BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

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

VOLUME LI.—NUMBER 38. BALTIMORE, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1865. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Latest News by Telegraph TO THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN AND CHINA.

Communication with the Great Eastern Still Suspended.

NEWS FROM GEORGIA.

Gen. Cobb and Gov. Brown to the People of Georgia

COTTON ON THE SAVANNAH RIVER.

IMPORTANT FROM ST. DOMINGO.

HIGH-HANDED ACTION OF THE SPANISH GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Perpetual Blockade of the Dominican Coast Declared.

FLOOD IN ILLINOIS.

Great Destruction of Property.

Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, August 14.—The steamer Bremen has arrived from Southampton with advices to the 2d.

The following is all the additional intelligence relative to the Atlantic cable received previous to the 2d instant, when communication with the Great Eastern ceased.

A telegram to Valentia from the Great Eastern, on the 29th, says the cause of the accident to the cable previous to that date was unknown.

This accident caused a total loss of insulation, and there was no communication with the Great Eastern, which up to that time had reported 700 miles of cable paid out.

The next telegram from the Great Eastern was of the 30th. All was then going on well. The fault had been removed and insulation was perfect.

Another telegram from the Great Eastern on the 31st, P. M., reported 900 miles of cable paid out, and 750 miles run by the Great Eastern.

August 1st—1,050 miles laid successfully, and all going on well.

ADVICES BY THE CHINA.

Halifax, August 14.—The steamer China, from Liverpool on the 5th, via Queenstown on the 6th inst., has arrived.

She reports that communication with the steamship Great Eastern remained suspended. Nothing had been heard from her since noon of the 2d inst.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 5.—Breadstuffs quiet and prices steady. Wheat dull and the improvement reported on Tuesday has been lost. Corn is quiet—mixed 30s 6d. a31s 6d. on the spot, and 29s29s 6d. to arrive.

Provisions—Beef has an upward tendency, mostly for fine qualities. Pork is firmer. Bacon is buoyant and has advanced 1s2s. Lard firm and advanced 3s 6s on the week quoted at 78s80s. Butter is irregular, and Tallow is active at 40s 42s.

Ashes—The market is easier for Pots and firmer for Pearls.

Sugar is quiet and prices steady.—Coffee is also steady.

Linseed has an upward tendency. Rosin is active, but irregular—market quiet and steady. Refined Petroleum steady—crude 2s.; refined 2s. 6d. Tallow active at 42s.

THE LATEST.

Liverpool, Saturday Evening, August 5.—Cotton—sales to-day of 5,000 bales, including 1,000 bales to speculators and exporters; the market is flat and prices unchanged. Breadstuffs are quiet and more favorable for the crops. Provisions are steady. Bacon buoyant and still advancing. Tallow firmer.

London, Saturday Evening, August 5.—Consols closed at 89½ to 90 for money.

American Stocks—Illinois Central Railroad 79; Erie Railroad 56 to 56¼; United States 5-20's 66 to 66¼.

THE VERY LATEST—THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Liverpool, August 5, *Evening*.—Communication with the Great Eastern remained suspended. Nothing has been heard since noon of the 2d inst.

A Valentia telegram of noon to-day says:—There has been no change since yesterday in the Atlantic cable. The original shares closed at 300a350; preference shares 2½a2¾ discount.

Another fatal accident is reported on the Swiss mountains. A party of seven men were swept away by an avalanche, but fortunately only one, a porter, was killed.

Ancona remains as yet the furthest point that the cholera has attacked in the Northwestern route. The number of deaths at that place on the 4th reached 34.

Liverpool, Sunday P. M., August 6.—The steamer Baltic, from New York, has arrived.

Nothing further has transpired concerning the Atlantic cable, and it is supposed to remain in the same state as previously reported. Earth currents were returning stronger, showing that it had contact with the earth 1,200 miles from Valentia. Sixty-seven per cent was offered, but no insurance was effected at that price for the cable.

There is no political news of importance.

SECOND DISPATCH.

HALIFAX, Aug. 14.—The steamer China arrived at 4 o'clock this afternoon, en route for Boston, with 128 passengers for Boston.

There was much anxiety and excitement existing in England concerning the Atlantic Cable, which general feeling was of depression and hopelessness, although there were many who retained their faith in a renewal of communication.

The Times is despondent although not entirely without hope. The Daily News clings to the hope that the accident is not irremedial as the weather has not been unfavorable.

The Star hopes that on board the Great Eastern they are employed slowly but surely, in hauling back the cable.

A test at Valentia, shows the accident to the cable to be a total loss of insulation nearly 1250 miles from Valentia. This would be in almost the deepest water along the whole route.

The Shipping Gazette says:—Small insurances were done at Lloyd's on Friday at 50 guineas. But most of the underwriters declined the risks at any price.

