BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

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

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Latest News by Telegraph

TO THE

BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

AN IMPORTANT ARMY ORDER—OFFICERS TO REJOIN THEIR REGIMENTS.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The following General order was issued to day.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, July 8.

Regimental officers of volunteer and detached service are ordered to join their proper commands with the exceptions hereinafter enumerated. The following is ordered:

First—All commissioned officers of volunteers for both black and white regiments, or independent companies, now absent on detached service, from their commands, and not on duty within their proper armies or departments, will proceed forthwith to join their respective regiments or companies.

Second—Hereafter no commissioned regimental officer of volunteers will be placed on duty or transferred thereon, out of the army or department in which his regiment may be serving.

The exceptions authorized under the foregoing are as follows:

1st.—Officers on duty mustering out and discharging the volunteer forces.

2d.—Aides-de Camp to general officers on duty commanding troops.

3.—Officers on Courts Martial or Military Commissions, and those on duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and abandoned lands, under direct orders from the War Department, Adjutant General's Office.

Third—All enlisted men absent on detached service from their regiments or companies, and outside the armies or Departments in which the same may be serving, will at once be sent to join their respective commands, unless absent therefrom by orders from the headquarters of a Military Division, or superior authority.

Fourth—Commanding Generals of Departments and armies are charged with the prompt execution of the order, and upon its provisions being fully complied with, will report the fact to the Adjutant General of the army.

Fifth—No commissioned officer or enlisted man absent in violation of this order will be paid outside of the army or Department in which his regiment or company may be serving.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

AFFAIRS IN NEW YORK—GENERAL SICKLES' REPORT—THE DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

NEW YORK, July 8—The Commercial's Washington special states that General Sickles has reported his recent mission to South America, but its nature will not be divulged as yet.

The Post says that it is expected that General Hooker will not assume the command of the Department of the East until the end of the present month. There has been no orders as yet received relative to the supercedure of Gen. Dix.

The corvette Madawaska was launched to-day at the navy yard.

The supply steamer Fort Morgan sails on Tuesday from Brooklyn Navy Yard with mails, &c., for the Gulf Squadron.

The gunboat Florida is under sailing orders for Port Royal.

The Dictator, convoyed by the Vanderbilt, was to sail to-day on an experimental cruise to Newport.

THE 7-30 LOAN.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan on Saturday amounted to $5,251,500, including the following: First National Bank, New York, $1,630,000; First National Bank, Boston, $200,000; Ninth National Bank, New York, $311,250; Fourth National Bank, New York, $150,000; First National Bank, Reading, $100,000; First National Bank, Jersey City, $100,000; Second National Bank, Chicago, $240,000; Third National Bank, St. Louis, $120,000; First National Bank, St. Louis, $70,000; New York County National Bank, $100,000; Clark, Dodge & Co., New York, $250,000; C A Pitman & Co, Boston, $100 000; Brewster, Sweet & Co., Boston, 100,000; Henry Olens & Co, New York, $100,000; Second National Bank, Zanesville, $50,000; Semple & Jones, Pittsburg, $55,000 National Bank of the Republic, Boston. Total subscriptions for the week, $8,[illegible], $12,300.

SAILING OF STEAMERS.

NEW YORK, July 9th.—The steamers City of Boston and Virginia, for Liverpool, and the Borussia, for Hamburg, sailed to-day, taking a large number of passengers, but only fifteen thousand in specie.

The Express states that some forty suits are to be brought against Colonel Baker, Government detective, by Recorder Smith. Several affidavits have been printed, showing that persons were released who had been summarily arrested by paying various sums, ranging from $500 to $3,000. One affidavit states that $120,000 were divided between one Stanley and others, who were employed by Baker.

THE TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Now that the Conspiracy trial is over and the sentences of the Military Commission are executed, there will soon be some definite action concerning the trial of Jeff. Davis. If it shall be determined to try him for treason, the proceedings will of course take place before a civil tribunal, but, from the present indications, it is more probable he will be tried before a military court as the leader or instigator of the conspiracy, for it is said in prominent quarters that there is newly discovered proofs against him in that connection.

THE $20,000 CLAUSE.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The President gave an audience to day to a deputation of Virginia gentlemen who wished him to so alter the Amnesty Proclamation as to dispense with the clause which excludes from its benefits persons who are worth more than twenty thousand dollars.

The President after a free and plain conversation said he would look at the papers which they presented, but so far he had seen no reason for removing the exception.

From Fort Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 7.—Arrived—schooner R. C. Stannard, from City Point; schooner L. P. Smith, from City Point; schooner J. & D. Creamer, from New York; schooner Banvard, from New York; schooner J. C. Creamer, from New York; steamer Thomas A. Morgan, from City Point and with troops for Baltimore; schooner Enoch Moore, from New York, with forage; English frigate Petrel, schr. Ann, from New York, with forage; schr. D. A. Berry, from New York, with forage; propellor Relief, from Morehead City, with troops; steamer Blackbird, from City Point; schooner J. F. Farland, from City Point, with forage; schooner Moonlight, from New York.

