BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

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

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Latest News by Telegraph TO THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

From Fortress Monroe.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER QUINEBAUGH—MANY LIVES LOST.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 22.—The U. S. steamer Quinebaugh was wrecked on the bar off Morehead City, on the 21st inst., and about twenty persons are reported lost or missing. Captain Jerome was in command of the steamer, which had on board 350 soldiers. The most of these were safely landed on shore, but the steamer is a total loss.

Later information in regard to the disaster, says that the Quinebaugh left Morehead City on the morning of the 21st, for Fort Monroe with 250 soldiers belonging to the 9th Maine Regiment, and 76th Pa. Regiment.

After passing outside the bar the steamer became unmanageable and went ashore, and soon became a complete wreck. From twenty-five to thirty lives were lost. The only name of the lost ascertained is that of Lieutenant W. F. Deming, of the 9th Maine, whose body was washed ashore and was buried on the beach.

The steamer Thomas A. Morgan, Captain Edgar, from City Point, with Pennsylvania troops, a part of General Kilpatrick's command, arrived here to-day for Baltimore. Also the following: Steamer Ella Knight, from Morehead City, with troops from Raleigh, General Little on board; United States steamer Boxer, commander Green, from Hatteras Inlet; and the ship Herman, of Bremen, from Richmond, with tobacco belonging to the French Government.

A court martial, of which Lieut. Hahn is President, convened at Norfolk yesterday, and adjourned over until next Monday.

The civil courts are to be organized today in Elizabeth City Courts, for the first time since the commencement of the war. The chief magistrate is to be elected.—Samuel Howard is Clerk of the Court and Wm. H. Custis, Sheriff.

The heat has been very severe in this region. At Norfolk yesterday it reached 106 degrees in the shade, and at Old Point this afternoon it reached 96 deg.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, July 22d.—Among the petitions for pardon filed in the Attorney General's office, to day, were those of the rebel General Jeff. Thompson, of Missouri; Senator Johnson, of Arkansas; General Deas, of Alabama; Thomas M. Jones, member of the rebel Congress from Tennessee; Joseph H. Lewis, rebel Brigadier General, of Kentucky, and J. L. Orr, formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sixty pardons were granted to persons excepted from the amnesty proclamation on account of property disqualifications.

Hon. Horace Maynard has declined one or two positions tendered him. He is still an applicant for Associate Judge on the Supreme bench in place of Judge Catron, deceased.

Governor Perry, of South Carolina, will not be displaced, it is said, by the President, though there seems to be a strong feeling here in favor of it.

The friends of Mrs. Surratt contemplate placing over her remains, when the Government is through with them, a stone, with her last words on the scaffold: "I am innocent; but God's holy will be done."

The President to-day reappointed Rob't Murray Assistant United States Marshal for the Southern district of New York.—There is a spirited contest going on over Boston offices. Second Assistant Postmaster General McLellan is being strongly urged for collector of the port, in place of Goodrich, who beat him for that position four years ago.

A complete report of the Harris trial, from notes of the official reporter, James O. Clephane, Esq., will be published in the course of next week, under the direction of Mr. Bradley, attorney for the defendant, the proceeds to be applied to the benefit of Miss Harris.

The President has directed the release on parole, with permission to return to Georgia, of the rebel General Philip Cook, a prisoner of war in the department of Major General Hartauff.

By direction of the President all prisoners of war, including the rebel Generals, are to be released on parole upon taking the oath of allegiance.

The national currency issued during the week ending July 22d, amounts to $3,727,650, making a total of $157,907,665 now in circulation.

FROM ALABAMA.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The Selma Alabama correspondent of the Herald, states that considerable quantities of cotton are awaiting transportation to the seaboard Many planters are offering their plantations at very low figures, being dissatisfied with the free labor system, while others object to Northern emigration.—There is a regular system of thieving in cotton carried on by which the Government is defrauded heavily, the frauds being perpetrated in many cases with the knowledge of the military authorities.

THE PIRATE SHENANDOAH—ANOTHER AMERICAN VESSEL BURNED.

BOSTON, July 22.—A private letter by the last mail from Australia states it was rumored at Melbourne that the pirate Shenandoah was cruising off the coast of New Zealand. An American three mastel schooner, recently burnt near that coast, was supposed to have been destroyed by her.

THE 7-30 LOAN.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—The subscriptions yesterday to the 7-30 loan, telegraphed to Jay Cooke, subscription agent, amount to $5,139,400, including $100,000 for the National Bank of Commerce of Georgetown, D. C. The total sales for the week amounted to $32,503,000.

MAIL DAMAGED.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The Southern mail due early this morning, was lost in the river at Jersey City. The car containing it was finally fished out, but the mail matter was seriously damaged.

Later from Europe.