The Pall Mall Gazette says it is understood that an astronomer of the Royal Observatory has communicated the following facts to the Atlantic Telegraph Company:

"At noon on Wednesday, when the signals became unintelligible, the magnetic instruments at the Greenwich Observatory showed that what is termed a magnetic storm had commenced. These storms cause currents to flow through telegraph wires, and seriously affect the working of both land and sea lines.

He also states that, although the storm has much abated, currents may still be passing of sufficient strength to confuse the signals passing from the ship through the delicate instruments used at Valentia. This magnetic storm is the greatest that has occurred for many years." These explanations are somewhat reassuring, although the Atlantic Company, in their official statements, make no allusion to electrical disturbances.

Another theory is that the ship may have encountered bad weather, and been obliged to cut and buoy the cable.

From Washington.

TRIAL OF CAPT. WERTZ.

WASH. Aug. 14.—The trial of Capt. Wertz, the rebel commander of the Andersonville prison, will commence to-morrow, before the military commission of which General Underwood is President and Col. Chipman is Judge Advocate. About one hundred witnesses have already been subpœned, and by them as many individual cases of cruelty are expected to be proven against the accused. They will testify from personal experience.

ENCOURAGING ACCOUNTS FROM TEXAS.

Private letters received here from prominent citizens of Texas state that very many of those who were intense secessionists are now equally as fervent and zealous for the Union. The largest slaveholders express themselves reconciled to the changed condition of affairs, and say that well regulated free labor will prove more profitable than servile help, the war having irretrievably demoralized the domestic institution. The crops throughout Texas are represented as good, and the opinion prevails among the leading men that none of the lately rebellious States will more easily return to its former natural relations than Texas.

THE COAL TRADE.

The large increase of the coal trade and the scarcity of coasting vessels, has induced coal shippers at Georgetown, D. C., to largely increase the rates of freight to New York, Boston and other shipping points.

THE CASE OF FULLER.

A statement was heretofore and is now going the rounds of the press that T. W. Fuller, who is in confinement at the Old Capitol under an order from the War Department, is the party who swindled the Union Congressional Committee out of $45,000, by means of drafts drawn and signed in blank by the Treasurer, Mr. Harlan, which drafts the said Fuller stole, filled, collected and receipted for. This, it now appears, is erroneous. Senator Harlan never signed either drafts or receipts in blank for that committee.

The blanks and receipts were forgeries, as well as a letter presented by the rogue as a voucher for his authority to make collections. None of the signatures were genuine. He had scarcely commenced when being advised by friends of his nefarious work and line travel, he was intercepted by means of the telegraph, arrested imprisoned, but escaped. Some weeks afterward, through the aid of this Fuller, some of his accomplices at Racine, Wisconsin, where the arrest was made. The whole amount collected by means of this forgery, as far as the committee could learn, did not exceed $700.

THE RACE BETWEEN THE DICTATOR AND AGAMENTICUS.

PORTLAND, August 14.—The Secession Dictator arrived at 4 15 P. M. The race from Portsmouth was well contested.—Fify miles was run. The Agamenticus made the distance in five hours and ten minutes. The Dictator was a mile and a half behind her when they arrived off Portsmouth, and should have an allowance of seventeen minutes for stoppage of her machinery on account of the heating of her crank pin

RUMORED PROBABLE APPOINTMENTS.

BOSTON, August 12.—The Commonwealth learns that it is not improbable that the names of Daniel W. Gooch, for collector of this port; Hannibal Hamlin, for naval officer, and General A. B. Underwood, for surveyor, will be sent to the President for commissions, superseding thereby John S. Goodrich, Amos Tuck, and Charles A. Phelps, respectively.

FALLING OF A HOUSE—FAMILIES BURIED ALIVE.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 14.—A three story brick building on Race street, occupied as a tenement house, fell down yesterday morning, burying six families in the ruins. One woman was killed and several persons badly injured.

ARREST OF A PECULATOR.

CINCINNATI, August 14.—A Quartermaster's clerk, named Russell, was arrested here yesterday, charged with absconding with $200,000 in Government funds whilst stationed at Louisville.

DEATHS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—There were 650 deaths in this city last week, 450 being children.

Latest from Georgia.

NEW YORK, August 14.—The steamer Chase brings Savannah advices of the 10th instant.

Howell Cobb was in Augusta, and recently expressed an earnest desire to see Georgia resume her former position in the Union. Slavery, he said, could never be resuscitated, and he thought it best for all to submit promptly and willingly to the United States authorities.

Ex-Gov. Brown was lately in Atlanta and had entirely recovered from his illness. He regards the question of secession settled, and thinks that any further agitation on that and kindred topics should be studiously avoided. He thinks it would be well for the State Convention to declare slavery at an end in Georgia, without excitement or discussion on the subject.

Owing to the heavy receipts, the prices of vegetables in Savannah were below that of the New York markets.