Sailed—Steamer Edward Everett, for Richmond, with sick rebel prisoners from Newport news; propeller Leader, for Washington, with hides; steamer Adriene, for New York.

There are no cases of yellow fever in Norfolk or Portsmouth, as reported.

Citizens, without regard to color, are strictly prohibited from carrying firearms or concealed deadly weapons of any kind upon their persons in the streets of Norfolk.

MARSHAL LAW IN NORFOLK.

An order has been issued by Brevet Brigadier Gen. O. L. Mann, declaring the city of Norfolk under martial law. In compliance with this order the municipal police, under control of Major Tabb, have been withdrawn, and Captain Hoffman, Company B, 13th New York Artillery, placed in charge of 150 soldiers, with a proper complement of officers to take charge of the police of the city. All arrests of white civilians made for violating police regulations are to be turned over to civil authorities for trial, except where the testimony of colored persons is required. All cases where soldiers and sailors are either complainants or defendants will be disposed of by the military authorities.

These regulations are highly satisfactory to the greater portion of the inhabitants of Norfolk. General O. L. Mann has been assigned to the command of the sub-district of Norfolk by direction of the President.

Steamer Petrel, Capt. Delaney, arrived from [illegible]mington, N. C.

On [illegible] arrival of the new English frigate Petrel yesterday they fired a salute, which was responded to from the fort, but not from the navy.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 8.—The rebel prisoners until recently confined at the hospitals at Newport News, have now all been removed and sent forward to their homes.

One hundred horses and fifty mules, Government property, will be sold at auction at Camp Hamilton on the 15th inst.

The weather here has been intensely hot yesterday and to day.

The steamer Eliza Hancock from Richmond, arrived to-day with Major General Terry on board.

The following steamers also arrived to-day: Steamer Sylvan, Shire, from Fredericksburg, with mails and passengers; steamer C. W. Thomas, Captain Deane, from Baltimore; U. S. Naval Supply Steamer South Carolina, from Philadelphia, with men for this squadron; schr. Julia E. Pratt, from New York for City Point, with forage; steamer T. F. Cahill, from Baltimore, with 150 released rebel prisoners for City Point.

The following steamers sailed to-day: Propeller Titan, for Baltimore, with troops; steamer Charles Osgood, for New York, with commissary stores; steamer John Disney, for Richmond, with commissary stores; steamer Perit, for New York, with the barge Oregon in tow.

Latest from Texas.

THE CONDITION OF GALVESTON—LESS COTTON IN TEXAS THAN REPORTED—THE EXTENT OF THE BLOCKADE RUNNING—SURRENDER OF A REBEL SENATOR.

GALVESTON, Texas, June 19—I have seen a great many places where the battle has raged furiously since this war began, but I don't think I have ever, with the exception, perhaps, of Vicksburg, seen so dilapidated a place as this. The fact is that the people who could go away from it, anywhere, went, and those left behind were only the "halt and the blind." The place was given up to the tender mercies of the greybacks, and very tenderly they used their power I should judge, by the appearance of the buildings. There is not a whole gas lamp, I believe, in the city, and very few whole windows.—Many of the houses are completely gutted, the furniture being carried off somewhere, and the doors and partitions torn down for firewood, as well as the wharves and many of the warehouses. One of the principal hotels, the Palmetto House, is used as a stable. This never could have been half the place that the world believes it to have been, and though there are a few good buildings, the houses are straggling and poor enough; and as it is now there is scarcely a store or warehouse open in the city.

Provisions seem plentiful, and the army and navy enjoy the luxury of fresh beef at six to seven cents per pound, mutton at about the same, chickens at about three and four dollars per dozen, eggs at twenty cents, and so on. As regards commercial affairs, the market seems to be completely overdone with almost everything. The people of Matamoras and the blockade runners have seemed to believe that there was no end to the capacity of the market. Many articles are much lower than for the same in the New Orleans market.

There is much less cotton here than had been supposed. Some authorities say there is not over fifty thousand bales in the whole State; but I am inclined to think that this estimate is too low. All the best cotton, they say, has either been carried to the Rio Grande and shipped from there, or has run the blockade from here. I have been very much surprised at the extent of this blockade running business, and find that it has not been unusual for twelve and thirteen blockade runners to be in this port at one time, and they seem to have run in and out often in broad daylight with impunity.

The growing crop, I am told, promises pretty well, and they say there is nearly or quite half a crop planted. The negroes seem to be working as usual, and if they are not interfered with by the military authorities they will probably remain at their posts, and the crops will be gathered, though "*L'homme propose et Dieu dispose.*"

I will write you more fully of the state of affairs here and in the interior.—*N. O. Times.*

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The steamer Star of the Union, from New Orleans on the 1st, has arrived. Among her passengers is Paul Morphy.