FARTHER POINT, July 23.—The steamer Peruvian, from Liverpool on the 12th, via Greencastle on the 14th, passed this point to-day.

The Liverpool cotton market was dull and all qualities slightly declined, but the day the steamer sailed the market closed somewhat firmer.

Breadstuffs were quiet and firm. Flour quiet and prices steady. Wheat is firmer, but quiet. Corn is firmer and tending upward. Provisions quiet and steady.

LONDON, July 13.—Consols for money closed at 90a90½. Erie Railroad shares $52½a53½; U. S. Five Twenties, $71a71½.

The English Parliamentary elections were the all engrossing topic in England. The returns thus far show a nett liberal gain of seven.

It is finally settled that the Great Eastern leaves the Nore early on the 15th, and Valentia about the 19th.

Telegraphic communication with India still remains suspended. It is believed that there is a fault or break in the Persian Gulf cable.

English political news is entirely centred in the election returns. The returns up to the evening of the 12th show 164 liberals and 102 conservatives. The liberals had lost 13 seats and gained 24, so that the indications continue that the government will have no increased strength in the new Parliament. Four members of the Administration have been defeated, viz: Lord Barny, in Dover; Col. White, at Kiddminster; Lord Paget, at Litchfield; and Mr. Pell, at Berry. As a rule the contest had gone off satisfactorily and with very little rioting. Numerous elections were progressing when the Peruvian sailed and it would be another week before the county contests would be decided.

There had been rumors of the appearance of cholera at Constantinople and Smyrna, but they were pronounced unfounded, and but a short quarantine had been established between the two ports.

The Spanish Government has notified the Pope of its recognition of the Kingdom of Italy.

The Papal minister having declined to attend the conquest at the Mexican Embassy, it will be withdrawn from Rome.

A private telegram received at Paris announced that the Pope had excommunicated Maximillian.

Additional diplomatic correspondence on American affairs has been published. It shows that England and France acted in concert, and that the concession to Confederate vessels, allowing them to be disarmed and sold in neutral ports, originated with Drouyn D'Lhuys. Earl Russell agreed to the proposition, and pointed out that cruisers of the defunct Government might be claimed as public property by the United States, but that such claims must be decided by ordinary courts of law.

In a letter to Sir Frederick Bruce, Earl Russell gives the opinion that, in the case of the Etta or Retribution, the vessel was lawfully and rightfully condemned on the ground that a belligerent could not be transferred during the war.

In another despatch Earl Russel replied to Mr. Seward's note on the cessation of belligerent rights. He regrets that his explanation is not acceptible to the United States Government, and adduces arguments in favor of England's course.

He trusts that these additional expenditures will prove favorable to the establishment of lasting friendship between the two nations.

It is stated that the steamer Beatrice, late Rappahannock, was overhauled by the Sacramento before reaching Liverpool, but permitted to proceed.

The ship Carrie sailed for Baltimore from Liverpool, on the 10th inst.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Second Comptroller of the Treasury, Mr. Broadhead, has addressed a letter to the Paymaster General, in the course of which he says:

"The question has been presented whether or not the three months' pay proper, granted by the 4th section of the act of March 3d, 1865, to officers on their discharge at the close of the war is subject to the internal revenue tax of five per cent., to be deducted by the proper disbursing officer.

On a careful examination of the law I am satisfied that it must be deducted. It is clear that this extra pay is given for military service, or is given for nothing. A capricious and irrational donation of the public money to any number of individuals cannot be imputed to Congress. It was for services gallantly rendered by the officers, and gratefully recognized by the country that this payment was authorized; and being for services the tax must be deducted. Paymasters will be governed accordingly.

MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Postmaster at San Francisco, California, reports that during the month of May 15,300 letters were sent from his office to New York, the postage on which amounted to $1,254 93. During the same period 45,438 letters were sent from San Francisco via the Overland route, the postage on which amounted to $8,090 84—of the above number 2,031 were free. At the same time 1,879 circulars were sent, the postage of which amounted to $37 58. The figures show that during the month of June 60,738 letters were sent from San Francisco to New York.

The Secretary of War has brevetted about sixty Paymasters for faithful and meritorious services during the war,

FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, July 21.—An arrival from Memphis brings 239 bales of cotton for St. Louis. 314 bales passed up yesterday for Evansville. A difficulty occurred at a pic nic at Rock Springs, Tenn., on the 6th, between returned Union and Rebel soldiers, resulting in the death of three, and wounding of seven others.

SHODDY MILL DESTROYED BY FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—Early this morning the Shoddy Mill of H. S. Henry & Co., was destroyed by fire. Loss $15,000, insured for $6,000. George Gledhill, wool spinner, lost $12,000.

From the Pacific.

SERIOUS FIRE AT SAN FRANCISCO—THE PRIVATEER SHENANDOAH CRUIZING IN THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—Sailed steamer Golden City for Panama, with 600 passengers $710,000 in treasure for New York, and $750,000 for England.

