, Surgeon Rise, U. S. V., in charge; Surgeon Fease, U. S. V., Inspector General; Surgeon Harris, U. S. V., Ward Superintendent, and Assistant Surgeon Brevet Major McGill, U. S. Army. Besides these medical officers there are six hospital stewards of the regular army, and about thirty matrons and female nurses, and a number of male waiters and laborers employed. There are about 400 patients under treatment, mostly wounded, but a few cases of chronic diarrhoea and broken down constitutions of prisoners, &c.—No diseases of an epidemic character, contagious fevers or small pox are found on the premises; the mortality does not exceed two cases per week, which speaks loudly for the merits of the institution in regard to location as well as to treatment. The greatest cleanliness of the premises, an excellent system of discipline, and uniform urbanity of the officials and attendants combine to make the institution one of the highest character. It is expected from present indications that the Government will be enabled within six months to dispense also with this hospital, which now contains, so to say, the last victims of the cruel war.

Rifleman's Festival in Baltimore.—The "Bellmiller Verein," of Baltimore, the oldest association of this kind in the United States, will celebrate this year, their fifteenth annual festival on the 31st, 2d and 3d days of August, on their own beautifully situated premises on the Belair road. The members of the Association are well known in this city, not only by their high standing of intelligence and civic virtues but by their patriotism, which they displayed last year, when Harry Gilmore and his hordes threatened our city, when they, 700 rifles strong, turned out into the breach and remained there until the danger was over. And truly not less public spirit do they show this year, when, instead of seeking only their own pleasure, they extended an invitation to all Riflemen over the United States to participate in the festival, and offered, besides unlimited hospitality to their guests, over $1,000 worth of prizes as inducements for visitors from other parts of the Union. They have appointed committees for the invitation and reception of the guests, for the arrangement of the different branches of the festival—as shooting, dancing, music, decorations and general amusements, as well as for the financial and executive departments of the celebration, and they promise an early programme of the festivities. Truly Baltimore may expect a treat, and will not lose anything by this endeavor of our German fellow-citizens to attract strangers to our Monumental City. But this is not the only occasion of pleasure we may look for within the coming two months. The "Turn Verein" of Baltimore will also hold within a few weeks an annual "Turnerfest," in which hundreds if not thousands of Turners from all parts of the United States will participate, and another treat, although of more local character will be given to our city in the middle of September, when the "Concordia" will be initiated with a series of four or five successive festival days.

More Presents from New Yorkers to Baltimoreans.—Besides the beautiful presents which we have mentioned as having been received by the "Harmony" of this city on their last visit to New York, the "Arion," another of our Baltimore vocal associations, was also presented by the ladies of the "New York Euphonia" with a magnificent silver goblet, 14 inches high, holding three quarters of a gallon, and lined inside with gold. The president of the Baltimore "Arion," Mr. Schuchman, returned the thanks of the association in very appropriate language. The "Mozart Verein," of New York, also, not satisfied with its already mentioned liberality towards the "Harmonia," also sent by Adams' Express a beautiful transparency and the additional decorations, which were displayed in New York at the festival, and which are now exhibited for a few nights, illuminated by gas, in the house of Mr. Smith, No 2 S. Frederick street, where the "Verein" meets. Truly our Baltimoreans must have made themselves very agreeable to the New York ladies, whose liberality cannot be too highly praised.

Bonded.—Several of the parties recently named as being appointed by President Johnson to official positions in this city, have given bond as required, and which has been approved. The bond of Col. Parnell, as Postmaster, is for $50,000, the sureties thereon being Col. Wm. Gwynn, Judge Aaron Hoffman and Thomas H. Miles. The bond of Col. Webster, as Collector of the Port, is for $75,000, the sureties thereon being James McCormick, Stevenson Archer, and John W. Webster, all of Harford county, while as United States Depositary he gave bond in the sum of $150,000, the names of Col. Edward Wilkins, of Kent, and James L. Ridgely, of Baltimore county, being placed thereon. The commissions of these two officers are dated the 15th of July. Mr. Edington Patton, as Naval Officer, yesterday gave bond in the sum of $5,000, his sureties being B. M. Shoemaker and Chas. C. Fulton. The other appointees have not yet given bond, but will probably do so in a day or two.

