DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WALES.....Publisher.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16, 1865.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The following exhibit of our regular rates will be found of service:

1 Sq	are 1 Time	$ 50
"	2 Times	75
"	3 "	1.00
"	1 Week	1.75
"	1 Month	4.00
"	3 Months	10.00
"	6 "	16.00
1	1 Year	20.00

ONE SQUARE CONTAINS SIX LINES OF SPACE.

[For the Clipper.]

WATCHING.

BY JAMES S. WATKINS.

I'm watching for thy coming, love,
Each moment of the day,
And I've listened for thy voice, love,
To drive sad thoughts away.

When evening bells are ringing, love,
And twilight deepens fast,
I linger by the window, love,
Where we were sitting last.

At night when stars are shining, love,
And zephyr breezes low,
I think of happy moments, love,
We passed here long ago.

The dreams of thee were such, my love,—
So visions thou wert here,
To ever guard my slumbers, love,
By thy bright presence dear.

I've waited for thy coming, love,
Through days of toil and pain
But my heart is growing light, love,
Thou'rt coming back again!

Then hasten soon to meet me, love,
In sunshine or in rain,
And I'll greet thee, sweet as flowers, love,
O'er me dow, dear old plain.

Ere summer days are gone, my love,
Then'rt come once more to me,
And clad you will I have my love,
All welcome warm I'll be.

I'll be happy when thou'rt here, love,
From every sorrow free,
And ever while thy life shall last,
I'll honor only thee.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 14, 1865.

LETTER FROM PRINCE GEORGE'S.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.]

RAVENSWOOD, Prince George's county, Md., August 14, 1865.

The President and His Policy.

If any inference can be fairly drawn from the representations of the Southern men who have been coming to Washington during the last month or two—if any thing is distinctly recognizable in those signs of the times which are indicated by leading public journals, both North and South—it is that the President has steadily grown in popularity since his accession to the highest office of the Government, and that his policy towards the States lately in rebellion, so far as developed, is the chief and most productive cause of the favor with which he is regarded. These are *facts* which, I presume, no man who has proper opportunities of knowing the opinions of Southerners and Northerners, accustomed to attend to the fluctuations of politics and parties, will venture to question, whether they may be altogether agreeable to his wishes or not.

As when, in the eventful session of 1860—the stand which Andrew Johnson, from Tennessee, (Andrew Jackson's own State,) himself a life-long Democrat, took against the conspiring rebels on the floor of the United States Senate was declared, by Mr. Seward at the time, more important to the preservation of the Government, and more disastrous to the rebellion than any thing which could possibly be done by any Senator on the Republican side;—so, also, *now*, from his antecedents and his associations personal, social and political, he is peculiarly qualified to deal successfully with the various elements involved in the social and political problems of re-organization.

TWO CLASSES FRIGHTENED.

His popularity has alarmed two classes: one composed of those who *do not wish* for peace and harmony; because their sordid interests are promoted by agitation, discord, and sectional warfare; the other, made up of men who, however desirous of peace and prosperity to the country, are still more anxious to accomplish those desirable ends, *in their own way, and by their own chosen instruments;* and who, rather than have them consummated through *other* agencies, would see the *whole Nation* set on fire again, and at four quarters, North, South, East and West.

THE TWIN BANES OF PARTY STRIFE AND MAD AMBITION!

Such is the spirit of party ambition! Such is the source and such the inspiration of most of these movements, looking towards opposition to the President's Southern policy, and of most of the insidious harangues in which his proposals are criticised by partisans, who yet do not venture to *pronounce* boldly against a Chief Magistrate who has, so manifestly

THE HEARTS AND MINDS OF THE PEOPLE WITH HIM.

If any one is so ignorant of popular sentiment on this last mentioned point as to doubt my remark, his scepticism would be removed by the observation of a single day at the White House on the occasion of the President's general receptions. Public business called me to the Executive Mansion to-day; and, as it happened, during the hours which the President gave to receiving a crowd of both sexes, and of different ages and conditions.

I would that all the maligners of the President, and that his constituents throughout the Union, could have witnessed that spectacle!