On the 9th over one thousand bales of cotton arrived at Savannah from Augusta on flat boats.

From Fortress Monroe.

SUCCESSFUL RAISING OF THE FRIGATE CONGRESS—SAFE ARRIVAL AT NORFOLK.

FORT MONROE, Aug. 13.—The old frigate Congress was successfully raised at an early hour this morning and started for Norfolk. About sunrise, whilst off Sewall's Point she grounded but timely assistance was sent in the way of more steam power and it being flood tide she was soon gotten off and again on her way up the Elizabeth River. She finally reached Norfolk, and at 11 o'clock was at Baker's landing.

The frigate Constitution, from Newport, R. I., with property belonging to the Naval School, arrived here this morning bound to Annapolis.

The steamer Idaho, from Port Royal has arrived here.

The U. States steamer Emma reached here to-day from Port Royal, having in tow a singular craft called the Preston, a propellor about 150 feet long shaped like a cigar, which was found on the stocks in Charleston after its evacuation. She draws about seven feet water and was evidently intended for a torpedo boat.

From Texas.

THE STATE A WILDERNESS AND THE PEOPLE DEMORALIZED.

NEW ORLEANS, August 12.—Major General Merritt arrived at San Antonio on the 1st.

The New Orleans Times' correspondent with Merritt's cavalry expedition through Texas writes that Texas is a wilderness.

Very little cotton has been planted in the section traversed by Merritt's cavalry. Corn is so plentiful as to be a drug. Society is demoralized

Senor Amijo, the Mexican General residing at San Antonio, was robbed in that city on the 20th of July of thirty thousand dollars in gold coin and dust, by about twenty disguised men.

Large quantities of cotton are arriving daily at Houston.

The San Antonio Herald is informed that there are thirty thousand troops at Victoria, Green Lake, Jovora and Indianola, of which five thousand are colored.

The robberies by negroes are becoming fearful in Texas.

Reports from all quarters indicate a cheerful disposition on the part of the people towards a restoration.

TROUBLE WITH THE VIRGINIA NEGROES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Grave difficulties have arisen between the citizens of Mecklenburg, Virginia, and the freedmen heretofore living as slaves in that county. The presence of armed negro troops in the county does not seem to operate to stay the ravages of the free negroes, who, congregating at one or two or more prominent points in the county, kill the sheep, poultry and hogs, and devastate the corn fields, melon and other patches, without stint. The whole people are represented as being paralyzed, refusing to protect themselves, fearing that the military power will bear heavily upon them should they interrupt the proceedings of the negro marauders. Governor Pierpont and the State authorities, without exception, are very much exercised upon the important subject of what is to be done with the negroes of the State. It is certainly a black enigma.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, August 14.—The weekly statement of the city banks shows the following totals:—Loans, decrease, $4,600,000; deposits, decrease, $2,500,000; legal tenders, decrease, $500,000; specie, increase, $760,000; circulation, increase, $390,000.

MORE FINANCIAL FRAUDS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 14—Large amounts of forged gold checks are said to have been discovered to-day on Wall street, and there are rumors of another bank defalcation rife this afternoon. Gold closed this afternoon at 142¼.

NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT UNDER ARREST.

NEW YORK, August 14.—The Express says that a New Orleans correspondent of the Tribune, who has criticised General Canby's administration rather sharply, reached this city under arrest to day, and was put in charge of Gen. Hooker.

APPOINTMENTS FOR MARYLAND

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14th.—Thomas R. Carroll has been appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for the First District of Maryland, and Hooper C. Hicks Appraiser of Merchandise in the Baltimore Custom House.

NO SIGNS OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

ASPY BAY, Aug. 14—3.30 P. M.—There has been no arrival from New Foundland, and we have no intelligence of the Great Eastern. The wind is N. E., and the weather heavy with rain.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 9.—As the friends of deceased soldiers are either coming to this place at great expense, or are writing to know if their friends can be disinterred, and if it is necessary for them to come and do it, the following fact should be generally known as pertaining to Wilmington, Fort Fisher, Smithville and vicinity:—

First. No bodies can be disinterred until November, 1865.

Second. The former agent of the United States Sanitary Commission, F. W. Foster, who was at the fall of Fort Fisher, and has been here ever since this town fell, will embalm and send North, or disinfect and send home any bodies that can be found here, on reasonable terms. He has access to all the records, and will do it as cheaply as those who come here, and it will save the great expense of coming. His address is Box 110, Wilmington, N. C. W. G. LEONARD, Hospital Chaplain, U. S. A.

[From the Washington Chronicle.]

IMPORTANT FROM ST. DOMINGO.

Important intelligence from the Dominican Republic has just been received in this city, and, as we learn, the official documents have been laid before the State Department. By the act of the Spanish Cortes of May 4, 1865, the military occupation of that island was formally abandoned. The attempt to convert an American State into a European colony had been made a terrible failure by the brave and unceasing resistance of the Dominicans, and Spain leaves St. Domingo as she left her other American colonies—because it was beyond her power to stay.