The Pacific warehouse on the corner of Broadway and Battery streets, was burned from spontaneous combustion of Petroleum last night. Loss estimated at a quarter of a million dollars.

Sandwich Island dates to the 28th of June are received. The Hawaiian schr. Pfel, arrived at Honolulu on the 22d of June, from the Micronesian Islands. She reports that on the 30th of March, at lat. about 4 north, long. 167 west, a vessel bore across the schooner's bows. The stranger was a bark rigged propeller, she showed English colors.

Her boats boarded the schooner with two officers and a large crew, armed with cutlasses and revolvers. The commanding officer demanded the schooner's papers in an arrogant manner, and after closely inspecting them pronounced them correct, and then became polite. On being told that the schooner was last from Strong's Island, he asked if any whalers were there and mentioned the names of several American whalers supposed to be cruising in these waters. He said his ship was the English ship Niami, but that he had not been in port lately. After leaving the schooner he sailed in the direction of Strong's Island 400 miles distant.

The captain of the schooner says that the boarding officers were Americans, and there is but little doubt that this was the pirate Shenandoah. She was then on the track of whale ships returning from southern seas bound north to the Arctic, and of sperm whale cruisers. Were she to proceed thence to the Arctic she would make terrible havoc among the sixty or seventy whalers congregated there.

TRIAL OF CAPTAIN HENRY WISE, LATELY KEEPER OF THE REBEL PRISON AT ANDERSONVILLE.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The country will be gratified to learn that Capt. Henry Wise, lately prison keeper at Andersonville, is shortly to be put on trial for the cruelty and barbarity practiced by him upon our prisoners confined at that place.

The Military Commission sitting in this city, of which Brigadier General A. B. Underwood is President, and Colonel N. P. Chipman, of the War Department, is Judge Advocate, has been directed to try the case.

The charges embrace a list of atrocities that are little short of fiendish, and will arouse the indignation of the civilized world.

The Government is now engaged in the collection of testimony preparatory to the trial. Let the soldiers who have survived their imprisonment at this prison, put Col. Chipman in possession of any essential facts.

CAPTURE OF BUSHWHACKERS

NASHVILLE, July 21.—Eleven bushwhackers, captured in Hamlin county, and brought in to day, will be severely dealt with.

The President's timely endorsement of Governor Brownlow's course relative to the approaching election, has greatly cooled the excitement caused thereby.—Arrangements will be made to compel submission to law.

The Crane and Ferguson trial is progressing slowly. The testimony for the prosecution still occupied both Courts, and is very damaging to the accused.

THE LARGEST RAM AFLOAT—LAUNCH OF THE DUNDERBERG.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The ram Dunderberg was successfully launched this morning at nine o'clock, in the presence of thousands of spectators, who lined the shore and crowded the numerous vessels in the river. The Dunderberg is the largest vessel ever built in this country, and the most formidable iron clad frigate of the navy.

LOSS OF A SCHOONER FROM PHILADELPHIA.

BOSTON, July 21.—The United States steamer Huntsville, from New York, which arrived here to-day, reports that on the 19th she fell in with the schooner John C. Baxter, of Unionville, North Carolina, from Philadelphia, with coal for Boston, sunk on Horseshoe Shoal in five fathoms of water. All hands were lashed in the forerigging, and the steamer succeeded in taking them all off safely, and brought them to this port. The schooner had been run into by an unknown barque, and the captain and a seaman were badly hurt.

THE REBELLION IN HAYTI.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The latest intelligence from Hayti shows that the insurrection there is still confined to Cape Haytien. The Government is able to take that city, but desires to spare the effusion of blood, which would be necessary in a direct attack. President Geffrard has issued a proclamation to his people, assuring them that the motto of liberty and fraternity of the insurgents is a sham. He offers amnesty to the inhabitants of Cape Haytien, and urges them to expel the rebellious leaders. Part of Cape Haytien is now in a state of blockade.

FROM KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, July 21.—During a terrible rain storm last night, the creek running through the southern part of this city overflowed its banks, carrying away two stone bridges, eighteen or twenty houses, horses, wagons and property of all kinds. The loss of life is not yet known. Seven bodies were found this morning, and many persons were doubtless swept away in their houses. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

MARINE DISASTER.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 21.—Captain Potter, of the barque "A. I," of Providence, writes that the barque was struck by a cyclone April 20th, on her voyage from Akyab to Falmouth, England, and went down with all hands, except the Captain and two sailors, who were six days on a raft, when they were picked up by a British vessel and landed at Batavia. Thirteen men were lost.

BILLIARD PLAYING.

MONTREAL, July 20.—The last game of billiards, for a purse of $2,000 in gold, between Melvin Foster, of New York, and James Dion, of Montreal, was played last night. Dion won the game by three hundred and ninety-six points. Time four hours and thirty five minutes. Dion's greatest run was one hundred and fifty-one.