I have stood in the presence of many of the most eminent of my contemporaries at home and abroad, from John Quincy Adams' President down through the whole line of succeeding Chief Magistrates to this day; and, in Great Britain, from Earl Grey, the father of the Reform in Parliament, and Lord Brougham and Lord Jeffrey, to Earl Derby and Mr. Gladstone; and I now unhesitatingly assert that no public man in Europe or America, could have acquitted himself better, more gracefully, or more *nobly*, than did President Johnson to-day.

He listened to each person who approached him, in turn, and made no *distinction*, except in favor of the gentle sex, and of the evidently humble, poor, or suffering.

Of course, those who took this opportunity of pressing their claims, could not command any "ring," or any "clique" or "cabal"—still less could they menace the President with opposition to his administration in general—to his nominees before the Senate, in case they did not suit a "ring," or "clique" or "cabal." Oh, no! They were only persons of both sexes, with whom "rings" and "cliques" are never permitted to intermeddle; and who, ignoring all intermediate agents, chose to make their way to the President himself.

His manners to women are models of behavior; so courteous and dignified to those who take it into their heads to imagine that their former social position will warrant any presumption now-a-days; so mild and so relenting when they discover, and show their sense of their mistake; so soft and gentle to all others.

I came home this evening with a number of the finest women and of the best men of whom Prince George's county can boast, and they were all delighted with the presentation to President Johnson.

A LOOKER ON AND AROUND THE CAPITAL.

A WOMAN KILLED.—About half past eight o'clock on Saturday morning, as the "Union Freight Line" of the Pennsylvania railroad was running near Lower Marlotta station, a woman named Mrs. McGuerney was instantly killed. It seems that she was walking on the track, ahead of the train, and although the whistle was blown and every effort made to alarm her, she refused to leave the road, and before the train could be stopped, the locomotive struck Mrs. McG., throwing her up to the smokestack, when she fell and was again struck by the cow-catcher and instantly killed. It was believed that she courted death, and deliberately walked ahead of the train for the purpose of being killed.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

[From the Richmond Whig.]

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

If anything we can say can furnish you with satisfactory assurance, we do solemnly declare that the people of Virginia are a submissive, peaceful, law-abiding people. We know that upon this subject misrepresentation upon misrepresentation has been made to you, and that the channel of truthful communication is so obstructed as to render it difficult for you to be fairly advised of our actual feelings or conditions. Virginia has not only been a battle-ground and a burial ground, but is now scarcely more than a grave yard. Poverty and destitution, suffering and distress, anxiety and care are the painful lot of her once prosperous and happy people.

These tears of her daughters yet flow like "mountain rills"—her sons are not only unemployed but impoverished, and mourning and sorrow are spread all over the land. The ashes of our firesides have been slacked by the blood of our best citizens, and there is scarcely a home the once cheerful countenances of whose inmates are not shaded by the carnage and casualties of the war. The people of Virginia are sad and sorrowful and troubled. Of you they have asked for clemency, and to you they appeal for relief. Upon your statesmanship and your humanity they rely for the discontinuance of those calamities, which, if not alleviated, will bring upon them insufferable woes.

The people of Virginia candidly confess that the issues involved in the late unhappy conflict have been fairly submitted to the arbitrament of the sword, and it has been decided that they must return to the Government of the United States, and conform to all the laws, edicts and proclamations of the President and Congress of the United States. To do this, they are not only willing but anxious.

With an extensive acquaintance with the disposition of our people, and with all the authority which we can impart to our word, we do solemnly assure you that they are earnestly and honestly anxious to have an opportunity to maintain "the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws." Can you desire anything more? Can anything more be demanded of them?

"Poor and needy, weak and wounded, sick and sore," her sons and her daughters implore and beseech you to spare this distressed community the infliction of the death-blow, and leave them unmolested what little they have left.