As a last shot in the magazine, General Gandera, Queen Isabella's Governor of St. Domingo, demands of the Dominican Republic a false and self-accusing acknowledgment that Spain went to take possession of the Dominican soil and people at the spontaneous desire of the people; that her conduct while there was grandly generous, and that she leaves it entirely of her own free will; because she has such a profound respect for the rights of every people, without regard to their strength or weakness, that when she discovered that the Dominicans preferred their national independence she would not remain.

All this magnificent flourish being rendered into common sense English, means that the Dominicans must take upon their innocent shoulders the blame and disgrace of the infraction of the Monroe doctrine by Spain, and also put on record against their country a claim for the cost of the attempted subjugation of the Republic whenever it shall suit Spanish tactics to harass them for its payment. The Dominican Government flatly refuses to sanction such an admission, and General Gandera has declared a blockade on all the coasts and harbors of the Dominican Republic. His officers, according to private accounts, talk in the streets of Santo Domingo of laying the city in ashes, but there is a considerable amount of foreign property within the precincts, and the indignant Captain General will probably take into consideration that France, England, and the United States might have a word to say if he perpetrates upon their citizens the wanton barbarities he practises on the helpless Dominicans.

THE LATE STORM IN THE WEST.

RAILROADS DAMAGED—KILLED BY LIGHTNING, ETC.

(Chicago (August 10) Correspondence of Cincinnati Gazette.)

The furious thunders torn which prevailed in this city yesterday afternoon appears to have been more destructive in its effects in the surrounding country than here. The Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago and Rock Island, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroads appear to have been heavy sufferers—the former road so much so as to be compelled to suspend the trains at Joliet and vicinity. The track is under water for miles; many bridges and culverts have been carried away. The Rock Island road is suffering in like manner at the same point. At and near Hickory creek two bridges have been carried away, leaving an express train well loaded with passengers between them. On the Northern Railroad at Dennda, a culvert and a considerable portion of the track were carried away, requiring several days for repairs. There are several breaks in the Illinois and Michigan Canal. [illegible] and 11 miles. At Morris, Grundy county, while Mr. Brayton and his son were riding in a two horse wagon, they were struck by lightning, and the son and two horses killed. Mr. Brayton himself was severely injured; several buildings were also struck, but no other lives lost. The hail storm that passed over portions of Wisconsin on Monday night did an immense amount of damage, completely destroying all standing crops where it prevailed. It also extended across the Mississippi into Iowa, and inflicted much damage there.

FLOOD IN ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Ill., August 12.—A dispatch from Joliet, dated the 10th, says: The greatest flood ever known here swept over our city last night. A large part of that portion east of the river is still under water. The east wall of the canal basin, below Hawkes & Hyde's mill, has gone out, sweeping away King's planing mill, with all its tools, machinery and lumber. There are several breaks in the canal between here and Lockport.

The St. Louis railroad is under water for miles. The amount of damage cannot be known till the water subsides.

Both bridges over Hickory creek, on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, are gone, and the night express went is between them. The night express from the west has reached here all right.

Providentially there has been no loss of life that we know of, but an immense loss of property.

MORRIS, Grundy county, Ill, August 10.—A terrific thunder storm, accompanied with a strong wind, and sharp, heavy lightning, visited this section last evening, and lasted most of the night. The rain fell in torrents.

A Mr. Brayton and son, of this place, while riding in a two horse wagon, coming in from his farm, were struck by lightning when near town.

EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE'S OPINION OF THE REBELLION.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., August 12.—The Press and Times of this city publishes a letter from Ex President Pierce to Jefferson Davis, dated July 6th, 1860, in which he says:—"Without discovering the right of the abstract power to secede, I have never believed that actual disruption of this Union can occur without blood; and if this dire calamity must come, the fighting will not be along the Mason and Dixon line merely. It will be within our own borders; in our streets; between the two classes of citizens to whom I have referred. Those who defy the law and scout at their constitutional obligations will, if we ever reach the arbitrament of arms, find occupation enough at home."

THE DARWINIAN THEORY OF CREATION.

In our opinion, that excellent philosopher, F. Stein, of Prague University, has rendered final judgment on this matter in these words: "A faithful and conscientious search into the propagation and development of the minutest animal forms of life proves that they are produced only by like forms of the same species, that under no circumstances do they develop themselves from dead matter, and that no kind of experiment can produce the simplest living atom. How the first form of every species has been brought into existence is a question which lies beyond the limit of natural science, and which they never can answer; they have the right to be proud at having furnished the proof that life is only developed by life, but they cannot pretend to discover the secrets of creation. All efforts in this direction, which have lately again been made by Darwin, we may safely consider as utter failures."