SCARCITY OF FOOD IN GEORGIA AND ALABAMA.

LOUISVILLE, July 21.—The commandant of this post has been instructed to stop transportation of refugees to Georgia and Alabama, on account of the scarcity of food in those States.

A CURIOUS AND IMPUDENT LETTER.

Emerson Etheridge to President Johnson.

A TENNESSEEAN IN BONDS RELIEVES HIS MIND.

The St. Louis Republican contains a remarkable letter from Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee, whose arrest for disloyalty was recently announced. This letter is addressed to President Johnson, and for cool impudence is equalled only by the epistle of John Mitchel. It also forms a companion-piece to the speech of Benjamin F. Perry, which we printed the other day.

We give a few extracts from the curious passages in this letter.

Dating from Columbus, Ky., July 13, Etheridge sets out with the following statement of the circumstances of

HIS ARREST.

I was arrested at my home in Dresden, Tennessee, on Friday last (hangman's day), by a detachment of armed soldiers, whose deportment and appearance would do honor to any service. They are known in the Army Regulations as "colored troops," but to their shame be it spoken, your old friends still persist in calling them "niggers." They were commanded and directed by four or five white men who arrested me as Mr. Adder-rig, from which, I infer, they claim a lager beer nationality. I deem it my duty to report that your old friends of the secesh persuasion still persist in the treasonable practice of calling the *personnel* of such expeditions "d——d Dutch and niggers." You will doubtless be relieved to hear that the expedition was a success. Though I had timely warning of the approaching raid, I preferred surrender to hopeless resistance; and the command reached this city without material loss, treating me, since my arrest, with courtesy and kindness, for which I am grateful.

I have been here five days; and, though I have not yet been able to obtain the names of my accusers, or a copy of the charges, if any, upon which I was arrested, I have obtained from other sources information upon which I rely, of the causes and motives of my arrest I am charged with using treasonable language against the Government of the United States, and the government of Tennessee; and with speaking disrespectfully of your excellency, and of the Right Reverend William G. Brownlow, who unmindful that the Constitution of Tennessee excludes all ministers from civil office, is now claiming to have successfully seized the office of Governor of said State. Further and truly, that I have given a professional opinion, declaring that the slaves in Tennessee have not been made free by law.—As I will, no doubt, be held a prisoner until after the pending election farce in Tennessee is over, I propose to indulge a portion of my leisure in giving you a concise statement of some things I did say, and the circumstances under which I have provoked the military displeasure of that Grand Army of which you are the Commander-in-chief.

Etheridge then goes on to give a version of the speech for the delivery of which he was arrested. He concludes this summary with the following wordy passage, in which

HE ABUSES PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

I adopted this mode of reasoning: That the popular judgment is often wrong, and traditionary or hereditary prejudices rarely right. For example, I would take two celebrated cases, those of Pilate and Judas, that the Christian world affected, nay, felt great horror of their names and characters that they were associated with the murder of our Saviour, and, therefore no one supposed it possible to find anything in their natures to extenuate the severe judgment of mankind; whereas in fact, Pilate was bitterly opposed to our Saviour's persecutions and ignominious death, and protested he "found no fault in him," while the mob (may Heaven protect your excellency from all mobs) hurried him away to execution, without even the dignity of a military arrest; that Judas, from all we had been able to ascertain in regard to *his* character, was a very unobtrusive, reticent man, better fitted by nature for a trade agent or contractor than a Disciple; that though he "turned his back upon his friends," nay, *betrayed* them, he was neither the first nor the last who had yielded to temptation; that his reward was hard money—thirty huge pieces—and long before Chase had inflated the currency, or California had augmented the coin; that he was a man of sensibility, that he repented, and so suffered from remorse that he burst his bowels. I assured the secessionists and office-seekers, however, that they need not wait for quarantine before joining the army of Sumner and John Brown; that you had done so, turned your back upon them—betrayed them, and that, although the official health bulletin represented you in a precarious condition, I had yet seen no mention of any morbid distension of your bowels. Nor did I fail to remind the audience of the radical change in your opinions of John Brown and Mr. Seward, since you denounced the one as "a murderer, a robber, a thief and a traitor," and the other as his political tutor. I pointed to the remarkable ease and elegance with which you now fraternize with the original Browns; how you now piously regarded his gallows as only less sacred than the Cross of Christ; how benignantly you smiled at his apotheosis, and how divinely you could sing:

"John Brown's body lies mouldering in the dust."