THE CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

A correspondent of the *Journal de Geneve*, writing from Alexandria on the 19th of July, says:

You ask me for news of the cholera.—It is getting on pretty well, though somewhat diminished by its excesses. For more than a month the epidemic has ravaged Alexandria in a terrible and unusual manner, and a thorough panic has seized upon the population. As early as the 15th of June, the Viceroy, in his position as Chief of the State, set the example of flight, by suddenly quitting Alexandria and Egypt with his harem, in a vessel hastily engaged, and which set out for the open sea without any more settled purpose than that of flight. Since then he has been to the island of Chio, and afterwards to Constantinople. This precipitate departure spread terror among the population of Alexandria. All the more important persons at once imitated the Viceroy; they engaged vessels for themselves and their families. The less wealthy rushed to the steamers, which left in all directions; the others embarked upon numberless sailing ships. Every one ran away—no matter how, no matter where. The employees and the artisans sold their watches, their clothes, to pay their passage; the dealers nailed up the doors of their shops with planks, and abandoned their interests and their goods.

The number of passports obtained at the consulates is estimated at 60,000. It was no longer a flight, it was a panic of terror. Doctors have deserted their posts; priests have abandoned the church, leaving to the dead the task of making their way to the other world without their assistance. In a word, the clearing out has been complete, and there is no instance of a similar display of cowardice. On account of the closed, nailed up, and abandoned shops, the following circular has been issued by the sanitary superintendent to the various consulates: "Among the large number of persons of all classes and professions who have for some time abandoned this country, there are many *bacals* (dealers in provisions of all kinds). In the hurry of their departure several have contented themselves with securely closing their shops, leaving behind their stock, the greater part of which is of a nature to be liable to speedy decomposition. In consequence of this, the shops containing the said stores, which, it must be supposed are now decomposed, disseminate a stench which is very disagreeable to the neighbors, and very injurious to the public health. Ignorant of the nationality of these dealers, I beg of you, in the interests of the public health, to authorize the police to open, in case of necessity, the shops which occasion the most complaints by neighbors, especially those from which the most stench issues, so that steps may be taken to remove the causes of this nuisance."

SWINDLING BY A FRENCH COUNTESS.

[From Galignani.]

The Tribunal of Correctional Police has just been engaged for three sittings in trying, on numerous charges of swindling, the Countess de Nacquard, aged 50, a lady who at one time possessed a fortune of nearly 80,000f. a year. A dressmaker named Gratzmuller, and an agent d'affaires named Simonnett, were also charged as accomplices. It appeared from the evidence that until 1862 the Countess resided with her husband at the Chateau de la Preuille, (Loire Inferieure) but their annual income was then reduced to about 6,000f. In that year she came to Paris for the purpose of prosecuting a lawsuit in which she and her husband were engaged. Soon after her arrival in the capital she borrowed various large sums, part of which were evidently repaid, but when borrowing became difficult she had recourse to still more objectionable expedients. In the first place, she purchased from M. Kramer, a jeweller, a diamond necklace, worth 26,000 francs, which was immediately pawned, but ultimately recovered by the jeweler with a loss of 5,222 francs. M. Krammer had been induced to let the prisoner have the necklace by her representations, and those of her two accomplices, that she was a lady of great property. Two other dealers, M. Dumont and M. Hamberger, deposed that the countess, aided by the other prisoners, had defrauded them respectively of 6,000 and 3,500 francs—from the firm of Gallois Gignous, drapers, they obtained shawls worth 7,100 francs; and M. Lilouel, another draper, lost 21,000 francs by their manœuvres. In short, the total value of the goods fraudulently obtained by the prisoners was 166,924 francs, and the dead loss to their victims 117,179 francs. The Tribunal, after hearing the Avocat Imperial, who pressed for a conviction, condemned the countess to three years' imprisonment, the woman Gratzmuller to two years, and Simonnet to thirteen months; likewise each to 50 francs fine and costs.

A NOVEL EXPEDITION.—There is a novel—and may be important—expedition fitting out at San Francisco—nothing less than a voyage to the New Hebrides, a group of volcanic islands in the South Pacific Ocean, northeast of New Caledonia, between latitude 13 deg. 30 min. and 20 deg. 3 min. South, and longitude 166 deg. 30 min. and 170 deg. East. These islands are said to abound in gold, silver, pearl and tortoise shell, sandal and other valuable woods. With such a restless and adventurous population as ours, no doubt the expedition will be a success in point of numbers embarking. The area of these islands is estimated by one Capt. Felger, who is to command the vessel fitting out, and who has been there, at 25,000 square miles, containing a population of 200,000 degraded beings, whose language is said to be similar to the Malay.