WHAT GENERAL FRENCH INTERVENTION IN MEXICO.—The famous Jecker claim, which caused France to intervene in Mexican affairs, arose out of a loan by Jecker, a Swiss, to Miramon of $754,000 to war against Juarez. Miramon engaged to repay Jecker for this loan the enormous sum of $14,000,000. Miramon lost his cause, and then Jecker asked Juarez to pay his claim, which was refused. What would we say if the Englishmen who lent Davis money to carry on his rebellion were to ask the United States Government to pay it? Yet Jecker's claim was precisely similar, and on this impudent demand France invaded Mexico.

Speculators and the interests of commerce may suffer by the failure of the Atlantic cable, but newspaper publishers can't afford to shed tears of sympathy for their misfortune.

The Downfall of Richmond or the Assassination of President Lincoln," is the suggestive title of a four-act drama, now running well in Dundee, Scotland.

[For the Clipper.]

INTEREST CREATED BY NATIONAL FESTIVALS.

At this time when Baltimore looks forward within a week to be made the theatre of a Cis-Atlantic National Festival, and her citizens manifest an unprecedented zeal and magnanimity in surrounding this occasion with all the charms of splendor and taste, it may not be unfitely to direct our eyes to the results of a similar festival held lately in Bremen, at which our city also has been represented by delegates as well as by rich and beautiful presents. We are fully aware that our "Riflemen's Festival" cannot be expected in its first attempt to assume a "national" character, to reach as gigantic dimensions as the "Bremen Festival," yet we boldly assert from this parallel that the seed sown next week within the land marks of our city will grow with such exuberance, that on future occasions the American Riflemen will successfully rival the Riflemen of the old world, and Baltimore then will have the honor to have given the impetus and to have fostered the germ of the aftercoming glory. We do not propose to repeat a description of the grandeur of the Bremen festival, to give the imposing numbers of guests from all parts of the world, but we only give an abridged list of the prizes from nearly all points of the compass:

The city of Bremen gave 1000 Bremen silver thalers especially coined for the time and purpose; Lima sent 40 Goldachs; New York a complete collection of all American gold and silver coins since the existence of the Union; San Francisco sent a silver bar with the golden inscription: "Although "the oceans and the mountains separate "us, we hail from the same nation, the "same blood and from the same father-"land;" Hayti sent a silver goblet filled with twenty doubloons; one Rifleman's society of Bremen gave another silver tankard, filled with 750 silver thalers; Stuttgart sent 36 gold pieces, in splendid frame; Philadelphia sent a collection of rich and costly rifles; Baltimore, a magnificent gold watch, and also severe splendid rifles; other cities of the Union, including Hartford, Dayton, etc., sent valuable prizes of different descriptions. Of Germany, and other countries of Europe, there were numberless cities represented by costly and appropriate presents, consisting of silver goblets, drinking horns, silver ware, watches etc. Vienna sent a shield of silver, which is considered an artistic masterpiece, and from Bukarest, Constantinople, Matarzas, Samarang, Adelaide in Australia, Calcutta, Batavia, the Island of St. Thomas, Buenos Ayres, Singapore, the Bay of Bengal, Havana, and even Honolulu; in short, from all points of the globe were received contributions of a rich and costly character, among which, for the sake of curiosity, we mention a living stag, a living eagle, immense green turtles, and a blooming giant cactus from South America, and splendid portraits of Abraham Lincoln and Lieut. Gen. Grant. We draw no inferences from these briefly stated facts, but state that Bremen covers scarcely half the area of Baltimore, and has not half its population, yet it has contrived to astonish the world by its arrangements for the thousands and thousands of her guests [illegible] Philadelphia Inquirer," need not fear that Baltimore's capacity for receiving strangers, or rather guests, is inadequate to an unusual demand, if Bremen can, within a few weeks, charm out of the ground structures to banquet 5000 persons at a time, Baltimore can do twice as much, and young, fresh Baltimore will do what old Baltimore never would have dreamed of. F.

MRS. COBDEN PRESENTING A SUIT OF HER HUSBAND TO NAPOLEON.

[From the London Telegraph.]

The following correspondence will be read with interest. Mrs. Cobden's letter was addressed to the well known M. Michel Chevalier, who conveyed its request to the Emperor.

DUNFORD, MIDHURST, July, 1865.

My Dear M. Chevalier—In addressing you I know I address one of my beloved husband's most valued friends, and that you, in common with all the lovers of peace and progress, feel a deep sorrow at your heart for the loss sustained by the death of Richard Cobden.

Permit me now to relate to you a little matter in which I am much interested. Soon after the death of my dear husband, his kind and esteemed friend, the late Mr. Henry Christy, gave Mr. Woolner, one of our first sculptors, a commission for a bust of Mr. Cobden, which, if good as a work of art and a likeness, I was to have the privilege of presenting it to France.