Improvements in Buildings for Public Worship.—The "synagogue" in Eden street has been lately entirely renovated and improved, and will be reopened within a few days to our citizens of the Hebrew faith.

The Cathedral of our city was reopened yesterday after having been closed for several weeks for the sake of internal improvements. It is said that the frescoes which were executed by Mr. Nengel, with his force, are magnificent.

Journalistic Improvements.—There seems to be a great emulation for improvement among the German daily papers of our city. Scarcely the one increases the size and appearance of its columns when the other tries to surpass its rival in the same direction. By such emulation the public as well as the proprietors of the journals are decided gainers, and the German press of our city will soon be equal, if not superior to the German press of other cities.

Base Ball.—There was a friendly game of Base Ball on Friday afternoon between the "Resolute" formerly "Comet," and the "Enterprise" formerly "Empire," in which the "Resolute," was victorious. Mr. John Fell acted as umpire, and Messrs. Cleveland and Bell as scorers, the score being: "Resolute" 55, the "Enterprise" 6.

C. A. Liggett's Trade Circular, already contains more than one hundred advertisements of merchants and business men of this city in tasteful arrangements and pamphlet form, and is steadily increasing by additional cards.

Fire.—The roof of house No. 5, State street near Saratoga, was set on fire by sparks from a chimney lodging thereon. The fire was extinguished by a policeman, after damage to the roof amounting to $50.

Recovery of the Bodies of the Brothers Rossville—Inquest Held.—The bodies of the above unfortunate brothers were recovered on Saturday evening, and an inquest held yesterday morning by Coroner Sparklin, at the eastern station house, when a number of witnesses were examined, including the three persons in company with the Messrs. Rossville, on board the yawl boat. The evidence all through, as will be seen by the verdict of the jury, tends to the exclusion of the parties having the steamer "Alpha" in charge, showing conclusively that they were intoxicated, and that they wilfully ran into the boat containing the above unfortunate party, thereby causing the gloom and sorrow that now hangs over a previous happy family.—The verdict of the jury was "that Dayton and William Rossville came to their death by drowning, in the Patapsco River, on the evening of the 27th of July 1865, caused by the wilfully running into the yawl boat by the steamer "Alpha," whose captain and crew rendered no assistance." We learn that Gen Hancock, commanding this post, has stated that the parties mentioned in the above verdict, who are in the employ of the government, will be handed over to the civil authorities for their action.

Death to the Cars.—On the arrival, at the President street depot, of the train from Philadelphia, at three o'clock Saturday morning, it was discovered that one of the passengers, a lady, had died on the way from Wilmington. She was accompanied by her daughter, eight years old, and a colored woman, who informed the officers of the railroad company that the name of the lady was Mrs. Caroline Danvelt, aged thirty years, formerly of Mobile, a widow, who, having been recently was returning to this city, her native place.—She was going to the house of Colonel Owen Boulding, No. 63 East Fayette street. Coroner Sparklin was notified of the fact, but, on ascertaining that she had been ill from consumption about eight months, he declined to hold an inquest. The body was taken in charge by Mr. Boulding, who had it removed to his dwelling.

A Visit.—The Catholics of our city were pleasantly surprised a few days ago by the visit of Pater Rector M. Leimgruber, O. SS. R., who passed through this city from New Orleans on his way to New York. It seems this reverend gentleman enjoys great popularity wherever he goes, judging from the bearings of his friends here, and from the fact that the Catholics of New Orleans made him a present of $9,200 on his departure.

A CARD.

MASTER OF TRANSPORTATION'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD CO.,
Baltimore, July 28,