A NEW VILLAGE.—The buildings at Camp Distribution are being fitted up by the Freedmen's Bureau for tenement houses for colored people. Accommodations will be provided for several hundred families. A railroad runs into the heart of the camp, and terminates at a commodious station house; a reservoir affords an ample supply of water to every building. A neat little church and library are already provided, and everything complete for the establishment of a flourishing colony.—*Star.*

A VALUABLE AND INTERESTING DOCUMENT

was delivered on Saturday by the Secretary of State to the Clerk of the Court of Fairfax county. This document was the original "last will and testament of General George Washington," which has been for some time preserved in the State Library, and was saved from the clutches of the army of curiosity hunters who pillaged the building after the evacuation only by the precaution of the late Secretary of the Commonwealth, Colonel George W. Munford, whose veneration and affection for everything connected with the memory of Virginia's greatest son is participated in by every citizen of the Old Dominion, and prompted him to the preservation of this valuable souvenir.

The instrument is in the clear, legible handwriting of the General, whose precision and accuracy are evinced by his signature being attached to every page, and the freedom from mistakes. Every *t* is crossed, every *i* dotted, and the marks of the punctuality and thoughtfulness which contributed so greatly to his success in every department of life, are visible in every line.—*Richmond Bulletin, 14th.*

CATTLE PESTILENCE IN ENGLAND.—The London papers express considerable alarm at the reported progress of the fatal disease among the cattle. The Times says:—"It is highly infectious and generally incurable.—It kills in two or three days or a week. The origin of the plague, it is said, is infected foreign cattle brought to the Islington cattle market; but sound cattle coming there have caught the disease, and spread it to such an extent that nearly 2,000 are said to have suffered within a month. There is no known remedy or antidote; but, unless something is done, it is possible that the disease may spread over the whole country, and England may suffer an actual dearth of animal food, and the usual consequences of a lower diet on a people accustomed to a better."

A BIG EEL.—An eel that weighed eleven pounds was caught in the Delaware, off Market street dock, on Saturday, by a boy. For about five minutes the question was whether the boy would pull the eel upon land or the eel pull the boy into the water. The boy gained the day. A restaurant keeper gave the boy two dollars for the eel. He intends to sell the skin to the Billy boys, to use as a section of hose.—*Philadelphia News.*

☞ Poor old Mr. Foote don't like to live in Canada. The rebels "cold shoulder" him and the loyalists won't associate with him.

☞ A shock of an earthquake was felt at Ogdensburg, N. Y., the day last week.

☞ The Parisians were very uneasy about the cholera.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC FOR 1865.

August.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon's Phases.	August.	D.	H.	M.
14-Monday	5,11	6 49					
15-Tuesday	5 12	6 48					
16-Wednesday	5 13	6 47		Full	7	10	29 a
17-Thursday	5 14	6 46		Last qr	13	4	41 m
18-Friday	5 15	6 45		New	21	2	16 a
19-Saturday	5 17	6 43		First qr	29	6	45 a
20-Sunday	5 18	6 42					

MARINE AFFAIRS.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, August 15, 1865.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Charleston, Wheeler, from Point Lookout—to U S Quartermaster. Passed off Cove Point, Monday evening, bark Selah, from Boston for Baltimore.

Steamer Daniel Webster, Roix, from Norfolk—to M N Falls.

Steamer James T Brady, Landis, fm Norfolk—to A W Shaw.

Steamer Juniata, Phillips, from Havre de Grace—to J J Taylor.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, fm New York—mdse to J A Shriver.

Steamer John S Shriver, Dennis, fm Philadelphia—mdse to J A Shriver.

Barge Sheriff Smith, Hall, from Havre de Grace—ice to T J Cochran & Co.

Barge Sallie, Woods, from Havre de Grace—ice to W H Culer.

Barge Charles Davis, ——, from Havre de Grace—ice to W H Oler.

Brig Montrose, (Br) Hall, from St Jago de Cuba—sugar to Kirkland, Chase & Co.

Brig Chowan, (Br) Long, from New York—ballast to Knox & Co.