ANOTHER METHOD STILL OF DEALING WITH CONSTITUTIONAL DISABILITIES—HENRY WINTER DAVIS AT CHICAGO.

The Associated Press dispatch has already been given, which chronicling the Fourth of July proceedings at Chicago, announced the position taken by Hon. Henry Winter Davis in regard to the question of negro suffrage. As we have already proposed to keep our readers posted with reference to a matter which absorbs a good deal of public attention, and as, since the President's and Senator Sherman's views have been given, we have seen nothing so remarkable as the opinions advanced—as noted—at Chicago, by our former Congressional Representative, we give so much of his oration as is devoted to the topic mentioned. Referring to our success in vindicating the integrity of the nationality in the face of sympathy with the rebellion manifested abroad, he says in regard to our immense domain:

We cannot govern this immense region by military power. That would be to create pro-consuls to whom armies will become devoted, in whom the spirit of ambitious power will grow and become strong, and one of whom may, like Cæsar, march across the Rubicon on the insidious pretext of the public good, when America may be as Rome was.

Military government in vast regions of territory, over great populations, is inconsistent not only with the principles of our institutions, but with the permanence and integrity of the American government, and, therefore, must be excluded from everybody's mind. If you wish a temporary civil government, let it be organized *by law;* but we must recognise *not only personal freedom,* but the *principles of self government.* We want no rebel State Government; we want still less a military Government; a rebel Government is safer than a military government. We do not want oligarchies of professed Union men, who have been so low down out of sight that nobody can divine their relations to the rebellion, or men who treacherously sympathized with the power that was, and now meanly seek to serve with the power that is. We want the free Government of the loyal men of the South who are on our side, who will draw the sword for us and will maintain our rights where they are threatened, and are powerful enough to maintain the authority of the State Government at home. There is no white population at the South, no great mass of it anywhere who will conform to these conditions.

After you have erased from the list of voters every man you can clearly prove to have been a secessionist, after you have sifted clear all you can call the loyal men, you have men who have sympathized with rebellion, have given it their countenance if not their active aid by their arms and their money; can they be relied on in any emergency? The secessionists of the South are the heroes of the South, toasted, worshipped. This day Robert E. Lee could carry every electoral vote of every Southern State for the Presidency of the United States, and I would not swear he could not carry some Northern States I could name. [Laughter and applause.] Under a re-organization on the basis of the white population, the South will be more united and powerful than when she drew the sword.

But there is a mass of population there, that is on the side of the United States, against all white men at the South, whether Union or Secession, who to-day have a part in the Declaration of Independence which they never had before, and which they have earned on the battle field, by the side of these gentlemen bearing the uniforms of the nation. On many a bloody battle field they have proven that they are men, not beasts. [Applause.]—Will anybody on this subject venture to moot the small paltry question that hitherto has divided Illinois, and wearied the people of other States, of the voting of a handful of negroes lost in the midst of white millions? Is that the way to state a grave national question, or is it wise in these gentlemen of the abolition schools to be always talking of the justice and humanity of the thing, just as if justice or humanity ever determined any great question of morals in the world. It is not a question of political dynamics. It is a question of power, not of right,—a question of salvation, not of morals.—The alternatives are before us of a republican or a military government, or independence for the South.

No State Government has ever been recognized which ostracised a majority or any great mass of the people. When slavery existed, slaves were merged in the use of the master. But the right of the State to ostracise a great mass of free negroes has never been recognized. They were a handfull everywhere but in Maryland—and there they voted with the whites on the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. If this precedent be set now, it is for the first time to be set. When negroes become free they become a part of the people of the nation; and to ostracise them is to sanction a principle fatal to American free Government.

In South Carolina there are twice as many negroes as whites; in Mississippi there are more negroes than whites; in Alabama, in Louisiana and in Georgia they are nearly equal. They are now in sufficient numbers at the South to control the result of any election. "They will vote with their masters"—insidious gentlemen tell us—then at least let their masters be under the necessity of touching their hats to them to get their votes.—[Laughter and applause.] They are not intelligent enough to vote,"—another says. They know, fellow-citizens, a grey uniform from a blue one. [Applause.]—They know a Yankee from their masters. [Applause.] They have fought well under Yankee leadership; may be they can vote as intelligently under Yankee leadership. [Continued applause.] "They are not spread in equal masses over the Southern country, but they are congregated in particular districts that border the Atlantic, the Gulf, and the Mississippi, and are in immense majorities in fully one-third of the Congressional Districts of the South. They can break the terrible unity of the Southern vote that plunged us into rebellion.