As you may suppose, I have watched the progress of this bust with intense interest. And now I, and those of my children who have seen it, consider it excellent, and a very striking likeness.

This being the case, I have the more confidence in troubling you with this letter. I am diffident of addressing the Emperor direct on the subject But knowing how firm and true my beloved husband found his Majesty in the great and beneficent work of the treaty of commerce between England and France, I am sure that he will feel a pleasure in recalling to his memory the face of one who fully sympathized with and comprehended all the greatness of France and the French people. C. A. COBDEN.

REPLY FROM M. PIETRI TO M. MICHEL CHEVALIER.

CABINET OF THE EMPEROR,
Palace of the Tuileries, July 12, 1865.

I have laid before the Emperor the letter with which you entrusted me, in which Mrs. Cobden informs you of her desire to offer a bust of her husband to his Majesty.

His Majesty is touched by the sentiments expressed in this letter, and by Mrs. Cobden's thought of sending him this remembrance, which will recall to him an eminent man whose character, abilities and services he appreciated, and whom he has keenly regretted. His Majesty accepts it with pleasure, and desires that you would kindly inform Mrs. Cobden, with the due expression of his thanks.

I have the honor, &c. PIETRI,
Private Secretary to the Emperor.

AN EXTRAORDINARY HOAX.—The Lawrence, Mass, American says great excitement was created in that city on Wednesday, by a false report that two girls had been found on the road between Lawrence and Lowell, bound hand and foot, tied to a tree, and their throats cut from ear to ear. The report flew through the mills like wildfire, and it was added that the bodies had been brought to the City Hall for identification. When the operatives left the mills at dinner time, there was a great rush to that building, and a thousand or two of people clamored for permission to see the bodies, not believing the earnest protestations of the Marshal and his officers that the report was a hoax. The sound of the bells, recalling the people to the mills, alone dispersed the gathering. At night the same extraordinary scene was again witnessed, and, if possible, more persons besieged the hall, arriving and departing until a late hour, some of those who had been "sold" at noon having described the appearance, dress, &c., of the "corpses," with great accuracy, to their acquaintances.

THE CORN CROP.—We have heard it stated by some of our farmers that the prospect for a corn crop was never more favorable than at the present time in this section. Should it escape the frost the yield will be abundant. The oat crop was a fair yield.—*Shepherdstown (Va.) Register.*

The largest income in the State of Rhode Island is $415,218, and the man lives in Providence who is burdened with it.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Attempted Robbery of the United States Depository—The Robbers Frightened Off—A most audacious attempt was made on Sunday night, or the night previous, to rob the United States Depositary at the Custom House, but for some unaccountable reason the robbers were thwarted in their purposes when they were apparently just on the eve of accomplishing their plans. The particulars of the attempt and the manner of its discovery are given as follows:

The basement rooms of the Custom House have for some time been used by Government officers for the storage of public property.—Under the direction of Captain C. S. Beach, of the Quartermaster's Department, a lot of hospital tents have recently been stored there, and the agent of this officer having occasion to visit the place yesterday morning for the purpose of assorting the tents and separating the good and unserviceable ones, it was discovered that the entire lot, fifty in number, had been removed.

The first conclusion was they had been stolen. Upon examination it was found the building had been forcibly entered, the shutter of the door on Gay street having been wrenched off, by which means the sash of the door window was removed, giving the robbers an easy task to force the lock. Having gained an entrance, the window sash was replaced and secured by means of gimlets. The gimlets were found yesterday in the position the robbers had placed them. The door had also been secured by means of tent pins, thus preventing any access from the outside. The discovery of these elaborate preparations led to a further search. The several adjoining rooms were visited and the dark basement recesses penetrated, but nothing more was revealed until the room was reached immediately under the United States Depositary, when the whole affair was explained.—Here were found the missing tents piled up to the ceiling, and here the robbers had fondly hoped to gain admission to the rich treasury of gold and greenbacks in the room above. Here also were found two valises, one containing a full set of burglar's instruments, including all the modern appliances used in the nefarious business, such as jimmeys, augers, dark lanterns, in fact every implement known to the burglar's art. All these instruments appeared to be new and affording such a complete outfit for their business, the robbers must have left in a hurry or they would not have left them behind. What frightened their plans does not appear. All the arrangements seem to have been well laid. The ceiling which alone separated them from the object of their rash adventure, was perforated in several places, and just at this point they seem to have dropped all hastily, impelled no doubt by the fear of detection.

Capt. Beach was notified of the result of the search, and he immediately gave information to Col. Woolley, Provost Marshal, to whom is entrusted the duty to ferret out if possible and bring to punishment the offenders. Capt. Beach has in his possession the valises and set of burglar's tools. One of the valises is new, while the other appears to have been in use some time, having originally had the owners name inscribed upon it.