In the foregoing I can give you only a brief outline of that portion of my speech which was devoted especially to yourself. I rose doubtless "to the full height of the great argument," and many of your old secesh friends pronounced my speech truly eloquent and convincing. Several are known to have declared positively, for you and Brownlow, while, among the office-seekers, trade agents, and those who have "lost fortunes by the war," there seemed to be a general inclination to join the grand army of universal freedom so bravely led by yourself. I found none reluctant to do so except a few original Union men who still declare themselves ardent supporters of "the Union and the Constitution." Ordinary compassion requires me to say, in their behalf, that they read but few newspapers, and do not know that old fogy parchment is wholly "played out."

HIS PLACE OF CONFINEMENT.

Now for this eulogium upon your life, character and public services—and because the Union men of that portion of the State in which I live have nominated me for Congress—I am held, like Napoleon, a prisoner of State. Napoleon at Helena! Ad-der-rij at Columbus! How history will repeat itself! For the benefit of subsequent travellers who may visit this classic city in search of relics, I will here state that I am at the Columbus Hotel, room No. 1, directly opposite a butcher's establishment, where thirteen chained dogs, hundreds of unchained contrabands, and millions of mosquitoes nightly mingle their music to lull me to repose.

HE BECOMES SARCASTIC.

I will no further enlarge upon the danger: a wise statesmanship alone can save your administration, and what is of the first importance to every office-holder, secure your re-election. I suggest this expedient as the best: Brownlow has any number of courts in Tennessee. His judges (although our constitution requires that they be elected by the people) have been appointed by himself. They are true as steel to you and your glorious administration. Their jurisdiction is coextensive with their own wishes and Brownlow's necessities. They are all sworn to execute his pious will. Besides, you have federal courts in full operation all over Tennessee. Courts are regularly held at Memphis, Nashville and Knoxville for the Judicial Districts which embrace the State, in each of which District Attorneys, who are good abolitionists, reside. The Judge, Hon. C. P. Trigg, is your friend, and was appointed upon your and Brownlow's urgent recommendation. He voted for you. I never belonged to "the land or naval service," and I suggest, with great diffidence, it is true, that, by transferring me to some one of these many tribunals for a "speedy trial," the sensibilities of the legal profession will not be shocked beyond recovery.

Failing in this, am I asking too much when I avow myself willing to swallow a dose of that universal panacea for all doubtful cases, the Military Commission at Washington? Doubtless it has jurisdiction of my case, as I am accused of conspiracy. I know it is competent to inflict that punishment which many of your old rebel friends say I deserve—hanging—as it has recently hung a woman. Don't fail to write soon. Direct your *private* letters to Paducah, Kentucky.

May our Heavenly Father speedily restore your excellency's health, enlarge your already powerful judgment and understanding, save you from being again *poisoned*, as on the 4th of March last, and finally crown you in heaven with "the old man Brown" and all the mighty hosts who await you there.

Your excellency will again accept renewed assurances of the high consideration in which you are ever held by your very humble servant, sincere admirer, and affectionate friend,

EMERSON ETHERIDGE.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—In consequence of the great number of aged and decrepid colored people thrown upon the Government by their former masters in Maryland, a circular has been issued by General Howard, Superintendent of the Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs, directing that unless such masters in St. Mary's county, Md., take care of their infirm servants, the authorities will take possession of their plantations for the support of colored people thus turned out from home. An order has also been issued by the military commander of the District of Eastern Arkansas, requiring all planters in that district to pay the colored people employed by them from the 1st of January, 1863.

A correspondence has taken place between Dr. Charles A. Lee, and Major General O. O. Howard, chief of Bureau of Freedmen, in reference to the indenture of colored children by army officers, which has been much in vogue during the past four years. The following is General Howard's decision on the subject, which settles the question for the future:

"I have decided that children cannot be bound out without consent of the parents, or in case of an orphan, not without consent of an officer of this Bureau, or a guardian approved by such authority—Before the establishment of this Bureau, United States officers may be regarded in the same relation as the officers of the Bureau now are. Whenever any one of them has bound out a child without the parent's consent, that consent should be obtained, otherwise the parent will have the right to the child. The laws of indenture for other children apply to the colored in the different States, excepting of course those which belong to slavery, and have necessarily passed away with it."

THE CROPS.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The monthly report (June and July) of Commissioner Newton, gives an encouraging showing of the condition of the crops throughout the country promising an abundant harvest. Rust and the chinch-bug have injured the quality and amount of the wheat crop in some localities, but it is believed that the general crop will be sufficient to yield a large amount for exportation. The present warm and moist weather is bringing forward the corn crop in the most satisfactory manner. The oat crop is everything that could be desired. The potato has been injured by a new enemy, in the shape of a large beetle, which destroys the leaves of the potato, tomato and other vegetables. The recent weather has been so favorable that the injured plants have rapidly recovered, so that the prospect of a good potato yield is promising. The abundance of pastures has increased the amount of cheese and butter. The hay crop is the largest yet raised. Fruits are not so uniformly good. The canker worm, severe frosts and wet weather have been unfavorable in many localities. The Eastern and Middle States are more fortunate, and there the fruits of all kinds are in good condition.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The steam yacht Clara Clarita, which has been kindly placed by Mr. Jerome at the service of Mr. Everett, of the New York and Newfoundland Telegraph Company, will sail to morrow for Aspy Bay. The yacht is about 100 tons burden, and is a staunch sea boat