Men who are not capable of understanding considerations like these had better go and whine about negro votes. I have been about as much of negroes as any of you, have lived as near them, and suppose I have as much prejudice toward them as any of you; but to talk of this after we have had to call them to our aid in putting down this rebellion is either drivelling folly or infinite meanness. [Applause.] If you did not wish to have the negro hereafter to enjoy the rights of a man, why did you bury him on the battle field? [Applause.] You white men of Illinois, why did you not have the quota of your State increased so that the negro should not be needed? [Applause.] We, of Maryland, carried emancipation by going to the poor white men in the southern portion of the State and showing them that the negro could relieve them from military service. They did not stop to discuss his right to political privileges then. If he is their and your equal on the battle-field, in the service of the country, he is, and should be at the ballot-box [applause], and if he is not your equal on the battle-field, then you have cheated the United States, to the injury of the national cause, to save yourself from service. [Renewed applause.]

There is nothing in President Johnson's proclamation which assumes to conclude the judgment of the Congress of the United States or the recognition of State governments in the rebel States. He may have had more confidence in the white people of the South than I have—he may have desired to give them a golden opportunity of refuting every slander and silencing every doubt regarding their loyalty. He might have a hope that when they should be called upon to vote on their constitutions under his proclamation, to be ready to present them to Congress in the form of petitions, for they would be nothing else, that seeing the signs of the times and what justice and humanity require, or rather what the long-headed people of the North will naturally suppose their safety requires, they may incorporate universal suffrage as the basis of their constitutions. I shall rejoice with him if that result shall come about, but I am far from expecting it. I will now believe until I learn the contrary, that that was his purpose. I will not believe the declaration of any person who says he is opposed to it.

He knows that the only authority that can recognize State governments at the South is the Congress which admits their Representatives and Senators, that it must judge of the republicanism of their form of government. I turn to them with some doubt but with earnest hopes, and I appeal to them to be ready for any emergency, to be caught by no snare, to yield to no solicitation, not to take any man's declaration as to the safety of trusting the whole mass of the rebels of the South with the control of the Southern States, but to remember that a revolutionary minority can and will throw almost insurmountable obstacles in the way of legislation; that the minority of the Southern delegations, joined with interested and discontented men from the North may clog and even arrest the wheels of government on any bill; that they can organize a powerful opposition to the payment of our national debt, and the imposition of taxes, unless we agreed to their demands to reinstate rebel officers, place their wounded on your pension lists, or indemnify slaveholders for their slaves.

I pray these gentlemen to look this thing in the eye, and if they have no regard for "justice and humanity," I would say to them "I, like you, gentlemen am no enthusiast. I am very little of a philanthropist. I have no supreme love of the intellectual superiority of the negro over the white; but I know that his vote is important, and if I have not much respect for justice and humanity, I have for the 5-20's, (laughter and applause); I have great respect for the integrity of the Government and the possibility of carrying on its machinery. And if their constitutions give the mass of the negroes the right of voting on equal terms with the loyal white men, not those who can read, where it has been a penitentiary offence to teach one to read for twenty years; that is trifling with grave matters, but to that mass of the negro population whom we subjected to the draft, and at whose hands we sought aid in our hour of weakness; the safety of the nation requires republican principles, requires that no such government shall be recognized as republican in form, that no Representative or Senator from such a State shall be admitted to either House, or even complimented with the privileges of the floor.

We need the votes of all the colored people: it is numbers, not intelligence, that counts at the ballot-box,—it is right intention, and not philosophic judgment, that casts the vote. [Applause.] More glorious still would it be for Congress to follow the great example we have just had of abolishing slavery by an amendment of the Constitution. Let them pass by their two-thirds majority, in both houses of Congress, an amendment of the Constitution, securing forever the mass of the people as the basis of the Republican Government of the United States, and submit it this very coming winter, before the Legislatures adjourn, for their information. [Applause.] And when it shall have received the assent of three fourths of those now recognized as States and represented in Congress, let Congress instantly proclaim it as the fundamental law of the land, valid and binding as the Constitution itself, of which they will thus have made it a part, under which they sit, of which no State caprice, no question of political parties, nothing in the future except the triumph of slavery over free institutions, can ever shake or call in question. [Applause.] Then all the proclamations of the Declaration of Independence will be executed; this Government will rest on the rights of individual liberty and the right of every man to bear a share in the government of the country whose laws he obeys and whose bayonet in the hour of danger he bears. And the personal freedom which the dark children of the Republic have won by our blood and theirs will not be a vain mockery, exposed to violation at the caprice of their masters, enthroned in the Legislature, on the bench and in the Executive Chamber, but, secured by the bayonet they hold, and the ballot they cast, will be Liberty guarded by Power.

Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER BELGIAN.

FATHER POINT, July 9.—The steamer Belgian, from Liverpool on the 30th ult., has arrived.

The Liverpool cotton market opened buoyant, with a considerable advance on all qualities, but closed flat with the improvement partially lost.

Breadstuffs closed steady. Wheat firmer and prices advanced 1d.

Provisions closed quiet.