Deaths in the City—The Board of Health reports that during the past week there were 172 deaths in the city—males 61, females 61; of whom 24 were colored—being 15 more than in the preceding week and 17 less than in the corresponding week of last year. The causes of death were as follows:

Abscess 1, apoplexy 1, casualty 1, cholera infantum 21, cholera morbus 1, colic 2, consumption 22, convulsions 3, croup 3, dropsy 6, dropsy 1, drowned 7, dysentery 3, erysipelas 1, bilious fever 2, intermittent fever 1, scarlet fever 1, typhoid fever 5, inflammation of the bowels 1, inflammation of the bowels 1, inflammation of the brain 5, inflammation of the lungs 3, intemperance 1, [illegible] 1, old age 9, palsy 2, stillbirths 7, spinal affection 1, stun stroke 2, teething 6, unknown adult 1, unknown child 11, whooping cough 1.—The ages of the deceased were as follows: Under 1 year, 35; between 1 and 2 years, 14; between 2 and 5, 10; between 5 and 10, 5; between 10 and 15, 1; between 15 and 20, 4; between 20 and 30, 17; between 30 and 40, 13; between 40 and 50, 8; between 50 and 60, 10; between 60 and 70, 5; between 70 and 80, 3; between 80 and 90, 2.

Counterfeit Treasury Notes.—Yesterday morning Sergeant Sinex, of the Middle district police, arrested H. Kontner, tailor, on West Baltimore street, on the charge of having passed on William Smith, a discharged soldier, a counterfeit $50 Treasury note.—He was taken before A. Sterrett Ridgely, Esq., and released on $1,000 security for his appearance at an examination to be held this morning. Smith was at the Calvert Station yesterday morning, and offered the note in payment for a ticket to Elmira. The note was pronounced to be a counterfeit by the ticket agent. Smith stated that it had been given him in change by Kontner, from whom he had purchased clothing, and therefore had him arrested. Kontner alleges that another soldier passed it to him.

Geo K. Boyd was arrested at an early hour yesterday morning by policeman Gardiner, on the charge of passing a counterfeit $100 note on John Gark, proprietor of a restaurant on Calvert, near Franklin street. He was held for the United States Commissioner.

Xanphi Arrestation.—Little Angel, as easily might have been expected, gaised last evening a perfect triumph by his performances, and notwithstanding the attractive programme of other places of amusement, drew a very full house. The feats of the child were truly surprising, and fully eclipsed all efforts previously seen in this city. The intelligent assemblage was delighted but not more by his miraculous productions than by the entertainment of the Natura Camera. Truly, who wishes to make a cheap and speedy voyage around the world, should go to the Maryland Institute. The managers have succeeded in making Angelo and Naturs Camera a sensation in Baltimore.

Committed for Trial—John Kauch, whose arrest on Saturday, charged with obtaining goods under false pretences from Messrs. Alexander Weiller & Bro., No. 428 West Baltimore street, and Messrs. Weisenfeld & Co., Hanover street, has been noticed, was yesterday committed to await the action of the grand jury by Justice Spicer. He had obtained articles to the value of $30 from the former, and from the latter house seven coats which he had disposed of to certain parties, and appropriated the money to his own use. He has been carrying on this game for several years, and defrauded a number of clothing houses out of hundreds of dollars.

Baltimore Gold Pens.—It is but justice to direct the attention of our citizens to the fact that many of our home manufacturers already now compete successfully in quality as well as in moderation of prices with any city of the United States Among these we notice Messrs. B F. Blakeney & Co, No. 99 Baltimore street, who manufacture gold pens, which equal, if not surpass, any gold pens manufactured in this country, and yet are offered to the purchaser at a figure lower than any merchant in the same article has done as yet.

Larceny.—A deaf and dumb youth of bad habits, named John Hagerty, was arrested yesterday by policeman Willis, on the charge of stealing a coat, valued at $10, belonging to B. S. Baxbaum, a clerk in the clothing store of Schoolherr & Bro, corner of Baltimore and Frederick streets. The boy went to the store to procure a pair of pantaloons. He was taken into a back room by the clerk to try on a pair, and after the purchase stole the coat. Justice Spicer committed him to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Excursion—To-day the B. L. A. Association (formerly Alexander's Baltimore Battery) will give a grand family excursion to Havre de Grace and Port Deposit on the steamer Georgia. Few excursions have been gotten up under more favorable auspices, and if the weather is good, it is expected that great crowds will gather to see the beautiful Susquehanna.

Arrested.—Herbert Lewis, for assaulting Laura Fay, with intent to kill; held by Justice Shawacre. David White, for assaulting Morris Levi, with intent to kill; held by Justice Shawacre. Jane Posey, colored, for the larceny of $65 and a lot of wearing apparel from Mrs. Barlow; committed by Justice Dryden.