Brig Romance, Duncan, from Philadelphia—to Navassa Phosphate Co.

Schr Frank Walter, Potter, from New York—staves and copper ore to W Rhoads & Son.

Schr Rebecca C Lane, Lane, from Boston—salt to Kelsey & Hines.

Schr Isaac Baker, Parvere, from Boston—to H M Hexler; hay and oats to U S Quartermaster.

CLEARED.

Steamer Daniel Webster, Roix, Norfolk.

Steamer James T Brady, Landis, Norfolk.

Steamer Juniata, Phillips, Havre de Grace.

Steamer Matilda, Kirwan, Fredericksburg, Va.

Steamer Charlotte Vanderbilt, Colmary, Alexandria and Washington.

Steamer Octorara, McLaughlin, New York.

Steamer John S Shriver, Dennis, Philadelphia.

CLEARANCES FOR BALTIMORE.

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Moore, New York, 11th inst.

Schr Stella, Cubberly, New York, 11th inst.

Schr Alice Curtis, Behannan, Boston, 12th instant.

ARRIVALS FROM BALTIMORE.

Brig Caroline, Nichols, Boston, 12th inst.

Schr Butterfly, Hubbard, Richmond, 13th instant.

SAILED.

Brig Mississippi, (Br) Demerara—in tow of steamtug Mary Shaw

SPOKEN.

Steamer Emily B Souder, from St Thomas for New York, was spoken 7th inst, lat 37 40 lon 72 40, under canvas.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To Baltimore Exchange and News Room.)

Bark Geo S Hunt, Woodbury, from Tark's Island, arrive at New York 14th inst.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Arnold Boninger, (Prus) Steenken, hence, at Helvoet 9th ult.

Bark Johanna, (Hrem) Klockgeter, hence at Bremerhaven 28th ult.

Brig Ellen Bernard, Burgess, sailed from Boston 12th inst for Philadelphia.

Schr George Washington, Skinner, sailed from Richmond 13th inst for Baltimore.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALE AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

Furnished by Leonard J. Tormey, Stock and Bill Broker, No. 21 South Street.

Aug. 15, 1865.

10,000	American Gold (large)	s10	141
2,000	do do (large)	b10	141⅛
10,100	do do (large)	s10	141
1,000	do do (large)	s10	141
1,500	do do (large)	s10	141⅛
5,000	do do (large)	s10	141⅛
600	do do (large)	s	141⅛
5,000	do do (large)	s	141⅛
1,000	do do (large)	c	141⅛
10,000	do do (large)	s30	140⅞
2,000	do do (large)	s5	141⅛
1,000	U S 7-30's 1st series		99
2,000	N. C. R. W. bds '68		66
	110 shares Bank of Commerce		23
	600 shares Canton Co.	b30	29 ¾
5,000	do do	b30	2.15
	300 shares Copper Hill	b30	2.10
3,250	shares Lake Chrome	b30	.20

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS IN N. Y., Aug. 15.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Furnished by L. J. Tormey, Stock and Bill Broker, No. 21 South Street.

	1st B'd.	2d B'd.
United States 6's, 1881, Coupon	106⅝	106⅝
" " 5-20's	105⅝	105⅝
" " in currency	99⅝	99⅝
American Gold	141	140⅝
Tennessee 6's		70
North Carolina 6's	25⅝	
Missouri 6's	71⅝	
Cotton Company	38⅝	37⅝
Cumberland Coal and Iron Co.	79⅝	79⅝
Quicksilver	54	54⅝
New York Central Railroad	90⅝	90⅝
Erie Railway Company	62⅝	62⅝
Preferred		
Hudson River Railroad	101⅝	104
Harlem Railroad		
Reading Railroad	100⅝	101⅝
Michigan Central Railroad	102	102⅝
Michigan Southern & N. I. R. R.	64	64
Illinois Central Railroad	116⅝	120
Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R.	67⅝	67⅝
Chicago and Northwestern R. R.	28⅝	27
" " Preferred	61	61
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad	109	109⅝
Chicago and Rock Island R. R.	105⅝	104
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien	40	38⅝
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	91⅝	91⅝
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute		40
" " Preferred		75

Panic! Panic! Panic!