London, June 30.—Consols closed at 90¾ for money. U. S. 5-20s closed at 72.

The London "Owl" says: We are happy to say that the British Government are greatly reassured as to the friendly feeling and amicable intentions of the American Administration. The outpouring of a virulent press, and the private correspondence of men whose extreme views overbalanced their judgment gave an exaggerated coloring to some of the communications of President Johnson's Cabinet, but we hope and believe, that there is a deep set determination not to permit a temporary difference of opinion to cause any real estrangement between the two countries.

Saterwaites' Circular of the evening of the 29th says: "The New York News by the Persia of a considerable advance in the rate of exchange caused the London Markets for U. S. Government lands and rail road shares to give way, from the lowest point. However there has been a slight reaction, 5-20's closing at 70¼a71, a fall of 3 per cent."

THE SIAMESE AND THEIR KINGS.—As we read about the Siamese and their two kings, the impression they create is quite different to that received from other eastern nations. They are more worthy people, if servile in action and gesture; they are less false, less fawning; they impress us with an idea that they possess self-respect, which is never conveyed by their celestial neighbors. It is refreshing to find a king of Siam who is a profound and accomplished scholar—a linguist; familiar not only with the dialects of Siam and Indo China, but also with ancient Sanscrit and English—who is a journalist, too, and writes for the Hong Kong papers, and is a member of the Asiatic Society in London. The second king is a brother of the first, and is almost as fine a fellow.—*Chambers' Journal.*

☞ Most of the returned veterans refused to parade in Brooklyn, New York, because carriages were not provided for the crippled.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

The laying of the Cornerstone of St. Martin's Church, S. E. Cor. of Fulton and Fayette sts.—This city witnessed yesterday one of the grandest, if not *the* grandest Catholic demonstration since its existence. All benevolent and other associations of the Catholic creed in gorgeous display of over 40 banners, more than 10 bands of music, numerous mounted heralds, silk sashes and richly embroidered scarfs arrayed their showy procession in Fayette street, the head of the column resting near Franklin Square, occupying a stretch of nearly 2 miles. The Most Rev. Archbishop Spalding with his dignitaries and the Catholic clergy of this city proceeded in carriages to the spot, where a platform was erected for them and arrived there nearly simultaneously with the procession. After investing themselves with the garments and emblems the Catholic rite prescribes, the Archbishop preceded by the huge gilded cross, the ministering youths in white lines, the clergy in lace, and his dignitaries in the richest brocade approached the spot, where an immense cross of timber designated the future location of the altar, where some ceremonies took place.

In the meantime we briefly surveyed the premises and found the foundation covered seventy feet front by 150 deep, the corner stone prepared in the southwest corner of the building, which will have its main entrance from Fulton street. Very soon the clerical procession returned to the platform, and the Archbishop delivered a short but eloquent and dignified address. He then handed to the corner stone holding a rock, a beautiful symbol of our Saviour's words, yet the real rock upon which the church was to be founded, was Christ himself. He then came to speak of St. Martin, in whose honor and under whose patronage the church was to be erected. The Saint, a German by birth, a Frenchman by residence, (having been Bishop of Tours,) and a blood relation of St. Patrick, the great Saint of the Irish, represented a beautiful example to these three main branches of the great American Catholic Church, and admonished to unity and charity equal among all. He praised the zeal and enthusiasm manifested in the large numbers assembled, and finished with an appeal for liberality of those present to the aid of an early accomplishment of their common aim, i. e. the finishing of the new house of God.—He was succeeded by Rev. Father Geissel, who addressed the audience in German, and in happy and brilliant quotations and allusions, presented the new building as erected in honor of God and his peace to men, that nowhere on earth real peace but in the church. He then also appealed to the liberality of all, but especially of the present German Catholics, stating that although the building was not to be erected exclusively for Germans, there would soon be a time when these national distinctions would be extinguished and all Catholics only bound by one tie of their faith.

Both addresses were brief, so that the laying of the corner stone—i. e. the depositing of the copper box containing the usual documents, as deed, newspapers, coins, &c.,—could take place at precisely 6 P. M., after which the whole clergy, in the above mentioned order, perambulated, praying and with the usual ceremonies, around the new building, and when arrived again at the platform, the festival closed with singing hymns and playing of sacred airs by the bands. In the meantime the clergy divested themselves of their official array and the procession proceeded homewards with flying colors and playing bands, which, we must confess, were not altogether of sacred character, detracting from the dignity (otherwise great) and jarred the ears of those who celebrate their Sabbath in quietness. We give here the names of Marshals and Associations participating on the occasion as far as we could ascertain them:

Christian Bitters, Chief Marshal; Aug. Charmyer, J. T. Regnat, P. A. *Todd,* Gottfried Manner, Schaler, S. Snapp, A. Wilt, Bielefeldt, Buchirt, Gottfried Kaufmann, Andrew Schneider, Phil. Ronn and Xavier Teilsborn, Mounted Marshals.