Owing to the large number of assistants required for the peculiar business of repairing and relaying the cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the quantity of machinery necessary, with other appliances essential to the successful prosecution of the present expedition, the extent of the accommodations are exceedingly circumscribed, and notwithstanding several of the crew have been dispensed with to accommodate Engineer Everett's force, many of the latter will be obliged to find quarters or board entirely outside of the berths and small cabins of the craft.

It is expected that the yacht will reach Aspy Bay in time to resuscitate the present cable in the Gulf of St. Lawrence before the arrival of the Great Eastern.

EMIGRATION TO NORTH CAROLINA.

NEW YORK, July 21.—North Carolina is making active exertions to secure emigration to her territory. Colonel Heck and Kemp P. Battle are at the St. Nicholas Hotel, for the purpose of opening offices in the North to furnish information and encourage emigration. They say the people of North Carolina are anxious to have the State filled with Northern settlers, and desire to have their resources fully developed. The feeling is very strong in favor of the new system of labor, and a large majority express gladness at the abolition of slavery. They offer for sale or lease large quantities of land, gold, iron and lead mines, and offer liberal inducements to emigration. This is the first step of the kind taken by any State.

☞ The duty of placing the measles upon Mrs. Surratt, escorting her to the gallows, and supporting her until the trap fell, devolved upon Lieut Col. W. H. H. M'Call, of Lewisburg, Penna. When placing the irons upon her wrists, she told him he was no gentleman or he would not do so. Colonel M'C, told her that it was his unpleasant duty, in obedience to orders, and not his choice.—Her parting salute to him was, "You are a scoundrel," which were about the last audible words she uttered.

☞ An old lady in Northampton, nearly a century old, remembers receiving from her mother a present of a pink ribbon, which had been promised in case our independence was gained.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Divorce Cases in the City Courts.—From the frequency of the mention, in the papers, of parties applying for divorces, an impression has prevailed that it is a very easy matter for persons dissatisfied with married life to have untied the nuptial knot. So far as respects the courts of this city this is a magnificent error, and the records of the first six months of the present year will prove that it is not founded in fact. In the Circuit Court, during that period, there were only twenty-seven divorces granted, nearly all of them being *a vinculo matrimonii*, or with leave to marry again. Some of these cases were standing over a year, demonstrating the care exercised by the court before finally deciding the cases. During the same months the clerk of the Common Pleas Court issued 1,128 licenses to marry. There were but few, if any, applications for divorce in the other courts. In some of the cases in the Circuit Court the reasons assigned for the application were of a very convincing character. Among them was one of a wife who had obtained a divorce from her husband, and consented again to marry him. She states in her petition that, immediately after the ceremony had been performed, he renewed his previous course and was unfaithful to his marital vows. The Court granted the divorce. In another case a wife, deeming, from the long continued absence of her husband, as well as from statements of himself and others, that he was in a dying condition, and had died, that she was a widow, married another husband, with whom she lived two years. On the 21st of last month she received a letter from her first husband. She preferred to live with the last one, hence her application, which has not yet been granted.

There is another case of a female residing in East Baltimore, who, in her petition complains bitterly of her husband. She alleges that previous to her marriage she was maintaining herself honestly by keeping a boarding house. After the marriage her husband, who is chief officer of a ship, was doing well, became dissipated and worthless, and compelled her, in order to support him and herself, to open a house of ill-fame. She desires to reform and separate from him. This case is not yet settled.

On Saturday there was granted a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* to Mrs Sylvia C. Hamill from her husband, Wm. J. Hamill. The circumstances of this case are well known to a large portion of the community, especially to the residents of North and East Baltimore. To her is given the care and custody of the infant children, as well as the re-possession of the property held in her name, or in trust for her, free, clear and discharged from any right which her husband has or might have had therein, the receiver previously appointed being required to surrender it to her.

A Highway Robbery.—A farmer of Anne Arundel county, named Lynch, residing on the Annapolis road, on Friday came to this city to purchase groceries, &c., and at night started to return by way of the Long Bridge and wagon. He had gotten but a short distance out of the road, when a party of three or four men jumped into the vehicle, and with threats compelled him to deliver up his gold watch and a small amount of money.—After leaving him they proceeded to the quarters of a negro, on the place of Mr. Hugh Gelston, and from a stable near by stole two valuable horses, on which they mounted and started on their leaving, the negro made his appearance with a gun, but one of the robbers fired on him, frightening him so that he hastily dropped the weapon and ran away. The horses were found in another part of the county and restored to the owner.