Influx of Greenbacks.—We are told that $174,000 were paid on Saturday to the 1st Regiment Maryland Veteran Volunteer Cavalry, they not being paid previously for over seven months, and also now receiving their bounties. This gives prospect for a good harvest this week for merchant tailors, hackdrivers, etc.

Sales of Property.—Mr. Samuel H. Gover, auctioneer, yesterday sold at the Exchange Sales Room, an unimproved lot on the west side of Gilmor street, south of Mulberry, having a front of 34 feet and depth of 157 feet to a 20 feet alley. Purchased for $875, by Wm. Corkran, Esq.

The Confidence Sharper—The arrest on Saturday of a man called Frank Knapp, alias Col Strong, on the charge of defrauding Mr. H. T. Wilbaugh, of Bristol, Tenn., while in Philadelphia, of $1,850, has been stated. An examination was had yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, in the office of Marshal Carmichael, before Justice Spicer, John P. Poe, Esq., representing the State and R. Lyon Rogers, Esq., appearing for the prisoner. Mr. Wilbaugh gave a lengthy statement of the whole affair. It appeared that while on Baltimore street in this city, eight or ten days ago, he was accosted by a respectable looking man who gave his name as Austin. After some general remarks about the beauty of the Baltimore ladies, &c, he gleaned from Mr. Wilbaugh in the conversation that ensued, all the information about his business, etc, and engaged to meet him at the President street depot, that evening at 7 o'clock, so as to go on to Philadelphia, where he stated there was a friend of his, who having to do with Government affairs, had a large quantity of goods for sale at a low figure.

On reaching Philadelphia they went to the Continental Hotel, and soon after came across an individual of prepossessing appearance, dressed in the uniform of a lieutenant colonel, with shoulder straps on, whom Austin introduced as Col. Strong, the very man they were in search of. The Colonel spoke of the goods he had to sell, and of the low rate at which he would dispose of them. He stated that it was late, the place was closed, and he had given his men holiday for a day or two. They all took a walk, and Austin remarked that his friend, the colonel, was in want of a about $1,800, and requested the loan of that sum. He exhibited to Mr. Wilbaugh two drafts on the Treasury Department, one for $3,000 and the other for $5,000, also a check on a State bank. Mr. Wilbaugh showed his confidence in the parties by giving them the amount. The Colonel then parted with Austin, who with Wilbaugh proceeded to a large and very respectable house in the central portion of the city, the owner or occupant of which he said was Commodore West, where he would introduce him to Commodore Porter.

After entering the house Austin locked the door, causing Mr. Wilbaugh to be alarmed. On his remonstrating at this procedure, accusing Austin of a design to rob him, the latter unlocked the door and went out on the street.

They met Colonel Strong, to whom Austin spoke of the charge made against him by Mr. Wilbaugh of a design to rob him. The pseudo Colonel laughed at the words and said it was impossible. He offered to return the money to Mr. Wilbaugh, if he was not satisfied of their acting right. This had the effect to reassure Mr. Wilbaugh, who did not insist on the return of the money. The parties, after being together a short time, separated, and that was the last seen of either of them by Mr. Wilbaugh until last Saturday, when he had Strong, or Knapp, arrested. The evidence was so strong that no attempt was made by the accused to controvert it, and the Justice determined to commit him to jail for the action of the authorities of Philadelphia.

During the last two days an effort was made by him to have the matter compromised by the payment of $1,000 to Mr. Wilbaugh. It is stated that the consent of the latter was obtained to such an arrangement, and that the necessary papers were prepared. Marshal Carmichael would not consent to such action, and determined before the payment of the money was made to have the examination, which took place an hour earlier than first contemplated. Knapp, or Strong as he is called, is an adept at the confidence game, but expresses his regret at having stopped in this city so long. It seems that after swindling Mr. Wilbaugh he came on here and went on a spree, but for which conduct he would previously have gone away. He has several thousand dollars deposited in the Bank of Baltimore, and is reputed to be worth near [illegible] Wilbaugh has, it is understood, had an injunction on the money in the bank. The credulity of strangers in this city is taken advantage of by sharpers, and Knapp while in confinement here freely comments on it. The Washington Monument in this city is a grand topic on which the sharpers chate, and he has observed that some of the visitors were willing to believe the strangest tales about it.

Particulars About the Shooting Affray in the Catholic Burying Ground—The examination held yesterday, about 6 o'clock, P. M., by Justice Dryden, resulted in the discharge of Elliot and Grout, and in holding of Schmeltzinger in $500 bail for trying, which bail was remitted by Michael Zeller. The principal witnesses were Jno. H. Hayley and John Glenn, the keeper of the cemetery. The former testified to having seen Frick Dougherty deliberately raising a pistol and fire at John Sheppard, and seeing him fire a second shot. He also stated that Schmeltzinger was the party who brought about the row by attacking a drummer boy, (name unknown,) which caused Sheppard to interfere and leg to his being fatally wounded. John Glenn testified that Dougherty