St. Martins, St Alphonsus Church; St. Francescus, St. James Church; Holy Cross, Church of the Holy Cross; St. John, Church of St. Michaels; St. James, St. James; St. George's, St. Alfonsus; St. Mary's, St. Thomas; St. John, St James Church; St. Michael, St. Stephen, St. Peter and St. Paul, St. Michaels; St. Liguori, St. Alphonsus; St. Joseph, St. Michaels; St. Alphonsus, St. Boniface, St. Alphonsus; St. Paule, Holy Cross; St. Michael Poor Association; Helping Friends Association; Calvert Beneficial Society, St Patricks Benevolent Society, St. Patrick Church; Maryland Pilgrim Association; St. Johns Beneficial Society, St. Johns Church; Immaculate Conception B. S, Im. Con. Church; St. Ignatius Beneficial Society, St Ignatius Church; St. Josephs B S, St. Josephs Church; Young Catholic Friends Society; St Paul's B. S, Ellicotts Mills, St. Paul's Church.

The procession may have numbered from six to eight thousand persons, the number of spectators on the spot from twenty to twenty-five thousand, and the number of persons on the streets, moving and looking on, not less than forty thousand. We are informed that the collection yielded a handsome amount, but are unable to give the figure. No disturbances took place, and only one accident occurred, which was caused by Marshal Wilhelm's horse becoming frightened whilst on the bridge over Jones' Falls, and throwing the rider, injuring him about the head and shoulders quite seriously.

Re opening of Holliday St. Theatre.—At last, after an interval of several weeks, this favorite house of amusement will be reopened, again to our entire satisfaction, tonight. Extensive renovations and embellishments all over the building give it now an inviting and pleasing appearance, and thorough improvement in the ventilation of the house offers a tempting attraction during the present hot season. It speaks well of the taste of the energetic manager, Mr. Ford, that he has selected the famous "California Minstrels" for the opening, which band he has succeeded in engaging for a short period. Messrs. Cotton & Murphy have a reputation, with their talented troop, all over the Union, and we are convinced that their performances here will be received by crowded audiences with as much applause as in New York, Philadelphia, etc. We hear Mr. Ford will find that his probes always run parallel with the pleasure he offers to our citizens.

Dummy Engine on Park Railway.—On and after the 1st of August the Park Commission design placing on their road a dummy engine, to be used in the transportation of passengers to and from Druid Hill Park. They have contracted with Messrs. Grice & Long, of the Fulton Works, Philadelphia, for the engine, which is used on various passenger railways in Northern cities, at a cost of about $5,500, delivered here. The car in which the engine is placed will contain from sixty to seventy passengers, and draw two other cars capable of accommodating one hundred and twenty persons. The advantages of these noiseless propellers have been manifested wherever they have been in use, and it is surprising that they have not been introduced here before this on some of the passenger roads running out of our city.

Surgical.—Professor Christopher Johnston yesterday performed at the Lombard street Infirmary, the operation of Ovariotomy, the patient being a lady, formerly of Virginia, named Wilson. Dr. F. E Chatard assisted in the operation, by which eight or nine tumors, one of them being as large as a cocoanut, while the others were the size of a pea or orange, were removed. The patient was doing last evening, and hopes are indulged that the relief afforded may be permanent. A number of those composing the faculty were present at the operation, which is an exceedingly delicate and dangerous one. It is stated that Prof. Atee, of Philadelphia, who has been quite successful in performing similar operations was previously applied to, but refused to attempt this one.

Presented for Treason.—Luke Tiernan Briles, of Baltimore county, was among the number of persons whom the Grand Jury of the United States recently presented for treason. In the presentment is the allegation that on the 11th September, 1863, he "did charge at the head of rebel cavalry, upon the troops of the United States, at Hagerstown, and also destroyed the property of citizens thereof, and pass over the soil and through said place with the Confederate army." He was admitted to bail, in the District Court, Mr. Greenbury B Wilson entering as security in the sum of five thousand dollars for his appearance for trial when called on.

Election of Officers.—The Union men of the Second Ward met at Franklin Hall on the 7th instant, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Richard F. Hennebery; Vice President, John H. Jenkins; Secretary, William Sperry; Treasurer, George Tearouse; Finance Committee, Joseph Watson, Dr. Henry B. Hunt, George Hess.