Testimonial Benefit to Mr Ford.—The San day American says that a testimonial benefit has been tendered Mr. John T. Ford by Hon Thomas Swann, Mayor Chapman, members of the Senate and House of Delegates, the President of several prominent merchants of the city, in consideration of the closing of his theatre in Washington, and the esteem in which he is held by our citizens generally. It will take place on Friday evening next at the Holliday Street Theatre, and we indulge the hope that Mr. Manager Ford will receive a bumper. Announcement of the artists who have kindly volunteered for the occasion will be duly made in the daily papers. Reserved seats, we are requested to announce, can be secured to-morrow and the following days. Of Mr. Ford's popularity as a manager and caterer to the public it would seem like flat, some flattery to say even one word. He needs no praise.

Concert at Druid Hill Park.—The concert to be given at the Druid Hill Park by Professor Deems' cornet band this (Monday) afternoon, from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M., comprises the following programme:

PART I.

1. Maj. Finch's quick step.....Grafulla
2. Toon Art Gone from my Gaze.....Linley
3. Gipsy Schottisch.....Deems
4. Duett from Norma.....Bellini
5. Pomona Waltz.....Deems
6. Chorus from Ernani.....Verdi

PART II.

7. Grand March—Belisario.....Donizetti
8. The Night Yell from the Gooky Glen.Deems
9. Schottische Polka.....Ferrie
10. Potpourri from "Rose".....Pepella
11. Waltz.....Ferrie
12. Blanche Alpen.....Linley
13. Tramp, Tramp March.....Deems
14. National airs.

The Liverpool Line of Steamers.—Considerable interest seems to be manifested in this city in reference to the organization of a line of steamers to run between this port and Liverpool, in connection with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company. Four steamers were recently purchased at a Government sale of vessels by a gentleman of this city engaged in merchantile pursuits, acting as agent for others, at very moderate prices and which are intended to make a commencement of the new enterprise. One of these vessels reached here on Saturday, and is moored at a Locust Point wharf, and will depart on her voyage about the 1st of September. If success attends this effort, the interests of Baltimore will be materially advanced and additional lines be started.

Railroad Accident—Narrow Escape.—On Thursday night a young son of Mr. John Grassmeeck, residing on Granby street, near Albemarle, got on one of the cars of the train for Philadelphia, at the President street depot, and rode as far as Broadway. There he jumped off, but in doing so was struck by the axle and fell on the track. Singular to relate, the wheels instead of passing over his legs, only pushed them forward, and he was extricated, though severely cut and injured about the ankles. His back was bruised by contact with the car in falling. Dr. Eich was summoned to render his services to the youth, whose injuries will confine him to the house for a week or two.

The Markets.—There was no material change in the price of the different edibles exposed for sale at the several markets on Saturday; prices ranging nearly the same as on Wednesday last as in the Clipper of Thursday, with the exception of fruit and vegetables, which have been somewhat reduced in price, though still ranging entirely too high. Meats are still kept up to their same exorbitant prices; chickens are a little reduced in price; sweet potatoes have made their appearance in market, and are selling at the enormous price of $2 per peck, to those who are foolish enough to give it.

Assault Cases.—Policeman Fleming arrested Jacob Seliman, on a warrant, Saturday, charged with having assaulted and beaten his sister, Mrs. Mary Stettling. Justice Gritten released him on security, for trial at court. James Farrington was arrested by policeman Burkhead, charged with assaulting and beating his wife Bridget. Justice Spicer committed him to jail to answer the charge. Geo. Miller was arrested by policeman England, charged with having assaulted Henry Ober and the officer. Justice Dryden committed him to jail to await trial at court.

Outrageous Assault and Robbery.—On Friday night last a man named Harman was outrageously beaten and robbed of $60 in money by a party of roughs on Wolf street. Fell's Point. Two men, named Thomas W. Clock and James B. McManus, were arrested upon the charge of having been engaged in the affair, but after an examination were discharged, the man failing to identify them. Harman's injuries are very severe, he having received an ugly wound upon the head which laid bare the skull.

Slight Fire.—About eight o'clock on Saturday night fire was discovered among a parcel of bed clothing and carpets in a back room of the house occupied by a Mrs. Tyler, colored, on Watch house alley. The police, aided by citizens, extinguished it without causing an unnecessary alarm. But for the early discovery considerable damage would have resulted from the flames communicating to the wood work.

The Maryland Sorghum Convention will meet on August 24, in the "Western Hall" of this city, to adopt a constitution and transact other business of importance to growers of this valuable plant in our State.