The Negro Apprentice Habeas Corpus Cases—Writ of Error Obtained.—In the City Circuit Court on Saturday Messrs. Wm. S Waters and Wm. Schley, counsel for Samuel B. Coston, of Somerset county, filed a petition praying for the issue of a writ of error directed to the Criminal Court of Baltimore for the transmission to the Court of Appeals of the habeas corpus case decided by Judge Bond in May last, by which Simon Coston and Washington Coston, negro apprentices, bound to said Samuel B. Coston by the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, were discharged from their indentures and declared free from the control or custody of said Samuel B. Coston. The reasons assigned in the petition for carrying the case to the Court of Appeals are that said apprentices were with Mr. Coston in Somerset county, and not in the city of Baltimore at the time of the issue of the writ of habeas corpus, and that the question of the validity and legality of the indentures of his said apprentices has been unlawfully tried by the said Judge under the form of a proceeding under a writ of habeas corpus, and because also the judgment of the said Judge should have dismissed the said writ and remanded the said apprentices to the lawful custody of the petitioner, instead of dismissing and discharging them from his custody. The writ of error as prayed was granted by Judge Alexander, and the question relating to negro apprentices in this State will come immediately before the Court of Appeals for its determination.

Race between a Horse and Railway Train. On Thursday morning there occurred, on the line of the Northern Central Railway Company, an incident which, previous to its termination, excited considerable apprehension of personal injury among many passengers, but after the danger had passed was productive of great merriment. Shortly after the Harrisburg accommodation train had passed the Relay, on the way to this city, a horse was discovered on the track immediately in front of the locomotive. Although a speed of fifteen or twenty miles an hour was attained by the engineer, yet the animal succeeded in keeping respectably ahead all the way to Mount Washington. The engineer exercised extreme care and watched the animal with considerable anxiety until, nearing the bridge close by the place last named, it was found necessary to stop the train, as the animal in passing over the bridge, which was not covered, had satisfied a cross beam, on which his body was suspended with his legs depending towards the water. Fully an hour and a quarter was occupied in the efforts made by the engineer, conductor and others to relieve the horse from his situation, and after they had been successful the train sped on its journey to Calvert Station, reaching there considerably behind schedule time. The animal made good time, and but for the want of a floor on the bridge there would have been a race all the way to this city.

Extraordinary Nerve and Presence of Mind. Last Wednesday night a soldier of a Wisconsin regiment, while going home on the Northern Central Railroad, fell from the top of the car and the train passed over both of his legs above the knee, nearly severing them from his body. The accident was not missed, and being unable to make himself heard, the train passed on and left him. He remained for several hours without assistance, until he arrested another train by firing his pistol at the machinery of the locomotive. The poor fellow had actually severed his legs from his body by cutting the few remaining tenders with his even knife, and had survived in a unique manner to arrest the bleeding from the stumps. His boots lay beside him with his feet within them. On medical assistance reaching him, it was desired to amputate his legs properly, but he positively refused, saying he had suffered enough with them during the night. He was taken on to York, and exhibited the greatest cheerfulness and calmness under his terrible misfortune.

Deserted by his Wife.—On Friday morning a citizen of York, Pennsylvania, whose name we suppress for obvious reasons, reached this city in quest of a truant wife. He made application to Marshal Carmichael for aid in recovering her. He stated that he enlisted in a one year regiment, and on the termination of the war was discharged. When he enlisted he had a wife, about nineteen years of age, to whom he gave a valuable gold watch and $150 in money to keep. During his absence a man succeeded in estranging her affections from the husband, and induced her to elope. He soon obtained the watch and money from the faithless wife, and then deserted her. Not desiring to return to her former home, and having no other alternative, she went to a lonely house, and there soon became utterly lost to virtue. The Marshal rendered him every assistance practicable, but his search was in vain, and at night he determined to return to his once happy home thus made desolate.

Arrested.—On Saturday a negro, Thomas Spence, was arrested upon the charge of stealing a lot of clothing, valued at $12, the property of Mrs. Caroline Gunther, No. 115 East Pratt street. He was committed by Justice Welch to await the action of the Grand Jury. Edward Myers, (colored,) for assaulting and breaking the furniture of Sarah Stephes. Committed by Justice Dryden. Robert Douglass for assaulting with intent to kill George Potee. Committed by Justice Bilda. A man, who gave his name as Hardy W. Henderson, upon the charge of a larger bowl housekeeper, corner Gough and Register streets, for having robbed his drawer of $8. Letters were found on his person, showing that his real name was Cunningham. Two gold watches together with $180 were found in his possession. One of the watches is very massive, of the make of Wm. Brown & Co., it is supposed to be stolen. He was held for trial.

Further Particulars in the Monument Street Murder Case.—Besides the arrest of Peter McCourt on the charge of having shot James H. Starr and James Reed, which is mentioned in another part of our columns, it has been discovered through the wife of the man Mabley, who was also suspected of the murder, that previous to the shooting, there had been a difficulty between her husband and three men who came to beat him. Some of the neighbors also state that a bloody knife had been found in the yard of one of the adjoining houses. Either of these circumstances may lead to an explanation of the blood found in the house from which the shots fell, and gave rise to the supposition that Mabley had fired the pistol, supposing the parties injured to be those who had beaten him, and frightened at the result of his deed, made his escape.