Meeting of the Maryland Officers.—Previous to the reduction of the Union army some time during the month of May, the officers of the Maryland Brigade held a meeting with the view of forming among themselves, and combined with the surviving officers of other Maryland regiments, who had served honorably in the Union army, an association somewhat similar to the "Cincinnati Society."—They passed, on the occasion, a series of appropriate resolutions, (published at that time) fixing the ninth day of April for an annual social meeting, to keep up the friendly intercourse among their comrades of the battle-field, and elected the following committee for the purpose of arranging the first meeting: Gen. A. W. Denison, President; Col. R. N. Bowerman, Col. D. L. Stanton, Major E. M. Mobley and Capt. J. Bankerd, Secretaries.—In pursuance of said resolutions, Gen. A. W. Denison invited, through the Press, all officers of Maryland regiments, to assemble last Saturday evening at 8 o'clock P. M., in the City Guard rooms, with the view of organizing an association for the above mentioned purpose. A large number of officers were in attendance, and a very cordial and pleasant meeting took place, Gen. A. W. Denison being in the chair, and Lieut. Col. E. F. M. Faehtz, acting as Secretary pro tem.

After the assemblage was called to order and the aim of the meeting explained by the President, a committee of three, consisting of Colonel Wm. L. Stanley, Brevet Colonel G. Barrett, and Lieutenant Colonel Reed, was appointed to draw up the Constitution and By-laws for the future association. Then several motions were made and a spirited debate entered into upon the propriety of adding to the festers of sociability one of a charitable or political character, which ended however in laying on the table all motions bearing upon the latter subject. There being no further business on hand, a motion was carried to tender thanks to the gentlemen who had kindly offered their premises for the occasion, and the meeting adjourned until Monday, July 31st, when the committee is expected to render their report. The utmost cordiality and friendly feeling prevailed, and it is expected that an unanimous participation of the parties concerned will follow this first step in the right direction, and much pleasure and benefit will proceed from it.

Marine Disaster.—The steamer Ella Knight, Graham, master, with troops aboard, (part of the 76th Pennsylvania regiment, Brig. Gen. Little commanding,) arrived at this port Saturday, reporting to Capt. A. H. Cumming Assistant Quartermaster. The Ella Knight left Morehead city Thursday last, accompanied by the steamer Quinebaugh, the latter vessel having on board the balance of the above named regiment, and both vessels piloted by a government tug. The Ella Knight crossed the bar with difficulty, and the Quinebaugh in attempting to follow was cast ashore to windward, owing to the turbulent sea and narrow channel. It was feared the vessel would prove a total wreck. A number of vessels were in sight inside the bar, and it was thought the troops could easily be rescued in proper season was made. The high sea and great risk to be incurred prevented the Ella Knight returning to the assistance of the stranded vessel, and she continued on the voyage, arriving here as above stated. The Quinebaugh was built at Norwich, Conn., and is owned by Capt. James Jerome, of Baltimore. She is valued at $20,000. She is an old vessel and not very staunch, and has been twice chartered to the government, having been recchartered on the 23d instant. Since writing the above we have learned that a telegram has been received by Captain Jerome from the master of the Quinebaugh, dated Morehead city, July 21, which says "Off city to relate, the vessel is lost." No intelligence has been received of the troops, but it is presumed all were safely disembarked. General Little proceeded to Harrisburg last evening with his command, expecting to be joined by the balance of the regiment in a few days.

The Jarvis Hospital.—After considerable deliberation upon the subject, the military authorities have determined upon breaking up the large establishment known as the Jarvis Hospital, which now stands at the western terminus of Baltimore street. The patients with the exception of about twenty, whose condition forbids removal, will be sent forthwith to the Hicks Hospital, near the Cavalry road, and soon as it is entirely vacated, the smaller structures will be removed. We do not know how many thousands patients the Jarvis Hospital has nursed within its wooden and canvassed wards, but at one time fifteen hundred men of the gallant army lay stretched upon its cots and tidy beds, all humanely treated and nursed with care. The reader may form some idea of the admirable management of the institution, when he learns that the average mortality did not exceed three per cent. Dr DeWitt Peters, of the regular army, has been in charge, and he will probably be transferred to the Hicks Hospital. The Chaplain, Rev F. W. Brann, (of the volunteers,) will probably retire from the service. This hospital, the site of which commands a noble panorama of Maryland country, was called after the late Surgeon Jarvis of the regular army, and the grounds for years were occupied by George H. Stewart, a late Major General of our citizen soldiery.

Meeting of the Executive Committee.—The Executive Committee of the City Union Convention, held a meeting at Temperance Temple, on Friday evening last, James Young, Esq., President, in the chair. Joseph W. Blake, Esq., Secretary. The 2d, 4th, 10th, 16th and 13th wards were not represented. On motion, seven members were fixed as a quorum. It was decided upon motion to hold primary meetings in the different wards of the city, on Wednesday evening, August 16th, at 8 o'clock, to elect delegates to a convention to convene on the following evening, the 17th for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Sheriff, Clerk of the