Accident.—On Saturday evening, about six o'clock, James McLaughlin rode on the train which left Calvert Station, and at Eager street jumped off. He was thrown against the curb and received a bad cut on the right side, near the top of the head, as also one immediately over the eye. He was assisted by some friends to his home on East Eager street, where surgical attendance was rendered him. In respect to such accidents a word of caution is appropriate. In order to avoid dangerous results from jumping off a car while in motion, it is indispensably necessary to jump with or the same way the car is going. Frequently persons turn their backs to the car in jumping, and are invariably made to fall or be thrown to the ground, sometimes having a leg fractured or receiving other injury.

Musical Preparations.—Our Baltimore vocalists are diligently preparing for the approaching grand Festival in New York. Last evening a rehearsal of the "dangerous" was held in Mechanics Hall under the celebrated leader, Herr Pauer of New York, with splendid success. The number of our townsmen who participate is that "initial," has already reached to over 400, and is still increasing. They have made arrangements for transportation, &c, with the Philadelphia Wilmington & Balto. R. R. on liberal terms.

Charged with Being an Accessory to a Murder.—Peter McCourt was arrested on Friday night by Captain Mitchell and Lieut. Wright, on the charge of being an accessory to the shooting of James F. Starr and Chas. Reed, on Thursday night on Monument street, and committed to jail by Commissioner Brewer to await an examination on the 17th inst. Reed, it is alleged, on the night of the shooting, stated that McCourt was the person that fired the pistol, but he denies having so stated.

Ward Meetings.—The Union voters of the city of Baltimore have been called to assemble in their wards on next Wednesday, for the purpose of electing five delegates from each ward to the Union City Convention, which will be held on the following Saturday, in Temperance Hall, at 8 o'clock P. M. As there are questions of great importance pending and involved in the approaching election, it is hoped that a lively interest will be manifested by a large number of attendants.

Election of Officers.—At the meeting of the "*General Mechanic Relief Association*" on last Thursday the following officers were elected for the ensuing half a year: J. Letner, President; Blumenthal, Vice President; Reynold, Treasurer; Chrashall, Secretary; Iserman, Financial Secretary; Radilph, Librarian; Yager, Messenger.

Action of the Grand Jury in the Lottery Cases.—The United States District Court was engaged Saturday with the trial of the case of Jacob Strasbaugh, against whom an indictment had been found by the Grand Jury for not taking out a license, under the internal revenue law, for selling certificates, &c. His counsel, J. M. Brewer, Esq., filed a demurrer that by the revenue laws no license is required or exacted to carry on any lottery or other business, which is prohibited by the laws of the State in which the parties reside. After argument the demurrer was overruled and withdrawn, when the testimony of two witnesses was received, which was very strong. A conviction in this case will also lead to a conviction in the Criminal Court of all parties engaged in a similar nefarious business.

Visitors to the Park.—It was estimated that the number of visitors to Druid Hill Park, on the Fourth of July, ranged between 25,000 and 30,000 persons, although it was scarcely possible to judge correctly on account of the extent of the enclosure. Mr. William Arnold, who has charge of the main gate, and keeps an account of visitors, reports as follows:—Number of horsemen, 104; number of carriages, 1,605, and number of pedestrians, 12,145. It will be recollected that there are other entrances to the Park, and also that the immense number of excursionists conveyed by the cars of the Park railway are not included in the statement. It is quite likely that the number of visitors during the day did not vary much from 25,000.

Charge of False Pretence.—A discharged negro soldier, named John Sandy, was arrested by detective P. W. Gray, and on Saturday committed to jail by Justice Spicer, to await the action of the Grand Jury, for obtaining fifteen dollars from Mr. William H. Perry, merchant, at the corner of Pratt and Gay streets, under the pretence that his enlistment had sent him. The husband of the latter, brother of the accused, was formerly in the employ of Mr. Perry, and on his death Mr. P. told his widow that if she needed any money, either for the funeral or any other purpose, to let him know. The accused, under pretence that he was sent by her, thus obtained the money.

Reward.—Captain Lawson, of the sloop Spring, promises an appropriate reward for the recovery of the body of Thomas Howe, who lately fell overboard between Kent and Poplar Islands. The deceased had back hair and had $160 with other valuable papers on his person when he met with this unfortunate accident.

Ovation.—The "*Sigel League*" gave last Saturday night a very pleasing and creditable ovation to Maj Gen. Franz Sigel, after which the League had been named. Very happy addresses were made on the occasion, by the President, Dr. Schwarz, Mr. Sigel, John Dukehart and others.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court.—Judge Bond.—The following business occupied the attention of this Court on Saturday:

Carl Krause, beating his wife Julia Ann, fined ten cents; Ann Daugherty, assaulting George W. Swift, forfeited her recognizance in $300, entered by James McGurk; R Berry Douglas, assaulting policeman Jones, fined $5 with costs;